① VII / 204

The Bombay University calender for the year 1885-1886

SUB: Education / Higher Education / University Calender / Bombay / 1886

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		M.A. Examination	1
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		First B.A. Examination... ...	1
		Second B.A. Examination ...	1
		M.A. Examination	1
III.	*Greek.*	Previous Examination	2
		First B.A. Examination	20
		Second B.A. Examination ...	2
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		First B.A. Examination	22
		Second B.A. Examination ...	22
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		First B.A. Examination	2
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ABBREVIATIONS.

A.	Ahmedábád High School.
Ah.	Ahmednagar High School.
Ah. M.S.	Ahmednagar Mission High School.
Ah. M.	Ahmedábád Irish Presbyterian Mission High School.
Alf. B.	Alfred High School, Bhúj.
Ak.	Akolá High School.
Am. S.	American Mission School, Bombay.
Am.	Amráoti High School.
B. H.	Bombay High School.
B. K.	Bahádurkhánji High School, Junágad.
B. C.	Barodá College.
B. S.	Barodá High School.
B. M.	Belgaum London Mission School.
B.	Belgaum Sirdárs' High School.
Bh.	Bhávnagar High School.
Bis.	Bishop's High School, Poona.
B. Pro.	Bombay Proprietary School.
B. P.	Bombay Private English School.
Br.	Broach High School.
B. T.	Byramjee Jeejeebhoy High School, Tháná.
Ch.	Chandanvádi High School, Bombay.
C. S.	Cathedral High School, Bombay.
C. Sc.	College of Science, Poona.
D.	Deccan College.
Dh.	Dhárvád High School.
Dhu.	Dhuliá High School.
Dh. M.	Dhárvád German Mission High School.
E.	Elphinstone College.
E. S.	Elphinstone High School.
A. V. M.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Miraj.
F.	Fort High School.
F. G. A.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
F. Ch. M. S. J.	Free Church Mission School, Jálná.
F. C.	Fort Convent School.
F. I.	Fort Imperial High School.
F. C. M.	Free Church Mission A. V. School, Alíbág.
G. A.	General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
L.	Government Law School.
G.	Grant Medical College.
G. C.	Gujarát College, Ahmedábád.

G.K.	Grammar School, Karáchi.
H.	Haidarábád High School.
J.C.	John Connon Scottish High School.
K.	Kárwár High School.
K.M.	Karáchi Mission High School.
Kat.	Káthiáwár High School.
M.	Miraj English School.
N.J.	Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi.
N.	Nariád High School.
N.S.	Násik High School.
N.W.	Nawánagar High School.
N.E.	New English School, Poona.
N.E.B.	New English School, Belgaum.
N.E.D.	New English School, Dhárvád.
P.E.	Poona Civil Engineering College.
P.M.	Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
P.	Poona High School.
P.N.	Poona Native Institution.
P.S.	Panchgani High School.
P.T.	Private Tuition.
R.	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
R.C.	Rájárám College.
Rat.	Ratnágirí High School.
R.M.	Robert Money Institution, Bombay.
S.	Sátárá High School.
Sav.	Sávantvádi English School.
S.E.	Sángli English School.
Sc.	Scottish High School, Byculla.
Sh.	Shikárpur High School.
Sho.A.	Sholápur Anglo-Vernacular English School.
Sho.	Sholápur High School.
Sir C.	Sir Cowasjeé Jehánghier Navsári Zarthosti Madresá.
Sir J.	Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pársi Benevolent Institution.
St.	Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
St.J.	St. John Anglo-Vernacular Portuguese School, Máhím.
St.M.	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
St.M.P.	St. Mary's School, Poona.
St.P.	St. Peter's School, Mazagon.
St.P.G.	St. Peter's Girls' School, Mazagon.
St.X.	St. Xavier's College.
Su.	Surat High School.
Su.M.	Surat Mission High School.
V.	Victoria High School, Poona.

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I.

Bombay University Almanac.

APRIL 1, 1885, TO APRIL 30, 1886.

APRIL, 1885

1	Wed.	
2	Thurs.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Accounts at 4½ P.M.
9	Thurs.	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun	
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thurs.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	First Term in Arts & Civil Engineering ends.
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thurs.	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thurs.	First Term in Medicine ends.

MAY, 1885.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thurs.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thurs.	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thurs.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thurs.	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	
31	—	

JUNE, 188[illegible]

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thurs.	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	**Second Term in Arts and Civ. Eng.** [illegible]
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thurs.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	**Second Term in Medicine begins.**
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs.	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	**Queen Victoria's accession, 1837.**
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	*Last day of sending* in Essays for the Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize, and notifying new subject.
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thurs.	
26	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
27	Sat.	
28		
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	

JULY 1885

1	Wed.	
2	Thurs.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
9	Thurs.	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	*Last day of Applications for* First Examination in Medicine.
15	Wed.	
16	Thurs.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY INCORPORATED, 1857.
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	*Last day of Applications for* Second Examination in Medicine.
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thurs.	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	*Last day of sending* in Essays for the Karsandas Mulji Prize, the Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize, and the Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prize; and for notifying new subjects.
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thurs.	
31	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.

AUGUST, 1885.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	
5	Wed.	
6	Thurs.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	*Last day of Applications* for M.A. Examination.
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thurs.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	Last day of awarding the Homejee Cursetjee
25	Tues.	Dady Prize.
26	Wed.	
27	Thurs.	
28	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
29	Sat.	
30	Sun.	
31	Mon.	

1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	*Last day of Applications* for Previous, First B.A.,
3	Thurs.	First B.Sc. and F.C.E. Examinations.
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS INCORPORATED, 1857.
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	Question Papers for First Examination in Medicine due *from*
8	Tues.	*Examiners.*
9	Wed.	*Last day of Applications* for Second B.A., Second
10	Thurs.	B.Sc. and L.C.E. Examinations.
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	Question Papers for Second Examination in Medicine due *from Examiners.*
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	First Examination in Medicine begins.
15	Tues.	Second Term in Medicine ends
16	Wed.	*Last day of Applications* for Matriculation, LL.B. and LL.B.
17	Thurs.	Honours Examinations, and for the Kahandas Mancharam and Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineering
22	Tues.	ends. Second Examination in Medicine begins.
23	Wed.	*Last day of Applications* for L.M. & S. and
24	Thurs.	M.C.E. Examinations.
25	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 5¼ P.M.
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	*Last day of sending* in Essays for the Manockjee Limjee Gold
29	Tues.	Medal, and for notifying new subject. Karsandas Mulji, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, and Sir George LeGrand Jacob
30	Wed.	Prizes awarded. First Examination in Medicine Results declared.
		Last day of Applications for M.D.

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OCTOBER, 1885.

1	Thurs.	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	Second Examination in Medicine Results declared.
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Atccouns**
8	Thurs.	at 4½ P. M.
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thurs.	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	Question Papers for Matriculation, Previous,
22	Thurs.	First B.A., First B.Sc., and F.C.E. due *from*
23	Fri.	*Examiners.*
24	Sat.	
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thurs.	Question Papers for Second B.A., Second B.Sc., and L.C.E, due *from Examiners.*
30	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
31	Sat.	

NOVEMBER, 1885.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	First Term in Medicine begins. **Examinations for Previous, First B.A., First B.Sc., and F.C.E. begin;** Question Papers for M.A., LL.B., and LL.B. Honours due *from Examiners.*
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thurs.	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	**Second B.A. and Second B.Sc., and L.C.E. Examinations begin.**
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thurs.	Question Papers for M.C.E. and L.M. & S. due *from Examiners.*
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering begins. **Examinations for M.A., LL.B., LL.B. Honours, and Matriculation begin.** Previous, First B.A. and First B. Sc. Results declared.
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thurs.	F.C.E. Results declared. Question Papers for M.D. due *from Examiners.*
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	**Examinations for L.M.& S. and M.C.E. begin;** Manockji Limjee Gold Medal awarded. Second B. Sc. Results declared.
24	Tues.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thurs.	Second B.A. and L.C.E. Results declared.
27	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M. LL.B. Honours Results declared.
28	Sat.	M.A. Results declared.
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	M.D. Examination begins. LL.B. Results declared.

		E
1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	*Last day of announcing* the Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships, when vacant.
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	L.M. & S. and M.C.E. Results declared.
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thurs.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	**Annual Meeting of the Senate.**
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	Matriculation and M.D. Results declared.
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs.	
18	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5½ P.M.
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thurs.	*Last day of Applications* for the Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships.
25	Fri.	**Christmas Day.**
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	
31	Thurs.	

JANUARY, 1886.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thurs.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	*Last day of Applications* for Degrees.
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
14	Thurs.	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	
19	Tues.	**Admission to Degrees**
20	Wed.	
21	Thurs.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA INCORPORATED, 1857.
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thurs.	
29	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
30	Sat.	Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships adjudged.
31	Sun.	

FEBRUARY, 1886.

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thurs.	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thurs.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs.	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thurs.	
26	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 5½ P.M.
27	Sat.	
28	Sun	

MARCH, 1886.

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thurs.	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thurs.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs.	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thurs.	
26	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	
31	Wed.	

APRIL, 1886.

1	Thurs.	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thurs.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
15	Thurs.	at $4\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	First Term in Arts & Civil Engineering
20	Tues.	ends.
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thurs.	
30	Fri.	First Term in Medicine ends.

II.

Schedule of Examinations for 1885-86.

Examinations.	Candidates' Applications due.	Examiners' Question Papers due.	Examinations begin on	Marks due from Examiners.	Results declared on.
First Examination in Medicine.	14th July.	7th Sept.	14th Sept.	25th Sept...	28th Sept.
Second Examination in Medicine.	20th ,, ...	12th ,, ...	21st ,, ...	2nd Oct. ...	5th Oct.
Previous Examination...	2nd Sept.	21st Oct...	2nd Nov...	12th Nov ...	16th Nov.
First B.A.	2nd ,, ...	21st ,, ...	2nd ,, ...	13th ,, ...	16th ,,
First B.Sc.	2nd ,, ...	21st ,, ...	2nd ,, ...	15th ,, ...	16th ,,
F.C.E.	2nd ,, ...	21st ,, ...	2nd ,, ...	17th ,, ...	19th ,,
L.C.E.	9th ,, ...	29th ,, ...	9th ,, ...	24th ,, ...	26th ,,
B.Sc.	9th ,, ..	29th ,, ...	9th ,, ...	20th ,, ...	23rd ,,
Second B.A.	9th ,, ...	29th ,, ...	9th ,, ...	23rd ,, ...	26th ,,
M.A.	17th Aug.	2nd Nov....	16th ,, ...	26th ,, ...	28th ,,
LL.B. Honours	16th Sept.	2nd ,, ...	16th ,, ...	26th ,, ...	27th ,,
LL.B.	16th ,, ...	2nd ,, ...	16th ,, ...	28th ,, ...	30th ,,
Matriculation	16th ,, ...	21st Oct....	16th ,, ...	9th Dec.	14th Dec.
M.C.E.	23rd ,, ...	12th Nov....	23rd ,, ...	5th ,, ...	7th ,,
L.M. & S.	23rd ,, ...	12th ,, ...	23rd ,, ...	5th ,, ...	7th ,,
M.D.	30th ,, ...	19th ,, ...	30th ,, ...	13th ,, ...	14th ,,

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BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

III.

Notifications.

OF BOOKS FOR A CYCLE OF IVE YEARS (1885--1889).

I.—ENGLISH.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1885.

1. GOLDSMITH—Vicar of Wakefield.
2. SCOTT—Marmion.

1886 and 1889.

1. AUSTEN—Pride and Prejudice.
2. GOLDSMITH—The Good-natured man. She stoops to conquer.

1887.

1. SOUTHEY—Life of Nelson.
2. SCOTT—Lady of the Lake.

1888.

1. AUSTEN—Sense and Sensibility.
2. SCOTT—Marmion

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1885.

1. SHAKESPEARE—Henry VIII.
2. MILTON—Samson Agonistes.
3. GOLDEN TREASURY, Book IV.
4. BURKE—Reflections on the French Revolution.

1886.

1. SHAKESPEARE—King John.
2. MILTON—Minor Poems (pp. 477—510 Globe Edition.)
3. GOLDEN TREASURY—Book IV.
4. BURKE—Reflections on the French Revolution.

1887.

1. SHAKESPEARE—Richard III.
2. MILTON—Minor Poems (pp. 510—553 Globe Edition).
3. GOLDEN TREASURY—Book IV.
4. BURKE—Reflections on the French Revolution.

1888.

1. SHAKESPEARE—Henry V.—Part I.
2. MILTON—Paradise Lost—Books I. and II.
3. GOLDEN TREASURY—Book IV.
4. BURKE—Reflections on the French Revolution.

1889.

1. SHAKESPEARE—Julius Cæsar.
2. MILTON—Paradise Lost—Books III. and IV.
3. THE GOLDEN TREASURY—Book IV.
4. BURKE—Reflections on the French Revolution.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1885—1889.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

BACON—Advancement of Learning.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

POPE—Moral Essays and Satires.
MATTHEW ARNOLD—Johnson's Lives of the Poets.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1885, 1887 and 1889.

1. Spenser—Faery Queene, Book I.
2. Shakespeare—Richard III.; The Tempest; Lear.
3. Wordsworth—Selections by Matthew Arnold.
4. Coleridge—Biographia Literaria, I.—XIII.
5. Hooker—Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I.

1886 and 1888.

1. Spenser—Faery Queene, Book I.
2. Shakespeare—Julius Cæsar; The Tempest; Hamlet.
3. Wordsworth—Selections by Matthew Arnold.
4. Carlyle—French Revolution.
5. Sir Thomas Browne—Religio Medici.

II.—SANSKRIT.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION

1885.

1. Mâlavikâgnimitra.
2. Bhartṛihari—Nîti and Vairâgya.

1886.

1. Viddhas'âlabhanjikâ.
2. Meghadûta and Ritusamhâra.

1887.

1. Vikramorvas'î.
2. Kumârasambhava, I.—VI.

1888.

1. S'akuntalâ, I.—IV.
2. Raghuvans'a, I.—V.

1889.

1. S'akuntalâ, V.—VII.
2. Raghuvans'a, XI.—XV.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1885.

1. Rigveda—Selection.*
2. Mudrârâkshasa.
3. Tarka Kaumudî by Laugâkshi Bhâskara
4. Kâdambarî, pp. 125—237.

1886

1. Rigveda—Selection.*
2. Mâlatî Mâdhava.
3. Tarkasangraha.
4. Kâdambarî—124 pp. of the Second Part.

1887.

1. Rigveda—Selection.*
2. Vîracharita.
3. Tarkakaumudî by Laugâkṣhi Bhâskara.
4. Kâdambarî, pp. 1—124.

1888

1. Rigveda—Selection.*
2. Uttarrarâmacharita.
3. Tarkasangraha.
4. Kâdambarî, pp. 125—237.

1889.

1. Rigveda—Selection.*
2. Uttarrarâmacharita.
3. Tarkasangraha.
4. Kâdambarî, pp. 1—124 of the Bombay Edition.

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*The hymns selected are as follows :—

Mandala I.—Hymns 19, 25, 115, 143, 154.
II. ,, 12.
III. ,, 59, 61.
IV. ,, 46, 54.
V. ,, 26, 83.
VI. ,, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57.
VII. ,, 28, 49, 54, 68, 75, 83, 86, 88, 89, 102
VIII. ,, 30.
X. ,, 14, 90, 119, 121, 125, 168

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1885—1889.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

Kâvyaprakâs'a, Chaps. I., II. and X.

18[illegible]89.

(2.)—GROUP A, [illegible]ND LITERATURE).

1. Mrichchhakati.
2. Mudrârâkshasa.
3. S'ankarâchârya's Bhâshya, Chap. I. Pâda IV. and Chap. II. Pâda I.

1886 and 1888.

1. Mâlati Mâdhava.
2. Bâlarâmâyaṇa.
3. S'ankarâchârya's Bhâshya, Chap. II. Pâdas I and II.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1885—1889.

I. (*a.*)—Rigveda. The Seventh Maṇḍala with the Commentary of Sâyaṇa.
(*b.*)—Yâska's Nirukta, I.—VII.

II. One of the following five :—

1. Nyâya-s'âstra.
viz.: (*a.*)—Tarkasangraha with Dîpikâ.
(*b.*)—Muktâvalî.
(*c.*)—Gautamasûtra with Vâtsyâyana's Bhâshya.
2. Dharma-s'âstra.
viz.: (*a.*)—Mitâksharâ.
(*b.*)—Vyavahâra-Mayûkha.
(*c.*)—Vîramitrodaya—Vyavahârakâṇḍa.

3. Vyâkaraṇa-s'âstra.
viz.: (*a.*)—Siddhânta Kaumudî. Mahâbhâshya, Chap. I., Pâda. I., Âhnikas I.—V.
(*b.*)—Paribhâshenduśekhara.

4. Vedânta-s'âstra.
viz.: (*a.*)—Vedântasâra.
(*b.*)—Vedântapari[illegible]
(*c.*)—S'an[illegible]târabhâshya.

5. Alankâra-s'ast[illegible]
viz.: (*a.*)—Dandin[illegible]a.
(*b.*)—Kâvyaprakâs[illegible]a by Mammata.
(*c.*)—Rasagangâdhara by Jagannâtha.

III.—GREEK.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1885, 1887 and 1889.

1. Xenophon—Anabasis, II.
2. Homer—Iliad, II.

1886, 1888.

1. Xenophon—Anabasis, I.
2. Homer—Iliad, I.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1885, 1887 and 1889.

1. Herodotus—I., II.
2. Euripides—Hecuba.
3. Demosthenes—The Philippics.

1886 and 1888.

1. Herodotus—III., IV.
2. Euripides—Electra.
3. Demosthenes—The Philippics.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1885—1889.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

THUCYDIDES—I.—IV.

(2.)—GROUP A, 1885—1887—(GREEK LITERATURE).

1. ÆSCHYLUS—Aga (LANGUAGE A
2. SOPHOCLES—Antig s Coloneus.

IV.—LATIN.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1885.

1. LIVY—Book II.
2. OVID—Metamorphoses, V. 1—571.

1886.

1. LIVY—Book VI.
2. OVID—Metamorphoses, VIII. 1—588.

1887.

1. LIVY—Book IX.
2. OVID—Metamorphoses, XII. 1—628.

1888.

1. LIVY—Book XXVII.
2. OVID—Metamorphoses XIII. 1—622.

1889.

1. LIVY—Book XXXVIII.
2. OVID—Metamorphoses. { I. 1—335. II. 1—328.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXA.

1885.

1. Cicero—De Natura Deorum.
2. Tacitus—Annales, I.
3. Virgil—Æneid, I.

1886.

1. Cicero—De Officiis.
2. Tacitus—Annales, II.
3. Virgil—Æneid, II.

1887.

1. Cicero—{ In Catalinam, 1, 2, 3, 4. / De Senectute.
2. Tacitus—Historiæ, I.
3. Virgil—Æneid, III.

1888.

1. Cicero—De Natura Deorum.
2. Tacitus—Historias, II.
3. Virgil—Æneid, V.

1889.

1. Cicero—De Officiis.
2. Tacitus—Annales, I.
3. Virgil—Æneid, VI.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1885—1889.

(1.)—Necessary.

Horace—Epistles.

(2.)—Group A. (Language and Literature).

Horace—{ Odes, III. / Satires.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1885, 1887 and 1889.

1. Tacitus—Historiæ.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum, I.—III.
3. Plautus—Captivi.
4. Juvenal—Satires, I., III., IV., V., VII.

LIST OF I

1886 and 1888.

FOR TH

1. TACITUS—Annales I.—VI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum IV.—VI.
3. TERENCE—Heautontimorumenos.
4. LUCRETIUS, I.—III.

V.—HEBREW.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1885, 1887 and 1889.

1. GENESIS—I.—X.
2. PSALMS, I.—XXX.

1886 and 1888.

1. GENESIS—XI.—XX.
2. PSALMS—XXXI.—LX½

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1885, 1887 and 1889.

1. EXODUS.
2. RUTH.
3. ZECHARIAH.

1886 and 1888.

1. GENESIS.
2. RUTH.
3. ISAIAH—I.—XXXIX

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

1885, 1887 and 1889.

1. Hosea and Joel.

1886 and 188[illegible]

1. EZRA—With the Chaldee passages.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1885—1889.

1. EXODUS, LEVITICUS, DEUTERONOMY.
2. PSALMS—I.—LXXII.

FOR THE [illegible].A. EXAMINATION.

[illegible]885—1889.

1. ECCLESIASTES.
2. I. KINGS.
3. NAHUM AND HABUKKUK.
4. EZEKIEL—XXV.—XLVIII.

VI.—ARABIC.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1885.

1. ALF-LAILA—Nights 11—20.
2. NAHFAT-OL-YAMAN—Bab II.

1886.

1. ALF-LAILA—Nights 21—30.
2. NAHFAT-OL-YAMAN—Bab III.

1887.

1. ALF-LAILA—Nights 31—40.
2. NAHFAT-OL-YAMAN—Bab IV.

1888.

1. ALF-LAILA—Nights 41—50.
2. NAHFATOL-YAMAN—Bab V.

1889.

1. ALF-LAILA—Nights 1—10.
2. NAHFAT-OL-YAMAN—Bab I.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1885.

1. ALF-LAILA—Nights 81—110.
2. SHAHRESTANI—Pages 51—100.
3. MOALLAKAT—Tarafa.

1886.

1. ALF LAILA—Nights 111—140.
2. SHAHRESTANI—Pages 101—150.
3. MOALLAKAT—Zohair.

1887.

1. ALF-LAILA—Nights 141—170.
2. SHAHRESTANI—(Book II.), pages 1—50.
3. MOALLAKAT—Labid.

1888

1. ALF-LAILA—Nights 171—220.
2. SHAHRESTANI—(Book II.), pages 51—102.
3. MOALLAKAT—Antara.

1889.

1. ALF-LAILA—Nights 51—80.
2. SHAHRESTANI—(Egyptian Edition, Book I.), pages 1—50
3. MOALLAKAT—Amrolkais.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1885—1887 and 1889.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

MAKAMAT—Sessions 26—50.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. WAKEDI—Book II.
2. MOTANABBI—Pages 147—292 (Bombay Edition).

1886.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

MAKAMAT—Sessions 1—25.

(2).—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. WAKEDI—Fotoohat-ush-Sham (Bombay Edition), Book I.
2. MOTANABBI—Pages 2—146 (Bombay Edition).

18[illegible]

(1).—N[illegible]RY.

OTBI—Book I.

(2).—GROUP A. ([illegible]ND LITERATURE).

1. WAKEDI—Book II.
2. DIVANI MOARRI (A[illegible]n Edition), Book I.

FOR THE [illegible]INATION.

3. HAMASAH (Freyt[illegible]n), pages 1—150.
4. MOALLAKAT—Har[illegible]nd Amribni—Kolthoom.

1885—1889.

1. OTBI—Book II,
2. EBNI—Khalikan—(Persian Edition)—First Volume pages 9—92.
3. HAMASAH—(Freytag's Edition), pages 11—50.
4. MOALLAKAT—Hareth and Amribni—Kolthoom.

VII.—PERSIAN.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1885.

1. HAFIZ—Odes 301—350.
2. ANVARI SOHAILI—Chapters II. and III.

1886.

1. HAFIZ—Odes 351—400.
2. ANVARI SOHAILI—Chapters IV. and V.

1887.

1. HAFIZ—Odes 401—450.
2. ANVARI SOHAILI—Chapters VI.—VII.—VIII. and IX.

1888.

1. HAFIZ—Odes 451—500.
2. ANVARI SOHAILI—Chapters X.—XI.—XII.—XIII. and XIV.

ST 1889.

1. HAFIZ—(Bombay F 188.-Odes 251—300.
2. ANVARI SOHAILI— ts 81—110.

FOR THE F ages 51—100. XAMINATION.
rafa.

1886.

111—140.
1. SADY—Odes 51—100. 101—150
2. FERISHTA—Chapter II. Delhi), pages 92—217.

1886.

1. SADY—Odes 101—150.
2. FERISHTA—Chapter II.—(Kings of Delhi), pages 293—396.

1887.

1. SADY—Odes 151—200.
2. FERISHTA—Chapter III.—(Bahamany Kings), pages 518—615.

1888.

1. SADY—Odes 201—250.
2. FERISHTA—Chapter III.—(Bahamany Kings), pages 615—730.

1889.

1. SADY—(Bombay Edition)—Tayebat Odes, 1—50.
2. FERISHTA—Preface with the First Chapter—(Kings of Lahore), pages 1—91 (Government Edition).

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1885.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

HABEEB-OS-SEAR—(Bombay Edition)—History of Changiz Khan and his descendants down to Ghazan Khan—pages 4—81 (Second Vol.)

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. HABEEB-OS-SEAR—History of the Ancient Persian and Arab Kings down to the Mahommedan Era, pages 1—60.
2. ATESHKADA—From the Life of Abol Fruj of Sistan to that of Musood-i-Sadi-Salman, inclusive.

1886.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

HABEEB-OS-SEAR—Life of Mahommed, pages 1—81. (Book III. of the First Vol.)

(2.) GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. HABEEB-OS-SEAR—History of Bany Omaya, pages 1—54.
2. ATESHKADA—From Mazandran (page 155) to Shiraz.

1887.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

HABEEB-OS-SEAR—History of Timoor (or Tamerlane), pages 2—92.

(2).—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. HABEEB-OS-SEAR.—History of Bany Abbas, pages 1—82.
2. ATESHKADA—From Shiraz to India.

1888.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

HABEEB-OS-SEAR—History of the descendants of Timoor from Shahrokh Mirza to the death of Sultan Aboo Saeed (second volume), pages 93—191.

(2).—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. HABEEB-OS-SEAR—History of the contemporary dynasties of Bany Abbas from the house of Taher to the extinction of the house of Saljooh—pages 1—116 (second volume).
2. ATESHKADA—From the poets of India to the autobiography of the author.

1889.

(1.)—Necessary.

Habeeb-os-Sear—History of Gazan Khan, (first portion of the second volume), pages 81—141.

(2).—Group A. (Language and Literature).

1. Habeeb-os-Sear—History of the Creation and the Patriarchs, pages 1—92.
2. Ateshkada—(Bombay Edition) from page 25 till Sistan

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1885, 1887 and 1889.

1. Shahnamah—From the birth of Nushzad, son of Noushiravan, till the sending of Burzuya the Physician to India.
2. Masnavi—Daftar II.
3. Rauzat-os-Safa—Changiz Khan.
4. Akhlaki Jalali—Pages 111—223.

1886.

1. Shahnamah—From the visit of Bahram to Shankal the Padshah of Hind till the birth of Nushzad, son of Noushiravan.
2. Masnavi—Daftar I.
3. Rouzat-os-Safa (Bombay Edition)—Sassanian Dynasty.
4. Akhlaki Jalali (Calcutta Edition), pages 1—111.

1888.

1. Shahnamah—From the accession of Khosro Perviz to the throne till the death of Bahram Choobina inclusive.
2. Masnavi—Daftar III.
3. Rouzat-os-Safa—The conclusive portion regarding Wonders of the World, pages 1—45.
4. Akhlaki Jalali—Pages 223—337.

PERIODS OF HISTORY.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1885, 1887 and 1889.

GREEK HISTORY—The Peloponnesian War.

1886 and 1888.

GREEK HISTORY—From the accession of Philip of Macedon to the death of Alexander.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1885, 1887 and 1889.

WESTERN EUROPE.—From the Peace of Westphalia to the Meeting of the States General at Versailles, 1789.

1886 and 1888.

WESTERN EUROPE.—From the Meeting of the States General at Versailles, 1789, to the passing of the Reform Bill.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED IN LAW.

I.—FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. Markby's Elements of Law.
2. Justinian (Sandar's edition recommended).
3. Maine's Ancient Law.
4. Kent's International Law.
5. Succession Act (Stokes' edition recommended).
6. Pársi Succession Act.
7. Hindu Wills Act.
8. Indian Majority Act.
9. Macnaghten's Principles of Mahomedan Law.
10. Sir T. Strange's Hindu Law.
11. Mayne's Hindu Law.
12. Contract Act (Cunningham and Shepherd's edition recommended).
13. Registration Act.
14. Pollock's Law of Contracts.
15. Smith's Mercantile Law.
16. Specific Relief Act.
17. Snell's Equity.
18. The following selection from White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity :—

    Cuddee *vs.* Rutter.
    Ellison *vs.* Ellison.
    Fox *vs.* Mackreth.
    Glenorchy *vs.* Bosville.
    Keech *vs.* Sandford.
    Pusey *vs.* Pusey.
    Russell *vs.* Russell.
    Bassett *vs.* Nossworthy.
    Brice *vs.* Stokes.
    Howard *vs.* Harris.
    Huguenin *vs.* Baseley.
    Robinson *vs.* Pett.
    Seton *vs.* Slade.
    Woollam *vs.* Hearn.

19. Penal Code (Mayne's edition recommended).
20. Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law, Books III. and IV.
21. Evidence Act (Cunningham's edition recommended).

22. Civil Procedure Code.
23. Limitation Act.
24. Criminal Procedure Code.

II.—ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS.

1. Austin's Jurisprudence.
2. Gaius (Poste's edition recommended).
3. Wheaton's International Law.
4. Domat's Civil Law.
5. Story's Conflict of Laws.
6. Tagore Lectures on Mahomedan Law, and parts of Mitâkshará and Mayûkha relating to Succession and Partition.
7. Pollock's Law of Partnership.
8. The following selection from Tudor's Leading Cases on Mercantile Law:—

    Birkley *vs.* Preograve.
    Chase *vs.* Westmore.
    Clayton's Case.
    Don *vs.* Lippmann.
    Dixon *vs.* Sadler.
    Forbes *vs.* Aspinall.
    Gratitudine, The.
    Hanson *vs.* Meyer.
    Harman *vs.* Fisher.
    Johnson *vs.* Sheddon.
    Croft *vs.* Day.
    Joy *vs.* Campbell.
    Market Overt Case.
    Roux *vs.* Salvador.
    Rowlandson, *Ex parte.*
    Tyrie *vs.* Fletcher.
    Whitehead *vs.* Anderson.
    Woolridge *vs.* Boydell.
    Worseley *vs.* DeMattos.

9. The following selection from White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity:—

    Aleyn *vs.* Belchier.
    Elliot *vs.* Merryman.
    Dyer *vs.* Dyer.
    Lake *vs.* Cradock.
    Mackreth *vs.* Symmons.

Tollet *vs.* Tollet.
Casborne *vs.* Scarfe.
Harding *vs.* Glynn.
Le Neve *vs.* Le Neve.
Peachy *vs.* Duke of Somerset.
Rees *vs.* Berrington.
Ryall *vs.* Rowles.
Stapilton *vs.* Stapilton.
Townley *vs.* Sherborne.
Penn *vs.* Lord Baltimore.

10. Story's Equity Jurisprudence.
11. Addison on Torts.
12. Bentham's Principles of Morals and Legislation.
13. Best on Evidence.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic Costume is worn at Convocations for conferring Degrees.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official* costume or uniform, may appear in the academic dress of their own Universities, or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The head-dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.

Chancellor.

Gown.—Black damask silk with gold lace and tufts.
Cap.—Black velvet Academic Cap with gold tassel.

Vice-Chancellor.

Gown.—The same, but with silver lace and tufts.
Cap.—The same, but with silver tassel.

Registrar.

Gown.—The same, but with black silk lace and tufts.
Cap.—Black cloth Academic Cap with black silk tassel.

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* *Ex. g.* Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

Fellows.

Gown.—Bishop's purple silk with full sleeves.
Scarf.—Of the same colour with gold fringed ends.

Graduates.

B.A. & B.Sc.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, shape as Oxford B.A.
Hood.—Black stuff, bound with garter blue silk, one inch wide.

M.A.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as Oxford M.A.
Hood.—Garter blue silk, lined the same.

LL.B.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as M.A.
Hood.—Black silk with scarlet cloth band inside, two inches wide, shape as Cambridge M.A.

L.M. & S.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as B.A.
Hood.—Black stuff, bound with crimson silk, one inch wide.

M.D.

Gown.—*Undress*, black silk or stuff, as M.A.
Full dress, crimson silk, garter blue facings, shape as M.A.
Hood.—Crimson silk, lined garter blue.

L.C.E.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, shape as B.A.
HOOD.—Black stuff, bound with brown silk, one inch wide.

M.C.E.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, as M.A.
HOOD.—Brown silk, lined garter blue.

CAP.—For all European Fellows or Graduates—
Black cloth Academic Cap with black silk tassel.

IV.

Arts.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. XXII. OF 1857.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(Received the Assent of the Governor General on the 18th July 1857.)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate a University at Bombay.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish a University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University

should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

1. The following persons, namely, The Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE, Governor of Bombay,

Incorporation.

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Right Reverend JOHN HARDING, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable Sir HENRY SOMERSET, Lieutenant-General, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable JAMES GRANT LUMSDEN, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable ARTHUR MALET, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

EDWARD IRVINE HOWARD, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, Presidency Division, *Ex officio*,

ROBERT HAINES, Esquire, M.B., Acting Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, *Ex officio*,

C. MOREHEAD, Esquire, M.D., Principal of the Grant Medical College, *Ex officio*,

JOHN HARKNESS, Esquire, LL.D., Principal of the Elphinstone College, *Ex officio*,

The Reverend JAMES MCDOUGALL, Acting Principal of the Poona College, *Ex officio*,

PHILIP WILLIAM LEGEYT, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council of India,

The Honourable Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Knight,

METCALF LARKEN, Esquire, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay, and President of the late Board of Education,

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BHAO DAJEE, Esquire, Graduate of the Grant Medical College, Member of the late Board of Education,

MATTHEW STOVELL, Esquire, Surg[illegible] in the Bombay Army, Secretary to the late Bo[illegible] Education,

CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE, Esqui[illegible]il Service, late Director of Public Instruction,

WILLIAM EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay,

Major-General CHARLES WADDINGTON, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Chief Engineer of Public Works,

The Reverend JOHN WILSON, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,

The Reverend PHILIP ANDERSON, Master of Arts, Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment,

HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Sind,

Lieutenant EDWARD FREDERICK TIERNEY FERGUSSON, Indian Navy,

MAHOMED YUSOOF MOORGAY, Cazee of Bombay,

JAMES JOHN BERKLEY, Esquire, Fellow of the Geographical Society, M.I.C.E., President of the Bombay Mechanics' Institute, and Chief Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,

HENRY LACON ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

Being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who

may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Bombay; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession and shall have a common Seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University, by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex-officio* and other Fellows as the Governor of Bombay in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Bombay Gazette*, hereafter appoint: and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided, that if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor of Bombay for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the 1st day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of Bombay, the Director or Acting Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector or Acting Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, the Principals and Acting Principals of Government Colleges, all for the time being, shall, while filling such Offices, be *ex-officio* Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than twenty-six; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below twenty-six, the Governor of Bombay

in Council shall *forthwith*, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University, as with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, twenty-six. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Bombay in Council from nominating more than twenty-six persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor of Bombay in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honours, and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by

Bye-laws.

them'; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and in general touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts,

Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Bombay in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows, by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate

whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Bombay, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Bombay in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall, once in every year, be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Bombay in Council may direct.

Annual Accounts.

ACT FOR CONFERRING ADDITIONAL DEGREES.

ACT No. XLVII. OF 1860.

AN ACT *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; it is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licences in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governor General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

ACT FOR CONFERRING HONORARY DEGREES.

ACT No. I. OF 1884.

AN ACT *to amend the law relating to the granting of honorary degrees by the Universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.*

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the granting of honorary degrees, and to give to the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay the power of granting the degree of Doctor in the faculty of Law to persons who have not undergone a previous examination; and whereas the executive government of each of the said Universities is, by bye-laws made under the Acts establishing the same, vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and certain of the Fellows;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Repeal of Act XXI. of 1875.

1. Act No. XXI. of 1875 (*an Act to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant honorary degrees*) is repealed.

Power to confer honorary degree of Doctor in the faculty of Law.

2. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate of any of the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and their recommendation is supported by a majority of those present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows to confer on that person the degree of Doctor in the faculty of Law, without requiring him to undergo any examination.

V.

Bye-Laws.

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE SENATE AND OF THE FACULTIES.

1. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, the Deans of the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering, the Syndics, and the Fellows of the University, according to sections III, IV, V, and VI of the Act of Incorporation, shall have seniority and precedence, first, in the order above specified down to the Syndics, and, secondly, according to their official precedence in the case of *ex-officio* Fellows, and, thirdly, in the case of other Fellows, according to the sequence of appointments.

2. The Senate may, for gross misbehaviour unfitting a Fellow in its opinion for his office, and after hearing such Fellow or any other Fellow nominated by him on his behalf, request that his appointment be cancelled under the provisions of section VII of the Act of Incorporation.

3. At a convenient time, soon after the appointment of any Fellow, the Syndicate shall, and at any subsequent time the Syndicate may, consider and recommend his appointment to one or more of the Faculties. Such recommendation shall be considered and adopted or rejected at the next following meeting of the Senate.

II.—THE FACULTIES.

4. There shall be four Faculties, namely, of Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. Every member of the Senate shall be a member of one Faculty at least, and any member of the Senate may be a member of more than one Faculty.

5. Each Faculty shall meet ordinarily once a year, within three weeks after the fixed date for the Annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees, for the purpose of electing a Dean and Syndics for the year, and at other times when convened by the Dean, or as provided in Bye-law 8.

6. A meeting of any Faculty shall also be convened by the Dean on the requisition of any three of its members. The Dean, or Senior Fellow present, shall be chairman at such Meeting, and the chairman shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a casting vote.

7. The office of Dean shall be vacated by the Dean's ceasing to reside in the City of Bombay for a period of more than three calendar months, or by his leaving the Presidency of Bombay without giving notice to the Registrar of his intention to return within three calendar months.

8. On the occurrence of such a vacancy the Vice-Chancellor shall direct the Senior Fellow in Bombay belonging to the Faculty in which the vacancy has occurred to convene a Meeting of the Faculty for the election of a new Dean..

9. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

III.—THE SYNDICATE.

10. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and ten of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportions:—

Four by the Faculty of Arts, one of whom shall be elected separately to represent the Physical and Experimental Sciences.
Two by the Faculty of Law.
Two „ „ „ Medicine.
Two „ „ „ Civil Engineering.

11. It will be the duty of the Syndicate, subject to the revision and control of the Senate, to appoint, and, if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other officers and servants of the University except the Registrar; to fix their salaries and emoluments, save as provided by any Bye-law; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and declare the results as they bear on Degrees, Honours, and Rewards; to keep the accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons; to consider proposals laid before it by members of the Senate, and from time to time to frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate.

12. The elections of Syndics shall take place within three weeks after the fixed date for the Annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

13. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow in the Syndicate.

14. The office of Syndic shall be vacated by the Syndic's being absent from three consecutive ordinary monthly meetings.

15. On the occurrence of such a vacancy the Vice-Chancellor shall direct a Meeting of the Faculty in which the vacancy has occurred to be convened for the election of a new Syndic.

16. Four members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority.

17. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior Fellow present, shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate. The Chairman at such Meetings shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a casting vote.

18. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

19. Any Faculty, or any Member of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

20. Subject to Bye-law 40, the decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposal may be brought before the Senate by any member of the Senate by way of Resolution at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, modify or overrule any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

21. No proposal shall be entertained by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered by the Syndicate, or submitted for a period of at least three months for consideration by the Syndicate.

IV.—BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

22. A Board of Accounts, consisting of three Fellows of the University not being members of the Syndicate, shall be appointed annually by the Senate within three weeks

after the fixed date for the Annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

23. The Board shall meet ordinarily once every three months, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

24. The Board shall examine and audit the University Accounts; prepare the University Budget, and the account of Endowment and Trust Funds; consider ways and means; and make recommendations, where necessary, to the Syndicate on all matters relating to the finances of the University.

25. Members of the Board shall hold office until the next Annual Election. They shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of their office. All vacancies in the Board occurring between two Annual Elections shall be filled up by persons appointed by the Syndicate.

V.—THE REGISTRAR.

26. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at an Ordinary Annual Meeting. His term of office shall be two years, but the Registrar may be re-appointed.

27. The duties of the Registrar shall be as follows :—

(*a*) To be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

(*b*) To act as Secretary to the Syndicate and to attend all Meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate, Board of Accounts and Examiners, and to keep Minutes thereof.

(*c*) To conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate.

(*d*) To issue all notices convening meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate and Board of Accounts.

(*e*) To perform such other duties as may be from time to time prescribed by the Syndicate, and generally to render such assistance as may be desired by the Vice-Chancellor in performance of his official duties.

28. The salary of the Registrar shall be Rs. 360 per month.

29. Leave of absence may be granted to the Registrar by the Syndicate for a period not exceeding two months for any one term of office, or six months in all, on such terms as to salary as the Syndicate may think proper. During the absence of the Registrar on leave, an Acting Registrar may be appointed by the Syndicate, who shall be paid at such rate not exceeding the salary of the Registrar as the Syndicate may determine. If the Registrar shall overstay his leave, his appointment shall become vacant.

30. In case of necessity the Vice-Chancellor is empowered to provide for the performance of the duties of the Registrar.

VI.—MEETINGS OF THE SENATE.

31. Meetings of the Senate shall be held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University, unless for special reasons the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor otherwise directs.

32. Such proposals and amendments only as are immediately connected with the University of Bombay, and are in accordance with the Act of Incorporation, shall be entertained and debated in the Senate.

33. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the Fourth Saturday in the First Term in Arts, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence from the Presidency, by the Syndicate.

34. A meeting of the Senate shall be convened on the requisition of any six of the Fellows to the Vice-Chancellor.

35. A Convocation for Conferring Degrees shall be held on the Third Tuesday in January, and on such other graduation days as may be appointed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

36. Persons entitled to Degrees, and desirous of being admitted, must apply in writing ten days previously to the Registrar, who will communicate their names, together with the necessary certificates, to the respective Deans of Faculty, for submission to the Senate on the next graduation day.

37. The Senate will, on the motion of the Deans of Faculty, respectively pass the necessary graces in that behalf, and the Dean of Faculty will then present the persons so approved of to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor successively in the following order:—Licentiate of Civil Engineering, Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Science,

Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Civil Engineering, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Medicine.

38. Nothing in the foregoing is to be held to prevent the Chancellor admitting to the Degree of M.D. or M.A. any person who may be presented to him by the Senate with a certificate that he has been examined and judged worthy of such special distinction.

39. In special cases and at the discretion of the Syndicate, Candidates who have passed the Examinations may be permitted to take their Degrees *in absentia*.

40. Fourteen days before the day fixed for a meeting of the Senate the Registrar shall forward to each member of the Senate a statement of all business to be brought before the Meeting and of the terms of all Resolutions to be then proposed, together with the name of the proposer of each, intimation in writing of which has previously reached him. Notice in writing of proposed amendments and the terms thereof and of motions for any change in the order of business as set forth in the statement, must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar four clear days* before the day of meeting. The Registrar shall, two clear days before the day of meeting, forward to each member of the Senate a statement of all the motions and amendments; and no motion or amendment, of which such notice has not been given, shall be put to the Meeting, other than a motion for dissolution, adjournment, or suspension of the sitting, for passing to the next business on the statement, for directing the Syndicate to review their decision, or an amendment which shall be accepted by the Chairman as merely formal.

N. B.—The Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, or, in the absence of both, a Fellow elected by the Meeting, presides at the meetings of the Senate. The Senior Fellow present shall take the chair for and until such election only. Six members of the Senate form a quorum, and all questions are decided by a majority of the votes of the members present, the Chairman, in case of an equality of votes, having a second or casting vote (Act XXII. of 1857, section IX).

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* "Four clear days" means four days exclusive of the day on which notice reaches the Registrar and of the day of meeting. Thus, if the meeting is fixed for Saturday, the notice must reach the Registrar on Monday; if for Friday, the notice must reach him on Saturday.

VII.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

41. Each Fellow, before he takes his place, shall write his name on a slip of paper which shall be provided for the purpose at the entrance of the place of Meeting, and which he shall then deliver to the door-keeper.

42. At the expiration of half an hour from the time of Meeting, the Chairman shall take notice whether there are six Fellows present; and if there are not, the Meeting shall forthwith be dissolved. Such dissolution shall be recorded by the Registrar under the signature of the Chairman.

43. At every Meeting the business to be entertained shall, unless the Meeting shall by special vote otherwise determine, be taken in the following order:—

(1.) The election, if it is part of the business to be entertained at the Meeting, of the Chairman.

(2.) The election, if it is part of the business to be entertained at the Meeting, of any official of the University.

(3.) Any motion for a change in the order of business.

(4.) Any business and motions of which due notice has been given in the order in which such business and motions are entered in the statement of the business and motions to be brought forward subject to the provisions of this Bye-law and to Bye-law 49.

VIII.—RULES OF DEBATE.

(i.) *Motions.*

44. Every motion shall be affirmative in form, and shall begin with the word *That*.

45. Every motion at a Meeting must be seconded; otherwise it will drop. Any Fellow may second a motion, by saying "That motion is seconded by me," and may reserve his speech.

46. When a motion has been seconded, it shall be stated from the Chair, which shall be done by the Chairman saying "The proposal is," and concluding in the terms of the motion.

47. When the proposal has been thus stated, it may be discussed as a question to be resolved simply in the affirma-

tive or negative, or as proposed to be varied by way of amendment. When, before or after debate, no Fellow rises to speak to the motion, the Chairman shall proceed to put the question to the vote in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

48. Not more than one proposal and one amendment thereto shall be placed before the Meeting at the same time.

49. A substantive proposal once brought forward shall not be proposed a second time at the same Meeting, or at any adjournment thereof. A proposal substantially identical in part with one already brought forward may be brought forward with the omission of such part.

(ii.) *Amendments.*

50. Any proposal before the Meeting may be amended (1) by simply leaving out a word or words; (2) by leaving out a word or words and adding or inserting a word or words; (3) by simply adding or inserting a word or words.

51. No amendment shall be proposed which would reduce a proposal to a negative form, or would alter the first word.

52. No amendment shall be proposed which substantially raises a question already disposed of by the Meeting, or is inconsistent with any resolution already passed by it.

53. The order in which amendments to a proposal are to be brought forward shall be determined by the Chairman with reference to their extent and mutual relation subject to Bye-law 43 (3) and (4).

54. An amendment may be moved by any Fellow who has not already spoken in the debate, and must be seconded in the same way as a motion; otherwise it will drop. An amendment, the substance of which has been disposed of in part, may be modified by its proposer so as to retain only the part not so disposed of.

55. When an amendment has been moved and seconded, it shall be stated from the Chair, and then the debate may proceed on the original proposal and the amendment together; but, so far as the question raised by the amendment is one on which he has not yet spoken, any Fellow may speak to that question, though he has spoken to the original question, or a previous amendment.

(iii). *Putting the Question; Further Amendments.*

56. When the debate is concluded, the Chairman shall put the question to the vote thus :—

If there is no amendment, the Chairman shall say "The proposal is," and conclude in the terms of the motion.

If there is an amendment he shall say "It has been moved," and state the motion; then he shall say "Since which it has been moved by way of amendment," and state the amendment; and then, if the amendment is one of the first two kinds, he shall put the question "Shall the words (or word) proposed to be left out be retained."

If the amendment is of the second kind, and the last-mentioned question has been resolved in the affirmative, the amendment shall drop. If the last-mentioned question has been negatived, the Chairman shall then put the question "Shall the proposed words be added" [or "inserted"].

If the amendment is of the third kind, the first question put shall be "That those words be there added" [or "inserted"].

57. If an amendment is negatived, the original motion shall be again stated from the Chair, and, subject to the foregoing Bye-laws, any other amendment duly notified shall then be proposed thereto.

58. If an amendment is carried, the proposal as amended shall be stated from the Chair, and may then be debated as a substantive question, to which the further amendments to the original proposal of which due notice has been given and so far as they shall be applicable, may be proposed subject to the foregoing Bye-laws; and such further amendments shall be disposed of in the same manner as the original amendment.

59. No question shall be withdrawn from the decision of the Meeting without its unanimous consent; but this consent shall be presumed if the mover states his wish to withdraw the motion, and the Chairman, after an interval, announces that it is withdrawn.

(iv.) *Adjournments, &c.*

60. A proposal "That this Meeting be now dissolved" or "be now adjourned to (some specified time)" may

be moved at any time as a distinct question, but not as an amendment, nor so as to interrupt a speech. If a motion for dissolution is carried, the business before the Meeting shall drop.

61. A proposal "That the debate be now adjourned" may be moved at the like time and in the like manner as the motion "That this Meeting be now adjourned," and if carried shall have the effect of postponing the debate till the next meeting. If it be negatived, the debate shall be resumed.

62. No amendment shall be moved to a proposal under either of the two last preceding Bye-laws, except one for substituting a different time for that for which it is proposed to adjourn the Meeting or debate.

63. A Meeting or a debate renewed or continued after an adjournment is to be deemed one with that preceding the adjournment.

64. The motion "That the Meeting pass to the next business on the statement" may be made at any time, in like manner and subject to the same rules as one for adjournment. If such a motion be carried, the proposal under consideration and the amendment thereto shall not be further dealt with at the Meeting.

65. No motion for the dissolution or for the adjournment of the Meeting, or for the adjournment of the debate, or for the suspension of the sitting, or to pass to the next business, shall be made or spoken to during a debate by any Fellow who has spoken in the debate or shall be spoken to by such Fellow. Any such motion shall take the place of any question that may be before the Meeting, and, if not withdrawn, must be disposed of before such question.

66. When a motion of the class contemplated in the last preceding Bye-law has been brought forward and negatived, no other motion of that class shall be again brought forward until after the lapse of what the Chairman shall deem a reasonable time; nor shall a debate be allowed on such second or subsequent motion brought forward during a debate on the same proposal discussed alone, or the same proposal and amendment discussed together, according to Bye-law 43.

(v.) *Miscellaneous.*

67. On each proposal, or proposal and amendment in debate, a Fellow may speak once, subject to the provisions of Bye-laws 54 and 65.

68. The Fellow who is first up, at the conclusion of a speech, has the right to be heard. In cases of competition the Chairman shall decide.

69. The mover of every original Resolution may reply upon the whole debate. But the mover of an amendment or of a dissolution or adjournment, or of the suspension of the sitting, or that the Meeting pass to the next business on the statement, has no right to reply.

70. No Fellow shall speak to the question after the mover has entered on his reply.

71. The Chairman has the same right of moving or seconding a motion or amendment and of addressing the Meeting as any other Fellow. But he shall vacate the chair whilst he is addressing the Meeting, and the chair shall during such time be taken by the Senior Fellow present not being the Chairman.

72. Any Fellow may call the Chairman's attention to a point of order even whilst another Fellow is addressing the Meeting, but no speech shall be made on such point of order. Such a call pronounced by the Chairman to be vexatious, and any interruption or obstruction to the progress of the business before the Senate so pronounced to be unseemly or unreasonable, shall be deemed a breach of order.

73. The Chairman shall be the sole judge on any point of order, and may call any Fellow to order, and, if the Fellow so called to order shall in speaking disregard such call, the Chairman may direct him to sit down and thereon another Fellow may speak. In the event of any contumacious disregard of a ruling or call to order by the Chairman, he may request the Fellow so offending to leave the Meeting, and on such requisition the Fellow named by the Chairman shall be suspended from his functions as a Fellow during the Meeting, and shall be bound immediately to withdraw.

74. Any motion standing in the name of a Member who is absent from a Meeting may be brought forward by any other Member.

(vi.) *Voting.*

75. On putting any question to the vote, the Chairman shall call for an indication of the opinion of the Senate by a show of hands in the affirmative and negative, or by sitting and rising, and shall declare the result thereof according to his opinion.

76. Any Fellow may then demand a Division, except on a motion of the kind contemplated in Bye-laws 60 and 61.

77. The Chairman shall thereupon appoint four Tellers, two on each side; and shall give such directions for effecting the Division as he shall consider expedient.

78. Upon the Chairman announcing the Division to be begun, every Fellow who was present at the putting of the question and desires to vote, shall signify his vote by giving to the Tellers for the side of the question upon which he intends to vote, a paper stating his name.

79. Upon the Chairman announcing the Division to be closed, the Tellers shall state in writing the numbers on each side, sign the statement, and hand it to the Chairman, together with the papers (in two separate bundles) containing the names of the several voters on each side, whereupon the Chairman shall declare the result of the Division to the Meeting, and the Division Lists shall be recorded in the Minutes.

80. If, after a Division has been taken, five Fellows present shall in writing demand a scrutiny, the Chairman shall appoint two or more Fellows to act with the Tellers as Scrutineers; and such Scrutineers shall thereupon withdraw and compare the numbers with the names and such names with the list of the Senate for the time being, and shall report the facts found by them to the Chairman, who shall thereupon declare the result to the Meeting, and such declaration shall be conclusive.

81. Pending the scrutiny, the Chairman may, in his discretion, either suspend the sitting or call for such business as may, in his opinion, be most conveniently proceeded with. Business thus entered on, shall be proceeded with; but on its disposal the regular order of subjects, if it have been departed from, shall be resumed.

IX.—ELECTIONS.

82. Elections by the Senate shall be conducted according to the rules hereinbefore provided, subject to the modification prescribed by the Bye-laws next following.

83. No Candidate shall be put in nomination at any Meeting of the Senate for a seat on the Board of Accounts or as Registrar or at any Meeting of a Faculty for the office of Dean of such a Faculty, or Syndic, unless a proposition for his nomination in writing, signed by the intending proposer and seconder, shall have been handed in to the University office at least four clear days previously. And the University Registrar shall, two clear days before the Meeting, forward to every Member of the Senate or Faculty, as the case may be, a list of the proposed nominations.

84. In all cases of contested election, the election shall be by ballot by means of voting papers. In case of a contested election amongst more than two candidates for a single appointment, the candidate who has the smallest number of votes on a first ballot shall be withdrawn, and another ballot between the remaining candidates shall then be taken; and so on until the number of candidates is reduced to two, when the final ballot between these two shall be taken. In case of a contested election for more than one appointment, each Fellow shall be entitled to give as many votes as there are appointments to be filled, but shall not give more than one vote for one person.

ENDOWMENTS.

85. A Statement of all Endowments and Trust Funds held by the University shall be published annually in the University Calendar.

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

86. The University year for the Faculties of Arts, Civil Engineering, and Medicine shall be divided into two terms. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering the First Term shall commence on the Third Monday in November, and shall end on the Third Monday in April. In the Faculty of Medicine the First Term shall commence on the First of November and shall end on the Thirtieth of April. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering the Second

Term shall commence on the Second Monday in June and shall end on the Third Monday in September. In the Faculty of Medicine, the Second Term shall commence on the Fifteenth of June and end on the Fifteenth of September.

87. Terms can be kept only by matriculated students who shall attend for a prescribed number of days at one or more of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University.

88. The following shall be the number of days' attendance necessary for keeping terms:—For the First Term eighty days; for the Second Term in the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, sixty days; and for the Second Term in that of Medicine, seventy days. But if an Undergraduate shall, after his matriculation, attend sixty days during that same term in which he has matriculated, he shall be held to have kept that term.

89. The Principals and Heads of Colleges and Institutions will be requested to register the daily attendance of matriculated students, with a view to being able to certify their having kept terms.

90. Days during which Undergraduates or Graduates are engaged in University Examinations may count towards the keeping of their terms.

91. To keep a term at a College or Recognized Institution, an Undergraduate must go through the full course of study at that College or Institution prescribed for such term to the class to which such Undergraduate then belongs.

Regulations.

I. ARTS.

In the following Regulations the pronoun "he" and its derivatives are used to denote either sex, the masculine or the feminine.

MATRICULATION.

1. The Examination will be held once a year at Bombay and at such other places as shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Syndicate,* commencing on the Third Monday in November.

2. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form A.)

3. Two months before the commencement of the Examination, each Candidate must pay or cause to be paid to the Registrar at Bombay, or to such person as he may appoint in the Mofussil, a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form B.)

4. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for again presenting himself at any subsequent Matriculation Examination on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

5. Candidates will be examined in Languages, Mathematics, and General Knowledge.

I.—LANGUAGES.—Two papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	French.	Hindustáni.
Greek.	Portuguese.	Persian.
Latin.†	Maráthi.	Sindhi.
Hebrew.	Gujaráthi.	
Arabic.	Cánarese.	

* The following places have been appointed by the Syndicate:—*Poona, Belgaum, Ahmedabad,* and *Karáchi*

† The attention of students intending to study Medicine is drawn to the fact that the Examining Bodies of the United Kingdom which recognize the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, require a certificate that the Candidate passed in Latin.

(Any other language may at any time be added to this list by the Syndicate).

In English there will be one paper containing (1) one or more passages for paraphrase, with, as an alternative, one or more passages for translation into English in the following vernacular languages, viz.:—Maráthi, Gujaráthi, Cánarese, Hindustáni, Sindhi and Portuguese; (2) questions in grammar; and (3) an exercise or exercises in composition.

In the second Language there will be one paper containing prose passages for translation from and into English, and questions in grammar.

The Candidate will be called upon to read and to explain *extempore* a prose passage from a standard author to be selected by the Examiners.

N.B.—It is essential that the Candidate should not know beforehand from what books he will have to read.

II.—MATHEMATICS.—Two papers.

1*st.*—Arithmetic. The examples to be worked from first principles, and not merely by rules. Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive. Problems will be set involving Simple Equations.

2*nd.*—First four books of Euclid, with deductions.

III.—GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.—Two papers.

1*st.*—Elementary History of England and India, and Elementary Geography.

2*nd.*—Elementary knowledge of—

(*a.*)—The mechanical powers.

(*b.*)—The laws of chemical combination, the chemistry of air and water, and the phenomena of combustion.

(*c.*)—The solar system.

N.B.—Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in each branch of the Examination.

6. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in English.

7. On the Fourth Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in the order of merit, with the total number of marks obtained by each Candidate, and the name of his school.

8. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form C.)

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

9. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and will be required to pass three subsequent examinations, the first to be called the Previous Examination, the second the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the third the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

N.B.—A Bachelor of Science of this University who has kept six terms therein, may obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Arts by passing the final examination only for that Degree.

THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

10. The Previous Examination will be held once a year in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

11. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept two terms at a College or Institution recognized in Arts, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form D.

Any Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay may be admitted to this Examination, provided his testimonials of good conduct and length of study from his own University be satisfactory.

12. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form D.)

13. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form E.)

14. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Languages.
II. Mathematics.
III. Logic.
IV. History.
V. Natural Science.

I.—LANGUAGES—Two papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in books to be prescribed by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

In each language there will be one paper and a *vivâ voce* Examination. The paper in English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The paper in the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The paper on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.—MATHEMATICS—Two papers.

1. Algebra to Quadratic Equations, inclusive, with Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations, the Progressions, and the Binomial Theorem.
2. Euclid, Books I—IV and VI, with deductions, and Definitions of Book V.

III.—LOGIC—One paper.

Logic.—The subjects treated of in Fowler's Deductive Logic The Examination will comprise easy questions in Logical Analysis.

IV.—HISTORY—One paper.

Ancient History.

A definite period will be notified by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

V.—NATURAL SCIENCE.—One paper.

Elementary Physics (except Light and Electricity) viz., Laws of Motion—Forces of Nature considered generally—Energy considered generally—Visible Energy—Heat.

Text book recommended in Elementary Physics ; *Balfour tewart :* Lessons in Elementary Physics.

15. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in languages.

16. On the Third Monday in November the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

17. The First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

18. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept four terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form F.

N.B.—An Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay, who has passed at his own University an Examination in Arts corresponding, in the judgment of the Syndicate, to the Previous Examination at this University, may be admitted to this Examination, provided that he has studied in residence for such time at a recognized University or at this University, or partly at one and partly at the other, as may be considered by the Syndicate equivalent, in the circumstances of each case, to the terms required for the aforesaid Examinations.

19. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form F.)

20. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form G.)

21. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

22. Candidates will be examined in the follswing oubjects :—

I. Languages.

II. Mathematics.

I.—LANGUAGES—Four papers.

1. English.

2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in books to be prescribed by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *vivâ voce* Examination. The papers on English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vicé versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.—MATHEMATICS—Two papers.

1. Trigonometry.—Solution of Plane Triangles with expressions for the Area. The nature and use of Logarithms.

2. Statics.—Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity, and the Mechanical Powers.

23. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in Languages.

24. On the Third Monday in November the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

25. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form H.)

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

26. The Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in November.

27. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept six terms in the University of Bombay, or has been admitted to the First Examination for the Degree of B.A. under the *N.B.* to Regulation 18, and has thereafter kept two terms in the University of Bombay and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form I.

28. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination (*vide* Form I).

29. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form J).

30. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

31. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.

II. One of the following groups to be selected by the Candidate :—

- A. Language and Literature.
- B. History and Political Economy.
- C. Logic and Moral Philosophy.
- D. Mathematics.
- E. Natural Science.

I.—LANGUAGES—Two papers.

1. English.

2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in books in each language to be prescribed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be one paper. The paper on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The paper on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.—GROUPS—Four papers.

A.—LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

(*a.*) *English*—Two papers on books to be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate.

(*b.*) *Second Language*—Two papers on books to be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate.

B.—HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

(*a.*) *Political Economy*—One paper; *Smith*: Wealth of Nations; *Fawcett*: Manual of Political Economy.

(*b.*) *History of India* in the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries down to the overthrow of the Peshwa. One paper: *Elphinstone*: History of India; *Mill*: History of British India.

(*c.*)—One of the following:—

(1.) *History of Rome*, from the earliest times to the close of the Republic. Two papers: one on the Political History, and one on the History of Institutions, Literature, and Religion.

(2.) *History of Greece*, from the Persian invasion to the taking of Corinth. Two papers, as above.

(3.) *History of England*, from the Restoration to the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. Two papers one on the Political History, and one on the History of Institutions, Literature, and Science.

C.—LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

(*a.*) *Logic*—Two papers: *Fowler*: Deductive and Inductive Logic; *Mill*: Books I, II, and III.

(*b.*) *Moral Philosophy.*—Two papers: *Sidgwick*: Method of Ethics; *Butler*: First part of the Analogy, and Sermons.

D.—Mathematics.

(*a*) *Pure Mathematics.*

(*a.*) *Conic Sections treated Geometrically and Analytically, not including abridged notation.* One paper.

(*b.*) *Differential Calculus:* One paper—Differentiation of Functions of one variable ; Successive Differentiation ; Taylor's Theorem ; Evaluation of Indeterminate Functions ; Maxima and Minima of Functions of one variable. *Integral Calculus.*—Integration of Functions of one variable.

(*b*) *Applied Mathematics.*

[The student may select either (1) and (2), or (3) and (4).]

(1)—*Dynamics:* One paper: Laws of motion; Uniform and uniformly accelerated motion; Falling Bodies; Projectiles ; Collision ; the Pendulum.

(2)—*Hydrostatics:* One paper: Pressure of non-elastic and elastic Fluids ; Specific gravity; Floating Bodies ; Rotating Liquid ; Tension of vessels containing Fluids ; Construction and use of the more simple Instruments and Machines.

(3)—*Optics:* One paper: Reflection and Refraction of Rays at Plane and Spherical Surfaces, not including Aberrations ; Refraction through Prisms, Plates and Lenses ; the Eye ; Telescopes.

(4)—*Astronomy:* One paper: The more elementary parts so far as they are necessary for the explanation of the more simple phenomena without calculation.

E.—Natural Science.

[The student may select either (1) and (2), or (3) and (4).]

(1)—*Elementary Physics:* Two papers: Laws of motion ; Forces of Nature considered generally; Energy considered generally ; Visible energy ; Heat, Light and Electricity ; Oral examination on the use of apparatus.

(2)—*Inorganic Chemistry:* Two papers: The Chemistry of the non-metallic elements and their more important compounds ; the Chemistry of the principal metallic elements and their more important compounds ; general principles of Chemical Philosophy ; the practical recognition of simple Salts.

(3)—*Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology, and Systematic Botany:* Two papers: *Flowering Plants*; their Parts; the Leaf; Stem; Buds and branches; the various forms and the duration of Plants; the Root and underground stem; Inflorescence; the Flower; Calyx; Corolla; Stamens and Pistil; Structure of the Ovule; the Fruit and Seed; Fertilization; Germination; Cells and their contents; Chemical constituents of Plants; the structure and vital processes of the Stem, Root, and Leaf; Surface covering and appendages of Plants; Food of Plants; Principles of Classification; a general knowledge of the characters, distribution, properties and uses of the following natural order:—*Anonaceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ Ampelideæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocyneæ, Convolvulaceæ, Labiatæ, Urticeæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Scitamineæ, Orchideæ, Amaryllideæ, Palmæ, Aroideæ and Gramineæ.*

A general knowledge of the two Cryptogamic orders *Filices* and *Fungi.*

Practical Examination.—Description and recognition of species and of microscopic preparations. The collection and drying of Botanical Specimens.

(4)—*Comparative Anatomy and Physiology:* Two papers: Structure of a Mammalian animal, with the minute structure and chemical constituents of the more important tissues; its elementary Physiology; the Blood; Vascular System and Circulation; Respiration; Digestion; the sources of loss and gain to the Blood; Motion and Locomotion; Voice and Speech; Nervous System; Innervation; Sensation; Organs of sight, sound, smell, taste and touch; Reproduction; Life and Death; Elementary Anatomy and Physiology of a Bird, Lizard, Frog, Fish, Oyster, Insect, Lobster, Earthworm, Starfish, Jellyfish, and Sponge; Principles of Zoological Classification; Distribution of Species; Animal Embryology; Recognition and Description of Preparations.

32. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified.

33. On the Fourth Thursday in November, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

34. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination (*vide* Form K).

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

35. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science must have passed the Previous Examination, and will be required to pass two subsequent Examinations, the one to be called the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, and the other the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

N.B. (1)—Masters of Arts who shall have taken that Degree prior to the end of 1881, and who in the Examination for B.A. have passed in Group C., D. or E., or the subjects in the opinion of the Syndicate equivalent thereto when the examination was passed, and who in the examination for the Degree of M.A. have passed in Branch 3 or 4 of that Examination, may obtain the Degree of B.Sc. on passing an examination in such of the subjects prescribed for that Degree as in the opinion of the Syndicate shall be properly complementary to those in which the Candidates have already passed, regard being had to the rules prescribed for the Final Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. But Candidates passing under this provision shall not be classed or be eligible for prizes.

N.B. (2)—A Bachelor of Arts who has taken up Group C., D., or E. in the B.A. Examination may obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Science on passing the final examination only for that Degree.

I.—FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

36. The First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

37. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have kept four terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form L.

N.B.—An Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay, who has passed at his own University an examination in Arts corresponding, in the judgment of the Syndicate, to the Previous Examination at this University, may be admitted to this Examination, provided that he has studied in residence for such time at a recognized University or at this University or partly at one and partly at the other as may be considered by the Syndicate equivalent, in the circumstances of each case, to the terms required for the aforesaid examinations.

38. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination (*vide* Form L).

39. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form M).

40. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

41. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. MATHEMATICS—Two Papers.

Trigonometry.—Solution of Plane Triangles with expressions for the Area. The nature and use of Logarithms.

Statics.—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers.

2. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

Differences between Mechanical Mixture, Solution, and Chemical Combination. Outlines of Crystallography. Formation of Crystals. Dimorphism. Isomorphism. Conditions on which the Melting-point and the Boiling-point of a substance depend. Difference between Elementary and Compound Substances. Laws of Chemical Combination. Equivalent Weights of the Elements. Multiple Proportions. The Atomic Theory. Atomic Value (Quantivalence). Molecules. Molecular Weights. Relation between the Density of a Gas and its Molecular Weight. Abnormal Densities. Avogadro's hypothesis. Combination of Gases by Volume. Compound Radicals. Atomic and Molecular combination

Meaning of Chemical symbols, formulæ, and equations. Calculation of quantities by weight and by volume. Chemical changes, and the conditions under which they occur. Combination. Decomposition. Double-decomposition. Nature of Acids, Bases, and Salts. Capacity of Saturation of Acids and Bases. Nomenclature.

Relation between Atomic Weight and Specific Heat. Faraday's Electrolytic Law. Principles of Spectrum-Analysis. Diffusion of Gases.

Hydrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine. The combinations of the last four elements with Hydrogen.

Oxygen. Ozone. Water and Peroxide of Hydrogen. The oxides and oxyacids of Chlorine. Chlorates. and Hypochlorates.

Sulphur. Sulphuretted Hydrogen. The oxides of Sulphur. Sulphuric Acid and the Sulphates. Sulphurous Acid and the Sulphites. Chlorosulphuric Acid

Nitrogen. The Atmosphere, and its relations to animal and vegetable Life. Ammonia. Ammonium and its Salts. The oxides of Nitrogen. Nitric Acid and Nitrates. Nitrous Acid and Nitrites.

Phosphorus. Phosphuretted Hydrogen. The oxides of Phosphorus. Phosphoric Acid and the Phosphates. Chloride and Oxychloride of Phosphorus.

Arsenic and its oxides. Arseniuretted Hydrogen. Arsenious Acid and its Salts. Arsenic Acid and its Salts. The Sulphides of Arsenic. Detection of Arsenic.

Antimony, its oxides and sulphides. Antimoniuretted Hydrogen. Chlorides of Antimony. Compounds of Antimonic Oxide. Detection of Antimony.

Boron. Boracic acid and the Borates.

Carbon. Carbonic oxide and Carbonic acid. The Carbonates. Carbon Oxysulphide. Sulphocarbonic Acid. Marsh-gas. Ethylene. Combustion. Structure of Flame. Coal-gas. Davy Lamp. Principles of Illumination.

Silicon. Siliciuretted Hydrogen. Silicon Chloride. Silicon Chloroform. Silica and the Silicates.

Potassium. Sodium. Silver.

Calcium. Strontium. Barium.

Aluminium.
Magnesium. Zinc. Cadmium.
Lead.
Manganese. Iron. Cobalt. Nickel. Chromium.
Bismuth. Copper. Mercury. Gold. Tin.
Platinum.
The chief Compounds of these Metals with the more important Acid radicals. The detection of these Metals, and their Compounds, in powder, or in solution.

3. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—Two Papers.

[*Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the Methods and Apparatus by which the leading principles of Physics, as enumerated below, can be illustrated and applied.*]

Units of Measurement.
The Laws of Motion considered experimentally.
The chief Forces of Nature.
The general properties of Solids, Liquids, and Gases.
The nature, intensity, and transmission of Fluid Pressure in general.
The Pressure of Liquids in Equilibrium under the action of Gravity.
The Equilibrium of Solids floating or entirely immersed in gravitating Fluids. The Specific Gravities of substances, with the ordinary modes of determining them.
Measurement of the Pressure of the Atmosphere and of the Elastic Force of Gases.
Diffusion of Liquids and Gases.
Definition of Work and Energy; Conservation and Transmutation of Energy.

ACOUSTICS.

Production and mode of Propagation of Sound.
Intensity, Pitch, and Quality.
Velocity of Sound in Air.
Influence of Temperature and Density.
Velocity of Sound in other Media.
Laws of Reflection and Refraction.
Nature of Musical Sounds.
Longitudinal Vibrations of Rods and of Columns of Air.
Transverse Vibrations of Strings. Variation in their rate of vibration by changes in their tension, length, thickness, and substance.

HEAT.

Definitions of *Heat* and *Temperature*.

Construction of Instruments for the Measurement of Temperature.

Expansion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases under Heat.

Change of State; Tension of Vapours; Latent Heat.

Radiant Heat, its reflection, refraction and absorption.

Conduction; definition of Thermal Conductivity.

Convection.

Specific Heat. Mechanical Equivalent of Heat.

MAGNETISM.

Properties of Magnets. Induction. Magnetic relations of Iron and Steel.

Terrestrial Magnetism.

ELECTRICITY.

Two Electrical States and their mutual relations.

Conduction and Insulation.

Induction.

Electric Attraction and Repulsion.

Distribution and Accumulation of Electricity on Conductors.

Electric Discharge.

Voltaic Electricity; the various Batteries.

Electromotive Force, Strength of currents, Resistance; Ohm's Law.

Heating and Chemical effects of Electric Currents.

Action between Currents and Magnets; Electro-Magnetism.

Induced Currents; Magneto-Electricity.

Thermo-Electricity.

OPTICS.

Laws of Propagation of Light. Measurement of Velocity of Light. Photometry.

Laws of Reflection and Refraction of Light.

Reflection at Plane and at Spherical Surfaces.

Refraction at Plane and at Spherical Surfaces.

Refraction through Lenses, including the formation of Images.

Chromatic Dispersion.

4. GENERAL BIOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

Structure, functions, and life-history of simple Unicellular Plants, such as *Protococcus* and *Saccharomyces* (Yeast) as types of Vegetable life.

Structure, functions, and life-history of *Penicillium*, *Mucor*, or some other simple Fungus.

Structure, functions, and life-history of *Chara* or *Nitella*.

Morphology, histology, and history of the reproduction of a Fern.

Morphology and histology of a Flowering plant; structure of a flower; homologies of leaves and floral organs; histology of ordinary vegetable tissues, such as epidermis, parenchyma, fibrovascular tissue, and their arrangement in the stem and leaves.

Growth of a Flowering plant; formation of wood and bark; nature of cambium.

Reproduction of a Flowering plant; structure of ovule; methods of fertilization; development of ovule into seed.

General principles of Vegetable Nutrition; food of plants; action of green parts of plants; nature and flow of sap.

Structure, functions, and life-history of the following Animals, as types of some of the chief divisions of the Animal Kingdom:—*Amœba*, *Vorticella*, *Hydra*, Earthworm, Mussel, Snail, Lobster or Crayfish, Frog.

General histology of chief animal tissues:—blood; pavement, columnar, ciliated, and glandular epithelium; connective tissue; cartilage; bone; muscle; nerve-fibres and nerve-cells.

General physiology of Circulation, Respiration and Digestion in the Frog, together with the fundamental properties of muscle, nerve, and the spinal cord.

Reproduction of Frog, and chief phases in life of Tadpole.

42. On the Third Monday in November the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

43. A certificate will be given to those who pass the examination. (*Vide* Form N.)

II.—SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

44. The Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in November.

45. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have kept six terms in the University of Bombay, or has been admitted to the First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. under the *N. B.* to Regulation 37, and has thereafter kept two terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form O.

46. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination (*vide* Form O.)

47. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form P.)

48. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

49. Candidates will be examined in three of the following nine subjects, one at least of which must be chosen from among Nos. III—VIII:—

I. PURE MATHEMATICS—Three Papers.

(1)—*Algebra:* Binomial and Multinomial Theorems. Scales of Notation. Exponential and Logarithmic Series. Convergency and Divergency of Series. Inequalities.

Plane Trigonometry.—Properties of Triangles. Associated Circles of a Triangle. Summation of Series which do not involve exponential functions.

Spherical Trigonometry.—As far as Solution of Triangles.

(2)—*Conic Sections:* Treated Geometrically and Analytically, not including abridged notation.

(3)—*Differential Calculus:* Differentiation of Functions of one variable. Successive Differentiation. Taylor's Theorem Evaluation of indeterminate Functions. Maxima and Minima of Functions of one variable. Tangents and Normals of Plane Curves.

Integral Calculus: Integration of Functions of one variable. Rectification and Quadrature of Plane Curves.

II. APPLIED MATHEMATICS—Three Papers.

(1)—*Analytical Statics.*—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers. *Elementary Hydrostatics.*

(2)—*Elementary Dynamics.*

Dynamics of a Particle.—Rectilinear, Parabolic and Elliptic Motion. Central Forces.

(3)—*Elementary Geometrical Optics.*

Astronomy.—The more elementary parts, so far as they are necessary for the explanation of the more simple phenomena without calculation.

III. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—Three Papers.

The subjects prescribed for the FIRST B.SC. EXAMINATION with the addition of the following; the whole being treated Mathematically, as well as Experimentally, so far as the Mathematics of the FIRST B. SC. EXAMINATION are applicable :—

Friction.
Elasticity of Solids, Liquids, and Gases; methods of measurement.
Capillarity.
Connexion between Energy and Velocity. The various Energies and their Transmutations.
Conservation and Dissipation of Energy.

ACOUSTICS.

Indirect methods of measuring Velocity of Sound.
Transverse Vibrations of Rods.
Tuning-forks.
Vibrations of Plates and Membranes.
Musical Intervals.
Composition of Vibrations. Beats.
Interference.
Resonance.

Harmonics.
Quality of Musical Sounds.
Methods of analysing Complex Sounds.

HEAT.

Methods of measuring Specific Heat, Coefficients of Expansion, Tension of Vapours, and Latent Heat; with the chief results that have been obtained.
Relation between Emission and Absorption of Radiant Heat. Theory of Exchanges. Laws of Cooling. Variation with Temperature of Quality and Quantity of Radiation.
Measurement of Coefficients of Conductivity and their variation with Temperature.
Laws of Thermodynamics and their principal Applications.

OPTICS.

Optical description of the Eye, and Theory of unaided Vision.
Vision through Lenses, Microscopes, and Telescopes.
Spectrum-Analysis.
Conditions of Achromatism in thin Compound Prisms and Lenses.
The Wave-Theory; its explanation of Reflexion and Refraction.
Interference, Double Refraction, and Polarization. Nicol's Prism.
Interference of Polarized Light; Rotatory Polarization.

MAGNETISM.

Magnetic Moments, and methods of comparing them.
The methods of determining the Dip, Total Intensity and Magnetic Declination, at any place.
Secular and Diurnal Variations.
Disturbances and their Laws.
Connexion between Magnetic Disturbances and other phenomena.
Diamagnetism.

ELECTRICITY.

Measurement of Electrical Density, Capacity, Quantity and Potential.
Centimetre-gramme-second system of Units.

Theory of Voltaic Battery.
Measurement of Electromotive Force, Current, and Resistance.
Action of Currents on Currents.

IV. CHEMISTRY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, treated more fully than at the FIRST B.SC. EXAMINATION.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Detection and estimation of Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, and Sulphur in Organic Compounds. Calculation of empirical formulæ from percentage composition. Determination of molecular weight of organic bodies. Compound Radicals. Mode in which the atoms are supposed to be united in the molecule. Types. The Valency of Compound Radicals in Relation to the Valency of the Constituent Atoms. Saturated and Non-saturated Compounds.

Isomerism. Metamerism. Polymerism. Homologous series. Classification of the Carbon Compounds.

The general action of Chlorine, Nitric acid, Sulphuric acid, Chromic acid, Nascent Hydrogen, Potash, and the Chlorides of Phosphorus, on the principal groups of Carbon Compounds.

Fermentation. Decay.

Synthesis of the following:—Urea. Ethyl Alcohol. Tartaric acid. Alizarine.

Derivatives of the series $C_n H_{n+2}$.

Marsh-gas. Ethyl hydride. A special knowledge of Methyl and Ethyl Alcohols and their chief derivatives, particularly Ethers, Acetic Aldehyde, Formic and Acetic acids, with Acetone and Isopropyl-alcohol, will be required: also a general acquaintance with the higher Alcohols and their chief derivatives.

The Ethylamines. Tetraethylammonium. Cacodyl. Zinc methyl. Silicon ethyl.

Ethylene and its chief derivatives. Glycol. Glycolic acid. Lactic acid. Glyoxal. Oxalic acid. Succinic acid. Malic acid. Tartaric acid. Citric acid.

Cyanogen and its compounds. Prussic acid. Cyanides and double Cyanides. Cyanic and Cyanuric acids. Sulphocyanides. Ureas.

Uric acid. Guanidine. Glycocyamine. Glycocyanidine. Sarkine. Creatine. Creatinine. Theobromine. Caffeine.

Glycerine and Allyl Alcohol, their chief derivatives. Constitution of Fats and Oils. Erythrite. Mannite. Glucose and Levulose. Cane-sugar. Milk-sugar. Cellulose. Starch. Glycogen. Dextrine.

Aromatic compounds. Benzene. Toluene. Phenol. Cresol. Hydroquinone. Resorcin. Pyrocatechin. Pyrogallic acid. Oil of Bitter Almonds. Benzyl-alcohol. Benzoic acid. Benzophenone. Hippuric acid. Salicylic acid and Isomeric acids. Oxysalicylic acid. Gallic acid. Phtalic acid and Isomeric acids. Styrol (Cinnamic alcohol). Nitrobenzene. Aniline. Toluidine. Rosaniline. Diazobenzene and its compounds. Naphthalene. Anthracene. Oxanthraquinene. Alizarine. Indigo and Indol. Cymene. Camphor and Terpenes.

Glucosides. Amygdaline. Salicine. Tannine.

Alkaloids. Conine. Nicotine. Morphine. Strychnine. Quinine. Cinchonine.

Taurine. Lecithin. Choline. Albumen. Fibrin. Caseine.

Practical Examination.

Qualitative Analysis.—Substances will be given for analysis containing not more than two Acids and two Bases, Organic or Inorganic, but not more than one organic acid and one organic base. The Inorganic acids and bases to be those embraced in the FIRST B.Sc. Practical Examination; the Organic acids and bases to be selected from the following list:—

Oxalates, Acetates, Benzoates, Succinates, Tartrates, Urates, Gallates, Tannates, Cyanides, Double Cyanides, Alcohol, Starch, Grape-sugar, Urea, Morphia, Quinine, Strychnine.

V. BOTANY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

HISTOLOGY.

The structure of the Cell. The Chemical and Physical properties of Protoplasm. The nature and mode of origin of the contents of the Cell. The Chemical and Physical properties of the Cell-wall, and the mode in which it is added to. The Formation and Growth of Plant tissues by Cell-division. The Development of the Epidermal, Fibro-vascular, and Fundamental tissues from Primitive tissue.

MORPHOLOGY.

The distinguishing structural characters, geographical distribution, and the properties and uses of the following Natural Orders:—

Anonaceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocyneæ, Convolvulaceæ, Labiatæ, Urticeæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Scitamineæ, Orchideæ, Amaryllideæ, Palmæ, Aroideæ, Gramineæ, Coniferæ, Cycadeæ, Solanaceæ.

Filices, Marsiliaceæ, Lycopodiaceæ, Musci, Hymenomycetes, Gasteromycetes, Physomycetes, Fucaceæ, Saccharomycetes, Schizomycetes.

The principles and practice of Classification.

PHYSIOLOGY.

The ultimate constituents of Plants. Composition of the Plant in successive stages of growth. The Materials of Plant-food; their general nature; the organs by which they are absorbed. Rotation of crops. Ascent of the Crude Sap. Respiration. Transpiration. The Descending Sap. Assimilation or general nature of the changes by which the Food Materials are converted into the various vegetable Tissues. Influence of Light and Temperature upon Plants. Increase of the Plant. Movements and special directions in Plants and their different parts. Vegetable irritability and Movements of Climbing Plants. General Phenomena of Sexual Reproduction; various modes in which flowers are fertilized. The intercrossing of Plants and its effects. Dimorphism and Trimorphism; Dichogamy. Germination. Causes of Variation. Origin of Species.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared to examine and dissect (microscopically when necessary) Plants or parts of Plants placed before him, selected with reference to their typical character as representing their respective natural orders; and to write descriptions of them.

VI. ZOOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

The principal facts of Structure and Development in the following Genera and Orders :—

GENERA.

Homo.	*Blatta.*
Erinaceus.	*Scorpio.*
Sus.	*Tegenaria* (or any spider).
Ovis.	*Oniscus.*
Columba.	*Cyclops.*
Gadus.	*Daphnia.*
Lepus.	*Lumbricus.*
Canis.	*Carcinus.*
Raca.	*Hirudo.*
Bucinum.	*Uraster.*
Limax.	*Echinus..*

ORDERS.

Primates.	*Brachiopoda.*
Cheiroptera.	*Polyzoa.*
Cetacea.	*Tunicata.*
Perissodactyla.	*Coleoptera.*
Proboscidea.	*Hemiptera.*
Sirenia.	*Hymenoptera.*
Edentata.	*Lepidoptera.*
Marsupialia.	*Diptera.*
Monotremata.	*Myriapoda.*
Struthionidæ.	*Cirripeda.*
Saururæ (Archæopteryx).	*Annelida polychæta.*
Lacertilia.	*Trematoda.*
Ophidia.	*Pteropoda.*
Cheloina.	*Cestodea.*
Crocodilia.	*Nematoidea.*
Pterosauria.	*Rotifera.*
Ichthyosauria.	*Turbellaria.*
Urodela.	*Crinoidea.*
Ganoidei.	*Cælenterata.*
Dipnoi.	*Porifera.*
Elasmobranchii.	*Infusoria.*
Marsipobranchii.	*Radiolaria.*
Pharyngobranchii.	*Gregarinida.*
Cephalopoda.	*Foraminifera.*

The Affinities of these Groups, and their place in Classification. Meaning of the terms Species, Variety, and Race. Causes of Variation. Origin of Species,

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared to examine, dissect, and describe such animals or such parts of animals as may be placed before him, selected from the previous list of Genera; and to examine prepared specimens illustrative of any of the Orders above enumerated, and to write descriptions of them.

VII. ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

Chemical Composition of food. The quantities and kinds of food required to balance the losses of the economy.

The several processes to which the Food is subjected in Digestion.

Absorption in general; chyliferous and lymphatic Absorption.

The Blood, its organic and chemical constitution; phenomena and mechanism of Circulation.

Respiration, its mechanical and chemical actions; effects of its suppression.

Temperature of the Body; production and regulation of Animal Heat.

Secretion and Excretion; construction and operation of Secreting Apparatus. Chemical composition and amount of the Urinary, Cutaneous and Pulmonary excretions.

Muscular and other Contractile substance; phenomena presented by acting Contractile substance.

Nutrition, Growth, and Reparation.

The Mechanism of Locomotion, Voice and Speech.

Constitution and Functions of Nervous System. Distinction of Motor and Sensory Nerves or Nerve-fibres. Phenomena presented by Nerves in action. Influence on Contractile Tissue.

Functions of Brain, Spinal Cord, and Ganglia. Sensation, Voluntary Motion, Reflex Action. Inhibitory Action. Influence of Nervous System on Heart and Blood-vessels, and on Secreting Organs.

Organs of the Senses and their functions.

Reproductive Organs and their functions.

Changes produced in the Ovum by impregnation. Outline of the Development of the Embryo and its

Envelopes. Nutrition of the Fœtus. Changes which occur at Birth in the Fœtus and in the Parent. Lactation.

Changes which take place with Age in the Proportions of the Body; in the Skeleton; in the Dentition; and in the Reproductive Apparatus.

Differences between Man and Woman other than in the Reproductive Organs.

Senile Decay.

Somatic and Molecular death.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared (1) to examine and describe Microscopical specimens of Animal tissues and organs; (2) to make Microscopical preparations of Animal tissues and organs; (3) to prove his practical acquaintance with the chemistry of albumen and its allies, milk, the digestive juices and their actions, blood urine, and glycogen. Also to show his practical acquaintance with the most important Apparatus used in studying the Physiology of muscle, nerve, the circulatory and respiratory systems, and the organs of sense.

VIII. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

The General Distribution of Land and Water on the Surface of the Globe.

The composition of Sea-Water.

The boundaries, communications, depth, and general form of the floor of the Arctic, Pacific, and Atlantic Basins.

The Chief Ocean Currents.

Marine Denudation. The formation of Cliffs and Beaches; of Shingle, Sand, and Mud; Transport and Deposit of the Products of Denudation by the Sea.

The formation of Mineral Deposits by marine organisms.

Inland Seas, the Peculiarities of the Mediterranean, the Baltic, the Black Sea, the Caspian, and the Dead Sea.

Ice-floes and Shore-ice.

The commoner materials of which the Crust of the Earth is made up: Clay; Quartz; Sandstone; Limestone; Slate; Gneiss; Granite; Trap.

Stratified and Unstratified Rocks; Faults; Dykes; Metamorphism; Cleavage.

Average height of Continents; direction and general character of the principal Mountain-chains. Watersheds. River and Lake Basins. Special characteristics of particular River-basins. Area and general character of the North-American Lake-system.

The great Plains; Steppes; Tundras; Pampas; Sahara; Peatbogs.

Rainfall; Denudation and Transport of Materials effected by Rain and Rivers; River-valleys; Cañons; Deltas; Bars; Lacustrine Deposits. The share taken by fresh-water organisms in the formation of Lacustrine Deposits.

Snow and Ice; Glaciers and Icebergs as agents of denudation and transport.

The Atmosphere and its Currents. Trade-winds and Monsoons. The Air as an agent of transport of organic and inorganic matters.

The structure and mode of formation of Volcanoes. Volcanic products. Earthquakes. Elevation of land. Raised beaches.

The conditions of Climate; causes of differences between the climate of localities equidistant from the Equator.

Distribution of Terrestrial Plants and Animals. Botanical and Zoological Provinces. Distinctive characters of Floræ and Faunæ of different regions.

General distributions of Marine Plants and Animals. Fauna and Flora of the Deep Sea.

The nature of the processes by which the remains of Animals and Plants are preserved and fossilized.

The general features of the Quaternary epoch; River Gravels; Drift; Boulder-Clay. Characteristic Fossils.

The general features of the Tertiary epoch: the relations of the Miocene Fauna and Flora with those of earlier and later epochs.

The nummulitic formation: its extent, and the probable physical conditions under which it was produced.

The Cretaceous epoch. Extent of the Chalk formation; the physical conditions under which it was produced.

The relations of the Cretaceous Fauna and Flora with those of earlier and later epochs.

The Wealden and Purbeck formations; the conditions under which they were deposited, and their most characteristic organic remains.

General nature of the Oolitic and Liassic formations. Age of Reptiles. Distinctive features of Mammalian remains of Stonesfield slates. Invertebrata characteristic of Mesozoic epoch.

Rhætic and Triassic formations; conditions of deposition. Distinctive Organic remains. Salt-beds.

Permian formation. Its extent and relations. Palæozoic character of its Invertebrate Fauna. Characteristic Vertebrata.

Carboniferous formation; conditions of depositions; formation of Coal; characteristic Fauna and Flora.

Devonian formation and the Old Red Sandstone; conditions of deposition; characteristic Fishes.

General characters of the Silurian, Cambrian, and Laurentian formations.

The earliest known Forms of life and the Invertebrata characteristic of the Palæozoic epoch.

Mineral veins. The ordinary modes of occurrence of Lead, Tin, Iron, Copper, Silver, and Gold.

Practical Examination.

Candidates will be expected to identify and describe specimens of the principal Rocks, and of the Fossils characteristic of the Formations above enumerated.

IX. LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY.

Names, Notions, and Propositions.
Syllogism.
Induction and subsidiary operations.
The Senses.
The Intellect.
The Emotions.
The Will.
The Theories of Ethics.

50. On the Fourth Monday in November, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes, and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

51. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form Q.)

MASTER OF ARTS.

52. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in November.

53. Any person, being a Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts; and should he pass the Examination in any one of the above branches, he will be admitted to the degree of M.A., on the expiration of five years from the date of his Matriculation.

54. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least three months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form R.)

55. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form S.)

56. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent M.A. Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

57. The Examination will comprise the following branches :—

I.—Languages.

II.—History and Philosophy.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—Natural Sciences.

I.—Languages.—Six papers.

Candidates must take up English, with one or more of the following :—Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian.

The subjects in each Language will be announced by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The following papers will be set :—

1*st* and 2*nd*. Questions on the English books taken up by the Candidates, including points of Scholarship, Comparative Philology, Criticism, and the History of Literature.

3*rd* and 4*th*. Similar questions on the Latin and Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, or Persian books taken up by he Candidates.

5th. Translation from English into the second language, and *vice versâ*.

6th. Original English Composition in Prose or Verse.

II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.—Six papers.

1st and *2nd.* Questions on a period to be announced by the Syndicate two years before the examination, including Constitutional Law, Manners, Literature, Political Geography, and Etymology.

3rd. Politics as a Science, including Political Economy.

4th. Logic, including the Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.

5th. The History of Greek Philosophy.

6th. The History of Modern Philosophy, from the time of Charlemagne to the end of the 18th century.

In lieu of the 5th and 6th papers, a Candidate may bring up—

(*a.*) Historical or external Evidences of Christianity.

(*b.*) Moral or internal Evidences of Christianity.

III.—MATHEMATICS.—Six papers.

1st. Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections.

2nd. Algebra and Trigonometry.

3rd. Newton's Principia, Book I., §§ I.—III., and Astronomy.

4th. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.

5th. Statics and Dynamics.

6th. Hydrostatics and Optics.

IV.—NATURAL SCIENCES.—Six papers.

(*a.*)
- Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology.
- Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
- Geology.

(*b.*)
- Chemical Physics.
- Inorganic Chemistry.
- Meteorology and Physical Geography.

The Candidate will be required to select for examination one of the sub-sections *a* and *b*, and to be acquainted with the history of the sciences therein enumerated.

58. In the week following the Examination, the Examiners in each branch will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

59. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form T.)

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in November.

2 No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he be a Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of at least two years' standing in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and unless he produce certificates to the effect that he has attended, for periods amounting to at least three years, three-fourths of the Lectures proper to his class, in some School or Schools of Law recognized by the University.

3. Application must be made to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form U.)

4. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form V.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

6. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be examined in the principles of Jurisprudence and in the several systems of Municipal Law administered by the High Court of Bombay.

There will be six papers, namely :—

1. Roman Civil Law. Elements of General Jurisprudence and International Law.
2. Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
3. The Law of Contracts, and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property.
4. Equity with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgages and other securities for money, and Specific Relief.
5. The Law of Torts and Crimes.
6. The Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure, including Limitation and Criminal Procedure.

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

8. On the morning of the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will arrange and publish in two Divisions, each in alphabetical order, the names of such of the Candidates as may have passed.

9. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form W.)

HONOURS.

10. The Examination for Honours in Law will commence on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

11. The Examination will be open to any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in one of the three years next preceding such Honours Examination.

12. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form X.)

13. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form Y.).

14. Each Candidate for Honours will be examined in each of the following subjects:—

(*a*.) Roman Civil Law.

(*b*.) General Jurisprudence, including International Law.

(*c*.) The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India.

Three papers will be set, one in each subject (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*): each paper may be divided into two parts, three hours being allowed to each part.

15. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

16 The Examiners will publish, on the Friday in the ensuing week, lists of the successful Candidates in two Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in alphabetical order. No Candidate shall be placed in the First Class unless the Examiners are of opinion that he has exhibited considerable original ability as well as great industry.

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it. He must have been engaged during four University years in professional study at a School of Medicine recognized by this University.

2. The Candidate will be required to pass three Examinations, of which the first and second may be passed at the same time.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

3. The First Examination in Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday after 12th September.

4. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have produced Certificates to the following effect:—

(*a*). Of having passed an Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids.

N.B.—An Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids will be held each year along with the Previous Examination. A Candidate who has passed the Previous Examination shall be exempted from this Examination.

(*b*.) Of having been engaged in Medical studies for at least one University year.

(*c*.) Of having attended the following Courses:—

In Chemistry	One Course of at least 70 Lectures.
In Botany	One Course of at least 30 Lectures.
In Practical Chemistry,	One Course of instruction of three months.
In Materia Medica	One Course of at least 60 Lectures.

In Practical Pharmacy.	One Course of instruction of at least three months, producing a certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AA.)

6. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given (*Vide* Form AB.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination in Medicine, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.
2. Botany.*
3. Materia Medica, and Practical Pharmacy.

N.B.—A Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of B. Sc. in Chemistry and in Botany shall be exempted from the examination in these subjects at the First Examination in Medicine, and Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. in one only of these subjects shall be exempted from Examination in such subject.

9. The Examination will be written and practical. Oral Examination of the Candidates will be left to the discretion of the Examiners.

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* In Systematic Botany the Candidate will be required to possess a competent acquaintance with the following Natural Orders :—

Anonaceæ, Cruciferæ, Capparidaceæ, Malvaceæ, Tiliaceæ, Guttiferæ, Meliaceæ, Aurantiaceæ, Vitaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ. Lythraceæ, Passifloraceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Combretaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocynaceæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ, Atropaceæ, Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ Scrophulariaceæ, Nyctaginaceæ, Amaranthaceæ, Moraceæ Euphorbiaceæ, Aristolochiaceæ. Cycadaceæ, Orchidaceæ, Zingiberaceæ, Marantaceæ, Musaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Liliaceæ, Palmaceæ, Araceæ, Cyperaceæ, Graminaceæ, Filices, Fungi, Algæ.

10. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners shall publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two classes, viz., a First Class arranged in order of merit and a Second Class arranged in alphabetical order.

11. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AC.)

SECOND EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

12. The Second Examination in Medicine will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the second Monday after 12th September.

13. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have produced certificates to the following effect:—

1. Of having been engaged in Medical studies for at least two years.
2. Of having qualified for admission to, or having passed, the First Examination in Medicine.
3. (*a*) Of having attended the following Courses:—

In Anatomy	Two Courses each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Physiology and General Anatomy.	Two Courses each of at least 70 Lectures.

(*b*.) Of having been engaged in dissection for two terms in the course of which he must have dissected the whole human body twice.

14. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (Vide Form AD.)

15. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AE.)

16, Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Second Examination in Medicine, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

17. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
2. Physiology and Histology.

18. The Examination will be written and practical. Oral Examination of the Candidates will be left to the discretion of the Examiners.

19. On the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two Classes, viz., a First Class arranged in order of merit and a Second Class arranged in alphabetical order.

20. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AF.)

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M. AND S.

21. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the Fourth Monday of November.

N.B.—A Candidate who is a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of a recognized Indian University, or who is legally qualified to practise Medicine and Surgery in the United Kingdom and who desires to obtain the degree of L.M. & S. of this University, will be required to pass the final Examination for the degree of L.M. & S. only.

22. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination within two years of the time of passing the Second Examination.

23. Each Candidate must, subsequent to passing the Second Examination, have attended the following courses:—

In Medicine	Two Courses each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Surgery.....	Two Courses each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	Two Courses each of at least 60 Lectures.

In Diseases of the Eye ...	One Course of at least 25 Lectures,
In Pathology	One Course of at least 30 Lectures,
In Hygiene	One Course of at least 20 Lectures,
In Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology.	One Course of at least 50 Lectures,
In Operative Surgery ...	One Course of at least 25 Lectures,

and have dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject, during two terms in Medicine, and have attended a Lying-in Hospital for six months and have conducted Midwifery cases, or have conducted at least six labours (Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified Practitioner in Medicine), and have attended hospital practice during a period of at least two University years, in the following manner, *viz.* :—

(*a.*) Eighteen months at the Medical Practice of a recognized hospital or hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Clinical Clerk) with lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

(*b.*) Eighteen months at the Surgical Practice of a recognized hospital or hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Surgical Dresser), with lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance; and

(*c.*) Three months at the Practice of an Eye Infirmary.

24. Each Candidate will be required to produce reports of six Medical and of six Surgical cases, drawn up and written by himself, during the periods of service as Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser, respectively, the said reports to be duly authenticated by the Professors of Clinical Medicine and Surgery ; and must produce a certificate of good moral conduct from the Head of the College in which he has studied.

25. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AG.)

26. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AH).

27. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

28. No Candidate will be permitted to appear at this Examination unless he has completed his twenty-first year, or will have attained that age before the fixed date for the annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

29. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology and Therapeutics.
2. Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Ophthalmic Surgery.
3. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
4. Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

30. The Examination will be written and practical. Oral Examination will be left to the discretion of the Examiners.

31. The Clinical Examination in Medicine and Surgery will be conducted in the wards of a hospital, and will be of a nature faithfully and fully to test the Candidate's practical ability in taking, recording and treating cases of disease, investigating the pathology of disease, microscopically, chemically, and otherwise, and in surgical manipulations.

32. The Examination in Surgery will include the performance of surgical operations on the dead body.

33. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two classes, *viz.*, a First Class arranged in order of merit and a Second Class arranged in alphabetical order.

34. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AI.)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

35. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

36. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree, at least, of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have regularly attended the Medical and Surgical Practice of a recognized hospital or hospitals for a period of two years subsequent to his having taken a Degree in Medicine and Surgery at the University of Bombay or some University recognized by it; and must produce a certificate of his having attended a course of 30 Lectures in Comparative Anatomy.

37. Each Candidate must produce testimonials, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is, in habits and character, a fit and proper person for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

38. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AJ.)

39. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 100, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AK.)

40. Candidates will be examined in Medicine, including—

1. Practice of Physic.
2. Surgery.
3. Midwifery.
4. Comparative Anatomy.

N.B.—A Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. in Zoology, shall be exempted from the examination in Comparative Anatomy for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

41. The Examination will be (*a*) written (one paper being set in each of the above subjects), (*b*) oral, (*c*) clinical, in the wards of a hospital, and (*d*) practical, in a dissecting-room.

42. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

43. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AL.)

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it.

2. A Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations, the one to be called the First Examination in Civil Engineering, and the other the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

3. The First Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

4. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination unless he produce satisfactory testimonials of having kept four terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay.

N.B.—Two of the required terms will be remitted in the case of Candidates who have kept two or more terms in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, and three in case of a Bachelor of Science.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AM.)

6. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AN.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
Four papers.

1*st*. (*a*.) *Arithmetic*, with the nature and use of Logarithms.

(*b*.) *Algebra*—to Quadratic Equations, inclusive, with the Progressions and the Binomial Theorem.

2*nd*. (*a*.) *Euclid*.—The first four and the sixth Books with the Definitions of the fifth Book, and the eleventh Book to Proposition XXI.

(*b*.) *Trigonometry*.—Solution of Plane Triangles with expressions for the area.

3*rd*. *Statics*.—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers.

4*th*. (*a*.) *Dynamics*.—Laws of Motion. Falling Bodies, Circular Motion. Projectiles. Impact.

(*b*.) *Hydrostatics*.—Fluid Pressures. Equilibrium of Gases under varying pressures and temperatures. Specific Gravity. Hydrostatic Balance. Barometer. Pumps. Hydraulic Ram. Syphon. Bramah's Press. Steam Engine.

II.—EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.
Two papers.

1*st*. (*a*.) *Heat*.—Measurement of Temperature. Thermometers and Pyrometers. Effects of Heat, Dilatation. Apparent and Real Expansion. Expansion of Gases. Boyle and Mariotte's Law. Maximum Density of Water. Compensating Pendulum and Balance. Barometric Corrections. Change of State. Specific and Latent Heat. Regelation. Vaporization. Ebullition. Elastic Force of Vapour. Formation of Dew. Hygrometers. Spheroidal Condition.

(*b*.) *Frictional Electricity*.

2*nd*. *Inorganic Chemistry*.—Metric System of Weights and Measures. Physical Properties of Matter. Simple and Compound Bodies. Conditions necessary

for Combination. Molecules. Molecular Attraction. Affinity. Mechanical and Chemical Solution. Laws of Combination. Atomic Theory. Equivalents. Law of Atomic Heat. Nomenclature. Symbolic Notation and Formulæ. Classification of Compound Bodies. Law of Gaseous Volumes. Vapour Densities. Methods adopted in the Determination of Atomic Weights. Calculation of Volume Weights. Diffusion of Gases. Quantivalence of Atoms. Phenomena of Crystallization. Isomorphism. Isomerism.

Occurrence, Preparation, and Properties of the Non-Metallic Elements and of their more important Compounds.

III.—Engineering.

Four papers, Examination of Drawings, and Oral.

1*st. Engineering Field Work.*—Surveying with the Chain only. Surveying with the Compass and Chain. The Theodolite and its adjustment. Levelling with the Dumpy and Y Level, and the adjustment of the same.

N.B.—A plotted Survey and Section, with the Survey and Level Books (certified as the work of the student by the Head of an Institution recognized in Civil Engineering), should be submitted to the Examiners by each Candidate.

2*nd. Materials used in Construction.*—Stone, Quarrying and Blasting. Manufacture and mode of testing the quality of Bricks and Tiles, Limes, Mortar, Cements, Concrete, Plaster. Timber. Methods of seasoning Timber. Preservation of Timber. Wrought and Cast Iron. Preservation of Iron. Steel. Bessemer Process. Paints and Varnishes.

3*rd. Masonry.*—Stone Masonry. Brickwork. Precaution against Settlement. Plain Arching. Different Forms of Arches and modes of describing them Foundations. Pile and Iron Tubular Foundations. Well Foundations.

4*th.* (*a*). *Roads.*—Earth, Moorum, and Metalled Roads. Gradient and Cross Section. Traction. Survey.

Lining out and Construction. Laying out Curves without an angular instrument. Tracing and Survey of Hill Roads. Maintenance and Repair.

(*b.*) *Earthwork.* Mensuration and setting out. Tools and Execution. Cuttings. Embanking and Puddling.

5*th.* *Engineering Drawing.*—Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *three* drawings, executed by him during his course of study at an affiliated Institution.

Each drawing to bear the following Certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of_____ *by_____ and completed on the _____

(Signed) _____
Principal of the
_____

Date_____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

N.B.—Each Candidate will also be required to execute in the presence of the Examiners a pen and ink sketch of a simple object to show proficiency in free hand-sketching. For this sketch two hours will be allowed.

TEXT-BOOK IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Such portions of the Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering as treat of the subjects above specified.

9. The Examination will be written and oral.

10. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E.

11. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in November.

12. No Undergraduate will be admitted to the Examinaton unless he shall have kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay subsequently to passing the First Examination.

13. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AO.)

14. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30 for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AP.)

15. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

16. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
II. Experimental and Natural Science.
III. Civil Engineering.
IV. One of the following to be selected by the Candidate:—

A. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.
B. Optics and Astronomy.
C. Mining and Metallurgy.
D. Architecture.
E. Mechanical Engineering.
F. Chemical Analysis.
G. Botany and Meteorology.

I.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
Four papers.

1*st*. *Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.*
2*nd*. (*a*.) *Geometric Conic Sections.*
(*b*.) *Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions.*—Analytical Geometry of the right line and circle by Rectangular, Oblique, and Polar Co-ordinates
3*rd*. *Statics and Dynamics.*
4*th*. *Hydrostatics.*

II.—EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.
Three papers—Oral and Practical.

1*st*. *Inorganic Chemistry.*—The Chemistry of the principal Metals and their Salts. Qualitative Analysis of simple Salts.

2*nd*. (*a*). *Heat*—Propagation of Heat by Conduction, Radiation, and Convection. Absorption, Reflec-

tion, and Refraction of Heat. Diathermacy. Theory of Exchanges. Mechanical Theories of Heat, Mechanical and Chemical Equivalents. Different forms of Energy. Sources of Heat.

(*b.*) *Voltaic Electricity and Magnetism.*

3*rd.* *Geology.*—Definitions of Geological terms. The principal Rocks and their Component Minerals. Translation and Consolidation of Materials. Fossilization. Central Heat. Volcanoes. Earthquakes and other movements of the Earth's crust. Succession of Strata. Formation of Coal. Metamorphism of Rocks. Igneous Rocks. Geographical Distribution of the Stratified and Igneous Rocks in India. Mode of constructing Geological Maps and Sections.

4*th.* *Practical.*—(1) Qualitative Analysis, and (2) Recognition of the more important Rocks and Minerals.

5*th.* *Oral.*

TEXT BOOKS IN GEOLOGY.

Page's Introductory Text Book of Geology.

Elementary Manual of Geology (published by the Educational Department).

III.—CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Six papers—Examination of Drawings, and Oral.

1*st.*—*Engineering Field and Office Work.*

(*a.*) Triangulation and Traversing. Azimuth, Latitude and Longitude. Contouring. The adjustment and use of Surveying Instruments.

(*b.*) *Geometrical Drawing.*

N.B.—A plotted Triangulation, Traverse and Contour, together with the Field books of the same (certified by the Head of a recognized Institution as the actual work of the Student), should be submitted to the Examiners by each Candidate.

2*nd.* *Strength of Materials.*—Pressure. Tension. Torsion. Transverse strain. Factor of Safety. Deflection. Stability of Retaining-walls. Roofs.

3rd. *Bridges*—Masonry Bridges. Centering.
Wooden Bridges.—Trussed and Girder Bridges. Scarfs, Joints, and Straps. Built Beams.
Iron Bridges.—Girder and Suspension.

4th. (*a.*) *Irrigation.*—Canals for Irrigation and Navigation. Sources of Supply. Quantity of Water required. Slope of bed and section of channel. Alignment of Canal. Falls, Rapids, and Locks. Drainage. Aqueducts. Inlets. Dams. Superpassages. Head Works. Regulators. Irrigational Tanks. Motion of Water through Pipes, in open Canals, and over Weirs.

(*b.*) *Harbours.*—Groins. Breakwaters. Quays. Basins. Docks and Jetties.

5th. *Specification and Estimating.*—A Specification and Estimate of a simple structure to be drawn up from data.

N.B.—Multiplication of dimensions will not be required.

6th. *Railways.*—Location. Gauges. Curves. Gradients. Formation. Tunnels. Level Crossings. Ballasting. Fencing. Permanent Way. Stations. Signals. Turn-tables and Triangles. Engine Sheds. Locomotive Engines. Traction.

7th. *Engineering Drawing.*—Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *three* Drawings, executed by him in an affiliated Institution subsequent to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

Each Drawing to bear the following certificate:—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of _____ *by _____ and completed on the _____

(Signed) _____
Principal of the

Date _____ _____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

N.B.—Each Candidate will also be required to execute in the presence of the Examiners a pen and ink sketch of a simple object, to show proficiency in free hand-sketching. For this sketch two hours will be allowed.

TEXT BOOKS.

The Roorkee Treatise of Civil Engineering.
The Roorkee Manual of Surveying.

Rankine's Civil Engineering (omitting Part II., Chap. I., and Section I. of Chap. II.)

IV. ONE OF THE FOLLOWING, TO BE SELECTED BY THE CANDIDATE:—

A.—ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS AND DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Two papers.

1*st*. *Analytical Geometry.*—Equation to the Parabola. Polar Equation to the Parabola. Properties of the Parabola.

Equation to the Ellipse. Eccentric angle. Connection between Ellipse and Parabola. Polar Equation to the Ellipse. Properties of the Ellipse.

Equation to the Hyperbola. Asymptotes. Polar Equation to the Hyperbola. Properties of the Hyperbola.

2*nd*. (*a*.) *Differential and Integral Calculus.*—Differentiation of functions of one variable. Successive differentiation. Evaluation of indeterminate functions. Taylor's Theorem. Maxima and Minima.

(*b*.) *Integral Calculus.*—Elementary Examples in Integration.

B.—OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Two papers.

1*st*. Reflection and Refraction at Plane and Spherical Surfaces Dispersion of Light. The Rainbow. The Sextant, Lenses, the Telescope, the Eye.

2*nd*. Apparent motions of the Heavenly Bodies. Instruments. Phenomena depending on change of place. Atmospheric Refraction. Comparison of Diameters of Earth, Sun, Moon, and Planets. Ptolomaic and Copernican Systems. Eclipses. Sidereal, Solar, Mean, and Apparent Time. Latitude, Longitude, and Variation of the Compass.

C.—MINING AND METALLURGY.

Two papers.

1*st*. Physical Characters of Metals. Alloys. Crystalline Systems. Cleavage. Goniometers. Mineral Veins. Lodes and Beds. Mining Excavations.

Ventilation of Mines. Lighting of Workings Driving of Levels, Drifts, and Windroads. Means of Security to be adopted in Shafts.. Pillar and Stall and Long wall systems of extracting Coal. Varieties of Coal. Comparative value of Fuels.

2*nd*. Mode of dressing Ores. Furnace Materials. Plays. Crucibles. The more important ores of the following metals, viz.:—Iron, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc, and Mercury. Iron smelting. Manufacture of Steel. Copper smelting. Refining and toughening crude Copper. Zinc smelting. Treatment of Mercurial ores. English and German methods of extracting Lead from its ores. Extraction of Silver from Lead ores. Pattinson's process.

TEXT BOOK.

Bloxam's Metals; their Properties and Treatment.

D.—ARCHITECTURE.

Two papers.

1*st*. The Classic Orders. Gothic Architecture.

2*nd*. Characteristics of the Saracenic and Hindu Architecture.

TEXT BOOKS.

Parker's Introduction to the study of Gothic Architecture, Fergusson's History of Architecture, Part III., Books I to V. inclusive.

E.—MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

One paper and practical.

1*st*. *Machinery*. The Steam Engine, including Land Marine, and Locomotive Engines. Workshop machinery.

2*nd*. *Practical*. Candidates will be examined *practically* in one of the following, to be selected by the Candidate:—

1. Fitting.
2. Smith's Work.
3. Carpentry.

TEXT BOOKS.

Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine.
Campin's Principles and Practice of Machinery.

F.—CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

One paper and practical.

Chemical Analysis.—Qualitative and Quantitative.

G.—BOTANY AND METEOROLOGY.

Two papers.

1.—*Botany, Structural and Systematic.*

In Systematic Botany the characteristics, properties, uses and distribution of the following Natural Orders :—

Anonaceæ, Capparidaceæ, Malvaceæ, Aurantiaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Meliaceæ, Rhamnaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Lythraceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cactaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Apocynaceæ, Bignoniaceæ, Cordiaceæ, Boraginaceæ, Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Santalaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Urticaceæ, Coniferæ, Cycadaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Palmæ, Cyperaceæ, Gramineæ.

Recognition of Specimens.

2.—*Meteorology—Meteorological Instruments.*

Barometer, Thermometer, Hygrometer, Rain-gauge and Anemometer, General Distribution of Atmospheric Pressure, Temperature, Wind and Rain over the surface of the Globe, and the Special Meteorology of India.

17. The Examination will be written, oral, and practical.

18. The practical Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be conducted in a place appointed by the Examiners, and be of a nature to test fully the Candidate's practical ability in Subject II. and in E of Subject IV. of Regulation 17.

19. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

20. A Certficate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AQ.)

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

21. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering.

22. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree at least of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have practised as a Civil Engineer for at least three years after receiving the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

23. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AR.)

24. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AS.)

25. In the Examination, each Candidate will be required to submit, with due authentication, the working-drawings and specifications of such engineering works as may have been designed and executed by himself during the two previous years.

26. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

27. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AT.)

GENERAL.

No question shall be put at any University Examination calling for a declaration of religious belief on the part of the Candidate; and no answer or translation given by any Candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

VII.

Forms.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

FORM A.

To

THE REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

I wish to be examined in the English and the__ ____ languages.

I wish to be examined at*_____

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Name, with surname, in the English and Vernacular characters) _____

Birth-place ..... { Village. Táluka. Zillah.

Birth-day ..... { According to Christian or Native Chronology.

Father's ..... { Name. Occupation.

(Race and Religion).._____

(Where educated) ..._____

(Enter Post Office address) _____

(Enter day and year)_____

* Please insert one of the following centres of Examination :—

1. Bombay. | 2. Poona. | 3. Ahmedabad. | 4. Belgaum. | 5. Karáchi.

I certify that_____has been (in my School) *or* (under my tuition) from_____to_____ and that I assent to the above application.

(*Signature of Applicant's last Schoolmaster or Teacher*) _____
(*Enter Post Office address*) _____
(*Enter day and year*) _____

N.B.—If the period of School attendance or tuition named in the certificate be less than eight months, the applicant must also forward another certificate or other certificates signed by his last previous Instructor or Instructors, so as to cover altogether a period of not less than eight months.

When a student has been attending both a Public School and a Private Teacher at the same time, the certificate of the Master of the former will be required.

(1). *Certificate of Moral Character*, to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known _____ for_____years, and believe him to be a person of good moral character.

(Signature) _____
Enter Post Office address)_____
Enter day and year)_____

(2.) *Certificate of Age*, to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known the family of the above____ for_____years, and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, he has completed his sixteenth year, or will have completed his sixteenth year before the commencement of the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signature) _____
(Enter Post Office address)_____
(Enter day and year) _____

FORM B.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signature)_____
(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM C.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned ___ _duly passed the Matriculation Examination held in the month of_____188

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____

Registrar.

(Date) _ -

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION

FORM D.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Previous Examination. I wish to be examined in the English and languages.

I am, &c.,

(Name) ... . _____

(Race and Religion) ..... _ _____

(College) .....

(Date of Matriculation)* .....

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Enter day and year) .....

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified, at the ___ _ of which I am _____

No. of days.	Remarks.
First Term	
188 -8 . _____	
Second Term	

* If the Candidate has not passed the Matriculation Examination of the University, he must produce a certificate of his having passed the Matriculation Examination of his own University.

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Previous Examination at the University of Bombay.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM E

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Previous Examination.

(Signature)_____

(Date) Registrar

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A

FORM F

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts I wish to be examined in the English and_____languages.

I am, &c.,

(Name) _____
(Race and Religion) _____
(College) _____
(Date of Previous Examination)* _____
(Enter Post Office address) _____
(Enter day and year) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his passing the Previous Examination the number of days under specified, at the_____ of which I am____

* If the Candidate has not passed the Previous Examination of this University, special application for admission to this Examination must be made under *N B* to Regulation 19 in Arts

No. of Days.	Remarks.
First Term 188 -8 ._____ Second Term	
First Term 188 -8 ._____ Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said_____ is a person of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM G.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM H.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of_____ 188 ; and was placed in the_____Class.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A

FORM I.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the_____language, and in*_____

I am, &c.

(Name) ....._____

(Race and Religion) ....._____

(College) ....._____

(Date of Previous Examination)....._____

(Enter Post Office address) ....._____

(Enter day and year)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that_____has attended, since his passing the_____, the number of days under specified, at the†_____ of which I am_____

Number of Days.		Remarks.
188 -8	First Term ._____ Second Term	
188 -8	First Term ._____ Second Term	
188 -8	First Term ._____ Second Term	

* Insert one of the following groups, with particulars as to the sub-divisions taken up :—

A. Language and Literature.—B. History and Political Economy.—C. Logic and Moral Philosophy.—D. Mathematics.—E. Natural Science.

† Insert the words the Previous Examination or the First Examination for the Degree of B.A., as the case may be.

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said_____is a person of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Signature)_____

(Date) _____

FORM J.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM K.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of_____ and was placed in the_____Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____.

Registrar.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc.

FORM L.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing

First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

I am, &c.

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Previous Examination)* .....

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Enter day and year) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended, since his passing the Previous Examination, the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
First Term 188 -8 . Second Term	
First Term 188 -8 . Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science at the University of Bombay.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

* If the Candidate has not passed the Previous Examination of this University, special application for admission to this Examination must be made under *N.B.* to Regulation 38 in Arts.

FORM M.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM N.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, held in the month of_____ and was placed in the_____ Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc.

FORM O.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

I offer to be examined in*

(1)_____

(2)_____

_____

* Insert three of the following nine subjects, *one* at least of which must be chosen from among No. III.—VIII :—

I, Pure Mathematics ; II, Applied Mathematics ; III, Experimental Physics ; IV, Chemistry ; V, Botany ; VI, Zoology ; VII, Animal Physiology VIII. Physical Geography and Geology ; IX, Logic and Psychology.

(3)_____

I am, &c.,

(Name)... ....._____
(Race and Religion) ....._____
(College) ....._____
(Date of First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc.)....._____
(Enter Post Office address)....._____
(Enter day and year)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended, since his passing the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, the number of days under specified, at the_____ of which I am_____

Number of Days.		Remarks.
188 -8	First Term	
188 -8	Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said_____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science at the University of Bombay.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____

FORM P.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

Registrar.

FORM Q.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, held in the month of _____, and was placed in the _____ Class

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

Registrar.

MASTER OF ARTS.

FORM R.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself for Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the University of Bombay.

I offer to be examined in* _____

I am, &c.,

(Name and Degree) _____
(Race and Religion) _____
(College) _____
(Date of Graduation) _____
(Enter Post Office address) _____
(Enter day and year) _____

---

* Insert one or more of the following :—

1. The English and _____ languages.
2. History and Philosophy.
3. Mathematics.
4. Natural Sciences.

FORM S.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM T.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners in* _____ at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

* Specify the branch or branches of Examination

II. LAW.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.
FORM U.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

I am, &c.

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Graduation in Arts or Science) _____

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Enter day and year) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the School of Law in which the Candidate may have studied.

I certify that _____ has studied in the _____ of which I am _____ as under specified:—

Period of Study.		Remarks.
From	To	

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

N.B.—If the Candidate has not studied for the requisite period in one School of Law, he must furnish supplementary Certificates in the above tabular form.

N.B.—If the applicant is not a Graduate of the University of Bombay, he must append a certificate of graduation

and testimonials of moral character, satisfactory to the Syndicate.

FORM V.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM W.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in the month of_____, and was placed in the _____ Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN LAW.

FORM X.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Date of Graduation in Law).....

(Enter Post Office address).....

(Enter day and year)_____

FORM Y.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

(Signature)_____

Registrar.

(Date) _____

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

FORM AA.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Medicine.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion).....

(College) .....

(Date of Graduation, or Matriculation, as the case may be).....

(Enter Post Office address).....

(Enter day and year)_____

CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that_____has duly passed an Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____

(Date)_____

---

(2) I certify that_____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Medicine.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____

(Date) _____

---

(3) I certify that _____has been engaged in Medical Study in the School of Medicine_____for one University year.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____

(Date)_____

(4) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures in Chemistry, of 70 Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures in Botany, of 30 Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures in Materia Medica, of 60 Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Instruction of three months in Practical Chemistry.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(8) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Practical Pharmacy of three months; and that he has acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

FORM AB.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Medicine.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

Registrar.

FORM AC.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination in Medicine, held in the month of_____, and was placed in the _____Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Date)_____ (Signature) __

FORM AD.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination in Medicine

I am, &c.,

(Name with Surname) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

Date of passing the Matriculation Examination.....

(Date of passing the First Examination in Medicine) .....

Date { Enter Post Office address... / Enter day and year.....

CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that_____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Second Examination in Medicine.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____

(Date)_____

(2) I certify that_____has been engaged in Medical Study in the School of Medicine_____ for two University years.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____

(Date)_____

(3) I certify that_____ has been qualified for admission to or has passed the First Examination in Medicine.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine) ____

(Date)_____

---

(4) I certify that_____,has attended two Courses of Lectures in Anatomy, each of 70 Lectures

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(5) I certify that_____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Physiology and General Anatomy, each of 70 Lectures.

(Date _____ (Signature)_____

---

(6) I certify that_____has been engaged in Dissection for two terms, in the course of which he has dissected the whole human body twice.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM **AE**.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination in Medicine.

(Date)_____ (Signature) _____.

Registrar.

FORM **AF**.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination in Medi-

cine, held in the month of _____, and was placed in _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

Registrar.

FORM AG.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M. AND S.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c.,

(Name with Surname) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of passing the First Examination in Medicine) .....

(Date of passing the Second Examination in Medicine .....

(Enter Post Office address).....

(Enter day and year)_____

CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that _____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine) ____

(Date)_____

---

(2) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medicine, each of 70 Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature)_____

(3) I certify that_____has attended two Courses of Lectures in Surgery, each of 70 Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(4) I certify that_____has attended two Courses of Lectures in Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, each of 60 Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(5) I certify that_____has attended one Course of Lectures on Diseases of the Eye, of 25 Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(6) I certify that_____has attended one Course of Lectures in Pathology, of 30 Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(7) I certify that_____has attended one Course of Lectures in Hygiene, of 20 Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(8) I certify that_____has attended one Course of Lectures in Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology, of 50 Lectures in the aggregate.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(9) I certify that_____has attended one Course of Lectures in Operative Surgery, of 25 Lectures.

Date_____ (Signature_____

(10) I certify that_____has dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject during two Terms in Medicine.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(11) I certify that_____ has attended a Lying-in Hospital for six months, and has conducted _____Midwifery cases, or have conducted six labours.

(Date)_____ (Signature) _____

---

(12) I certify that_____ has attended at the Medical Practice of_____Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Clinical Clerk, and that during that time he has attended _____Lectures on Clinical Medicine.

(Date) _____ (Signature)_____

---

(13) I certify that_____has attended at the Surgical Practice of_____ Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Surgical Dresser, and that during that time he had attended_____Lectures on Clinical Surgery.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(14) I certify that_____has attended the Practice at_____ Ophthalmic Hospital for three months.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM AH

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rs. 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

(Signature)_____

Registrar.

(Date) _____

FORM AI.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery held in the month of_____ and was placed in the_____Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____

Registrar.

(Date)_____

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

FORM AJ.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I enclose testimonials signed by Doctors _____ and _____and_____. of my having obtained the Degree of_____in the University of_____, and the Degree of _____in Medicine in the University of_____

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(Enter Post Office address).....

(Date)_____

I certify that _____has attended the Medical and Surgical Practice of_____Hospital during the years_____and_____

(Signature)_____

(Enter Post Office address).....

Enter day and year)_____

FORM AK.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 100, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

(Signature) _____
Registrar.

(Date) _

FORM AL.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AM.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Matriculation) .....

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Enter day and year) .....

(Signature) .....

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution in Arts at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified at the _____, of which I am _____.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
188 -8 . First Term Second Term	
188 -8 . First Term Second Term	
188 -8 . First Term Second Term	

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering at which the Candidate may have studied.

(1) I certify that _____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified at the _____, of which I am _____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
188 -8 . First Term Second Term	
188 -8 . First Term Second Term	
188 -8 . First Term Second Term	

(2) I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____

is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

FORM AN.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Signature) _____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AO.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name) _____
(Race and Religion) _____
(College) _____
(Date of passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering) _____
(Signature) _____
(Enter Post Office address) _____
(Enter day and year) _____

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering.

I certify that _____ has attended, subsequently to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering, the number of days under specified, at the _____, of which I am _____

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

Number of Days.		Remarks.
188 -8	First Term Second Term	
188 -8	First Term Second Term	
188 -8	First Term Second Term	

(2) I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering at the University of Bombay.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

FORM AP.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

(Signature) _____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

FORM AQ.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licen-

tiate of Civil Engineering held in the month of_____
and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AR.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....
(Race and Religion) .....
(College) .....
(Date of Graduation in Arts) .....
(Ditto ditto in Civil Engineering) .....
(Enter Post Office address)..... .....
(Enter day and year)_____

CERTIFICATES.

1. I certify that_____ has passed a period extending from _____ to _____ in actual practice on works under me.

(Signature of Engineer in charge of)_____
(Enter Post Office address) ..... _____
(Date)_____

2. I certify that _____ has passed a period extending from_____ to_____ in actual practice as a Civil Engineer, during which period he has been engaged on the following works.

(Signature of Engineer)_____
(Enter Post Office address) .....
Date) _____

FORM AS.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

(Signature)_____

Registrar.

(Date)_____

FORM AT.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering held in the month of_____

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____

Registrar.

(Date)_____

THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

FORM AU.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to present myself as a Candidate for the Mungul-dass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship.

If I am elected, I pledge myself to accept the Fellowship and to comply with its conditions.

I enclose herewith testimonials of my fitness for election.

I am, &c.,

(Name and Degree) .....

(Race) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Graduation) .....

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Enter day and year)_____

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AV.

To

The Registrar of the University of Bombay.

Sir,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a Certificate that I was born in the village of _____ in the Province of Káthiáwár, signed by _____ (*here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Káthiáwár*).

I am, &c,

(Signature)_____

(Enter Post Office address)..... _____

(Date)_____

THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AW.

To

The Registrar of the University of Bombay.

Sir,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a Certificate that I was born in *Soreth*, in Káthiáwár, signed by_____ (*here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Káthiáwár*).

I am, &c.,

(Signature) _____

(Enter Post Office address) ..... _____

(Date) _____

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AX.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for one of the Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.

I enclose a Certificate signed by_____ that I (or my father, as the case may be,) was born in Cutch.

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Date)_____

THE KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AY.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Kahandas Muncharam Scholarship.

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Date)_____

versity Student, on certain prescribed subjects. This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 3rd September 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Medal :—

1 "THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL" shall be awarded annually for the best Essay by a University Student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates in the University of Bombay who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation, on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Science, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the Candidates' receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Bachelor of Science, or Licentiate of Medicine, or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

3. Competitive Essays shall be written in the English Language on the subject appointed for the current year, and shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in September. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover, containing the name of the competitor, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject of the Essay shall be in alternate years : (*a*) some question of Indian History or Antiquities; (*b*) some question connected with the introduction into India of European Science and Art.

5. The subject for the competition is to be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essays.

6. The Judges shall be two in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in November.

7. The Medal shall be presented to the successful Candidate at the Convocation for conferring Degrees next ensuing after the Judges' decision.

8. The successful Essay shall be printed at the expense of the University.

9. The Medal shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be credit-

able to the University. But if only one Essay be sent in, nothing shall hinder the Judges from awarding to it the Medal if it appears to them to come up to the proper standard.

10. Whenever a year passes without the Medal being awarded, the interest of the Endowment shall go towards the printing of Essays and other expenses connected with the Prize.

11. On all occasions of Academical costume, Medallists shall be entitled to wear their Medals.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1865...	*The Rise and Spread of Buddhism in India.*	*No Essay received.*	...
1866...	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Scientific Practice of Medicine in India.*	*Medal not awarded.*	...
1867...	*The Unprinted Literature of the Maráthás.*	*Ditto.*	...
1868...	*The Comparison of different Styles of Architecture in respect of their suitability for Public and Domestic Buildings in India.*	Rastamji Mervánji Patel, M.A.	Elphinstone.
1869 ..	*The Connection between the Physical Geography of India and the History of the Country.*	Balvant Bhikáji Vakhárkar, B.A.	Deccan.
1870...	*The Social and Economic Effects of the Introduction of Railways into India.*	Dorábji Edalji Gimi, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1871...	*The Revenue Survey and Settlement of the Bombay Presidency as contrasted with the Land Systems of Lord Cornwallis and of the North-Western Provinces.*	Mánikji Nasarvánji Nánávati, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1872...	*The Economic Results and Probable Development of Botanical and Geological Researches in India.*	*No Essay received.*	..
1873...	*The Demonology of Western India*	*Medal not awarded.*	...
1874...	*The Electric Telegraph as it affects India in its Social, Commercial, and Political Aspects.*	*No Essay received.*	...
1875...	*Gleanings of the History of Indian Medicine from its Ancient Literature.*	*Medal not awarded.*	...

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876...	*The Application of Modern Discoveries in Chemistry to Indian Farming.*	*Medal not awarded.*	..
1877...	*A short Abstract of the Political History of Gujarát and Mahárâshtra from the first Century of the Christian Era to the Inroads of the Mahomedans as arrived at from an examination of Coins and Inscriptions.*	Dhondu Hari Agáse, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1878...	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Knowledge of Natural Science in India.*	*Medal not awarded.*	...
1879...	*The Unprinted Literature of the Maráthas.*	*No Essay received.*	...
1880...	*Meteorology in India in its Relations to Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts.*	Krishnáji Mádhavráo Joglekar, M.A.	Elphinstone
1881...	*The Vernaculars peculiar to the Konkan from the Southern confines of the Goanese Territory to the Northern limits of the Thánâ Zilla and Khándesh, investigated and established by means of Comparative Philology applied in aid of original Researches.*	*No Essay received.*	
1882...	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Knowledge of Natural Science in India.*	Kávasji Bejanji Sethná, B.A., LL.B.	Do.
1883...	*Astronomy in India, its rise and progress in ancient and modern times as affected by the progress of that science in Arabia, Egypt, Greece and Modern Europe.*	Ganesh Balvant Joshi, B.A.	Do
1884...	*The Application of Modern Discoveries in Chemistry to Indian Farming*	*No Essay received.*	
1885...	*The Vaishanav Sects of Western India, their Origin, History, Establishment, Ritual and peculiar Customs and Ceremonies.*		

III.

THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Registrar of the University

Dr. R. S. Sinclair, under date the 10th August 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit in the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 24th September 1863, and the following Regulations for the awarding of the proceeds of the endowment were passed :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees four hundred, tenable for one year, and payable half-yearly, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the M. A. Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit, provided that the Scholarship shall not be awarded except to a Candidate whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit Scholar.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded, shall be published with the list of the successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1866 Mar.	Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra ...	Poona (now Deccan).
1867 ,,	Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna ...	Do.
1868 ,,	Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu... ...	Do.
1869 ,,	Telang, Káshináth Trimbak ...	Elphinstone.
1870 ,,	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev ...	Do.
1870 Dec.	Athalé, Yashvant Vasudev ...	Do.
1871 ,,	Tulu, Raoji Vásudev	Do.
1872 ,,	Pendse, Káshináth Balvant ...	Deccan.
1873 ,,	Bhidé, Shivrám Parshurám ...	Do.
1874 ,,	Gokhale, Rámchandra Vishnu ...	Elphinstone.
1875 ,,	Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám ...	Do.
1876 ,,	Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan... ...	Deccan.
1877 ,,	Agáse, Dhondu Hari	Elphinstone.
1878 ,,	*Scholarship not awarded*	.....
1879 ,,	Apte, Váman Shivram	Deccan.
1880 ,,	*Scholarship not awarded*	.....
1881 ,,	Bhándárkar, Shridhar Rámkrishna	Elphinstone.
1882 ,,	*No Candidate*	.....
1883 ,,	*No Candidate*	.....
1884 ,,	Vaidya, Lakshuman Rámchandra..	Elphinstone.

IV.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY PRIZE.

Homejee Cursetjee Dady Sett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 10th September 1863, wrote as follows :—

"It has been suggested to me that the establishment of an Annual Prize or Medal for the best English Poem by a University Student would afford a useful stimulus to the cultivation of literature and to the development of good taste and refinement in this Presidency. Concurring in this view, I hereby beg to offer to the University of Bombay the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Securities, and hope that the University may be pleased to accept this sum and apply it to the carrying out of the above object, under such Regulations as they may think best."

This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 21st December 1863, and Regulations passed for the awarding of the Prize, which were subsequently (22nd November 1879), at the instance of the donor, amended as follows :—

1. "THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY PRIZE," consisting of books to the value of Rs. 200, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on some literary or historical subject or every alternate year on some scientific subject in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay, of not more than six years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in June. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his Post Office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in August.

6. On the occasion when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.
	POEMS.	
1864...	*The Himálaya Mountains* ..	Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji.
1865 ..	*The Indian Seasons*	*Prize not awarded.*
1866...	*Alexandria*	*Ditto.*
1867...	*The Solar System*	Modi, Barzorji Edalji.
1868...	*India Three Thousand Years Ago*	*Prize not awarded.*
1869...	*The Indus*	Kohiyár, Jehángiershán Erachsháh.
1870..	*Vasco de Gama*	Kohiyár, Jehángiershán Erachsháh.
1871...	*Suttee*	Aitken, Edward H.
1872...	*The Suez Canal*	*Prize not awarded.*
1873...	*Akbar*	*Ditto.*
1874...	*Shiváji*	*Ditto.*
1875...	*Athens*	*Ditto.*
1876...	*The Visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to India*	*Ditto.*
1877...	*The Malabár Coast*	*Ditto.*
1878 ..	*An Indian Pilgrimage*	*Ditto.*
1879...	*The Ganges Valley*	*Ditto.*
	ESSAYS.	
1881...	*The Characteristics of English Literature of the Times of Queens Elizabeth, Anne and Victoria, Stated and Compared.*	*Prize not awarded.*
1882...	*The Elephantas*	*Ditto.*
1883...	*A comparison of the genius of Dickens with that of Scott as manifested in their principal works.*	Nimachválá, Jehángier Dorábji.
1884...	*A Description of the Progress made in India during the last ten years in some branch of Physical or Natural Science.*	*No Essay received.*
1885...	*Influence of Western Thought and Civilization on the Indian Mind.*	

V

THE JUGGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Venayekrow Juggonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University of Bombay, "wishing to perpetuate in the University the memory of the interest taken by his revered father during the last 42 years in the cause of education in the Presidency, and of his attachment to the sacred language of India," offered, in letters of the 16th September and 4th December 1865, to the address of the Registrar, Dr. R.S. Sinclair, for the acceptance of the Senate, six Sanskrit Scholarships, three of Rs. 25* each and three of Rs. 20* each per mensem; one of each kind to be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination, and to be tenable for three years in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1865, it was unanimously resolved—"That the liberal benefaction of Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., be accepted with the expression of the grateful remembrance by the University of the many and important services rendered by his honoured father to the cause of both elementary and advanced education in Western India, during his long and useful career as a citizen of Bombay." The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rs. 20 and one of Rs. 15 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Exami-

* In consequence of the transfer of the securities from 5½ to 4½ per cent Government stock, the value of these scholarships is reduced to Rs. 20 and 15 respectiv ly.

nation with the highest marks for proficiency in the Sanskrit Language. The Scholarships will be tenable for two years at any of the Colleges or Institutions in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of the College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Sanskrit.

2. The names of the successful Candidates will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may have passed the Matriculation Examination.

3. The Candidates elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. In case of the Scholarships lapsing, through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the two years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1866...	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev ...	Ratnágiri High School.
	Shikharé, Govind Shripat ...	Dhulia High School.
1867...	Pendse, Káshináth Balvant ...	Poona High School, *formerly* Elphinstone High School.
	Godbole, Náráyan Bálkrishna.	Elphinstone High School
1868...	Chintámanipetkar, Pándurang Venkatesh.	Poona High School.
	Agáse, Náráyan Bhikáji . .	Ratnágiri High School.
1869...	Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan ..	Poona High School.
	Rájavade, Gopál Vishnu ...	Ratnágiri High School.
1870...	Limaye, Hari Váman... ...	Ditto.
	Oka, Váman Dáji	Ditto.
1871...	Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám ...	Surat High School.
	Oka, Krishnáji Govind ...	Poona High School.
1872 ..	Agase, Dhondu Hari ...	Ratnágiri High School.
	Joshi, Lakshuman Janárdan. .	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1873...	Apte, Váman Shivrám ...	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
	Gokhale, Krishnáji Vishnu..	Ratnágiri High School.
1874...	Natu, Trimbak Gangádhar...	Surat High School.
	Gokhale, Gopál Rámchandra.	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.

Year.	Scholar.	School.
1875...	Bhándárkar, S'ridhar Rámkrishna.	ElphinstoneHighSchool
	Kulkarni, Báláji Hari ...	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
1876...	Phadke, Rámchandra Dinkar.	Ratnágiri High School.
	Bhágvat, Báláji Abáji ...	Poona High School.
1877...	Godbole, Sadáshiv Mahádev .	Ratnágiri High School.
	Pitke, Gopal Rámchandra ...	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
1878...	Dámle, Shridhar Keshav ...	Ratnágiri High School.
	Date, Báláji Sadáshiv ...	Poona High School.
1879...	Vaidya, LakshmanRámchandra	Ratnágiri High School.
	Chitnis, Malhár Khanderáo...	Poona High School.
1880...	Arte, Bháskar Rámchandra ...	New English School, Poona.
	Kirke, Krishnáji Hari... ...	ElphinstoneHighSchool,
1881...	Bodas, Lakshuman Chintáman.	New English School, Poona.
	Joshi, Narhar Bálkrishna ...	RobertMoneyInstitution
1882...	Joshi, Chintáman Hari ...	Ratnágiri High School.
	Date, Náráyan Káshináth ...	New English School, Poona.
1883...	Joshi, Bháskar Vishnu ...	Ditto.
	Pánse, Náráyan Sakhárám ...	Ditto.
1884...	Paránjapye, Shivrám Mahádev	Ditto,
	Ghokale, Vishnu Bálambhat...	Poona Native Institution,

VI.

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowánagar, being desirous of encouraging English education in Káthiáwár offered in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 25th February 1866, the sum of Rs. 4,500 for the founding of a Scholarship tenable by a Native of Káthiáwár for two years in an institution recognized by the University. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 5th April 1866, it was resolved :—"That the handsome benefaction of His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowánagar be accepted with the best thanks of the University." The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be biennially, or whenever vacant, announced for competition.

2. The object of the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship is to assist in maintaining Natives of Káthiáwár while studying in the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bonâ fide* Natives of Káthiáwár who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. Should there be more Candidates than one, the Scholarship shall be awarded to that Candidate who shall appear from the University records to have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in English at the Matriculation Examination Provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship is to be considered eligible for re-election.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates, under Form AV, must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate will thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

7. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

8. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the head, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

9. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

10. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship, during any year or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the monthly stipend payable.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1867...	Vohorá, Kalliánrái Lakshumi-shankar.	Surat High School.
1868...	Desái, Saváilál Govindrám ...	Elphinstone High School.
1871...	Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi ...	Ditto.
1873	Sett, Motichand Udhavji ...	Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot.
1875 „	Ghogáválá, Adarji Rastamji..	Chandanvádi High School, Bombay.
1877...	Joshipará, Pránlál Káhándás.	Bahádurkhánji High School, Junágad.
1879 .	Mehtá, Anantrái Náthji ...	Bhávnagar High School.
1881...	Chaván, Odhavji Devji ...	Elphinstone High School.
1883...	Nulkar, Atmárám Krishnáji...	Poona High School.
1885..	Mehtá, Pánáchand Jayachand	Bhávnagar High School.

VII.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, being desirous of marking his interest in the Bombay University, offered, on the occasion of the Convocation for conferring Degrees which was held on the 14th of January 1868, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., of the same date, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Paper, for the founding of a Latin Scholarship, to be awarded each year to the best Candidate in Latin at

the Matriculation Examination. The offer was accepted by the Senate on the 31st of March 1868, with their best thanks, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Scholarship :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to that Candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination, and who shall have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in Latin at such Examination, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of his College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Latin.

2. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

3. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

4. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation Examiners, and the name of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholar for the ensuing year shall be published by the Examiners together with their list of Matriculated Students.

5. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

6. In case of the Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the Scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the Candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the Examination in Latin.

7. In case of the Scholarship lapsing through forfeiture, or otherwise, during the course of the year, any saving which may result may be added to next year's Scholarship so as to increase the half-yearly stipends payable; or may be used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, to create a second Scholarship for the ensuing year.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1868...	McDermott, Michael	St. Mary's Institution.
1869...	DeMonte, Thomas Antonio	Ditto.
1870...	Bryan, James	Ditto.
1871	Dessa, Luis	Ditto.
	Bhámárkar, Vásudev Gopál	Ditto.
1872...	Hogan, Daniel	Ditto.
1873...	Pereira, Conrad	Ditto.
1874...	DeSouza, Lazarus Diogo	Ditto.
1875...	O'Shanahan, Henry Frank	Ditto.
1876...	Mulligan, William George Tobias	Bishop's HighSchool, Poona.
1877...	Vákil, Rastamji Bamanshah	Elphinstone High School.
1878	Poole, John Harris	Bishop'sHigh School, Poona.
	Modi, Kaikhosru Frámji	Elphinstone High School.
1879...	Dias, Erasmo Xavier	St. Mary's Institution.
1880	DeSilva, Manuel	Ditto.
1881...	DeMello, Ignatius	Ditto.
1882...	Hanson, Charles M.	Bishop's High School, Poona
1883...	Maidment, Samuel Gerald	Cathedral High School, Bombay.
1884..	Kotak, Nárandás Shivji	Elphinstone High School.

VIII.

THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

The Trustees to the Kinloch Forbes Memorial Fund, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated the 19th December 1868, offered to the University, in behalf of themselves and other subscribers to the Fund, a sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5* per cent. Paper, for the purpose of awarding a yearly Gold Medal for proficiency in General Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL,' and for Law Books to accompany the Medal, should the fund allow. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the same date, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to :—

"That the Senate accept with thanks this endowment, in honour of its late accomplished Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice Kinloch Forbes."

The Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—.

1. A Gold Medal, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL," of the value of Rupees two hundred, with a Prize of Law Books of the value of Rupees fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the subjects of Roman Civil Law and

* Now transferred to 4 per cent. Government stock.

General Jurisprudence, including International Law, at the Examination for Honours in Law, provided always that in no case shall the Medal be awarded to a Candidate who is not placed by the Examiners in the first class of successful Candidates at such Examination.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal and Prize of Books are awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates at the Examination for Honours in Law.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

IX.

THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

The Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., being desirous of encouraging the study of the Hebrew Language, offered, in a letter, dated the 11th January 1869, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5* per cent. Paper for the foundation of a Scholarship (to be dedicated to the memory of his late father, David Sassoon, Esq.,) of Rs. 250 per annum, tenable for two years, in any Institution recognized by the University for Degrees in Arts.

The offer was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 20th January 1869; and the Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship of Rs. 250 per annum, to be denominated "THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP," to be

* Now transferred to 4 per cent. Government stock.

held for two years, shall, on the first occasion of its being bestowed, be awarded to the Candidate who shall pass the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or, failing such a Candidate, to the Undergraduate who shall pass the Previous Examination with the highest marks in the same language, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of his College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Hebrew.

2. The Scholarship shall be afterwards awarded every alternate year to the Candidate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or, failing such a Candidate, to the Undergraduate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the Previous Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the same language.

3. The Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly, in equal proportions, to its allottee, on his producing a bill, countersigned by the Head of some College or Institution, recognized in Arts, accompanied by a certificate, from the same source, of regular attendance at that College or Institution, of good conduct, and of satisfactory progress in University studies.

4. Failing the production of such a certificate as that now indicated, the Syndicate may declare the Scholarship forfeited.

5. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation (or Previous) Examination, and the name of the DAVID SASSOON SCHOLAR for the ensuing two years shall be published along with the list of the successful Candidates for Matriculation (or Previous) Examination.

6. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

7. In case of the Matriculating Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the Scholarship for the ensuing two years may be conferred on the Undergraduate who shall have obtained the second place in Hebrew in the Matriculation Examination, or, failing such a Candidate, to the passed Candidate who has obtained the highest marks

in Hebrew in the Previous Examination and is willing to continue at College.

8. In case of the Scholarship not being adjudged, or lapsing before it has been held two years, the Scholarship may be awarded under the same rules at the next University Examinations; and any savings resulting from non-adjudication or lapse may be added to the next Scholarship's allotment, or used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, towards creating a second Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1872..	David, Abraham Jacob.....	Scottish High School, Fort.
1878..	Gavánkár, Rájárám Rághobá.....	Fort High School.
1879..	Khot, Krishnáji Venkáji	Ditto.
1881...	Reuben Ezra	Robert Money Institution.
1883...	Bhástekar, Isaac Aaron	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

X.

THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.

R M. Brereton, Esq., Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, N.E.D., in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated 18th June 1869, offered in behalf of himself and the other admirers and friends of the late Mr. James J. Berkley, Chief Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, the sum of Rs. 8,000 in Government 5* per cent. Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding a "JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL" for Civil Engineering, of the value of Rs. 250, to be given annually, and a Prize of Books of a scientific nature to accompany the Medal. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th August, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this handsome endowment, in honour of Mr. James John Berkley, one of the original Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The medal and books will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Gold Medal, to be entitled "THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL," of the value of Rupees two hundred and fifty,

* Now transferred to 4 per cent. Government stock.

with a Prize of Books on Civil and Mechanical Engineering of the value of Rupees one hundred and fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E., provided that in no case shall the Medal be awarded if such Candidate be not specially recommended by the Examiners in Engineering and Engineering Drawing.

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE.
1872..	Godbolé, Káshináth Rámchandra, B.A.....	Poona Civil Engineering (now College of Science.(
1873..	Bamanji Sorábji	Ditto.
1874..	Chandnáni, Pritamdás Parsumal.....	Ditto.
1875..	Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji.....	Ditto.
1876..	*Medal not awarded.*	
1877..	*Ditto.*	
1878..	Apte, Ganesh Krishna, B.A.....	Ditto.
1879..	*Medal not awarded.*	
1880..	*Ditto.*	
1881..	*Ditto.*	
1882..	Ahmadi, Ibráhim Shaik Dáud Akhund	College of Science, Poona.
1883..	*Medal not awarded, but Prize of Books only given to Mokshagundum Vishvisvaráiyá, B.A.*	Ditto.
1884..	Chitale, Parshurám Nárayan	Ditto.

XI.

THE ELLIS PRIZE.

The Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, offered, on the 26th August 1869, Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 1,500, bearing interest at 4 per cent., for an annual prize of books of the value of Rs. 60, to be given to the Scholar who on Matriculation passes the best examination in any Oriental Language.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th October 1869, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That this endowment be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate as a token from the Honourable B. H. Ellis

of his appreciation of the University, and regard for the people of Bombay."

The prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be entitled "THE ELLIS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees sixty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in an Oriental Language.

2. The prize shall be awarded in connection with such one or other of the following languages as the Syndicate from time to time may determine :—

1. Maráthi.
2. Gujaráthi.
3. Canarese.
4. Hindustani.
5. Sindhi.
6. Arabic.
7. Persian.

3. The language for which the prize will be given each year shall be notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before each Matriculation Examination.

4. The books shall be presented to the successful Candidate by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

YEAR.	LANGUAGE.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1869..	Maráthi	Kunte, Vishnu Keshav..	His Highness the Mahárájof Indore Madressa
1870..	Gujaráthi	Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji	Bombay Proprietary School
1871..	Canarese	Bevur, Rámchandra Hanumantráo.	Belgáum Sirdars' High School.
1872..	Sindhi	Mirzá, Kalichkhán Fraidunbeg.	Haidarábád High School.
1873..	Persian.....	Contractor, Behrámji Rastamji.	Poona High School.
1874..	Hindustani	DeGama, Samuel	Karáchi High School.
1875..	Arabic *or* Maráthi.	Kánitkar, Bálkrishna Hari (*Maráthi.*)	Private Tuition.
1876..	Gujaráthi	Káji, Chhaganlál Gulábdás.	Surat High School.
1877..	Canarese	Kuknur, Rághavendra Jayáchárya	Dhárvád High School.
1878..	Sindhi	Jugtiáni, Kundanmal Mánikrái.	Haidarábád Mission School
1879..	Maráthi.....	Patvardhan, Bálkrishna Náráyan.	Private Tuition, Poona.
1880..	Persian.	Munshi, Ghulám Ahmad.	Fort High School.
1881..	Hindustani	Mirzá, Najafkuli Fredunbeg.	Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi.
1882...	Sindhi	Oza, Dipchand Tejbhándás.	Ditto.
1883..	Gujaráthi	Mehtá, Chunilál Anuprám	Nariád High School.
1884...	Canarese	Tánkasále, Báláji Rághavendra.	Belgaum Sirdárs' High School.
1885..	Maráthi.....		

XII.

THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Chiefs of Junágad and Nowánagar, in the Province of Káthiáwár, offered, through the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, on the 22nd October 1869, Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 5,000, for the foundation of a Scholarship of Rs. 20* per mensem in the University of Bombay, as a Memorial to Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, the officers who fell at the Tobar Hill in 1867 in fight with a band of outlawed Waghurs. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1869, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That the offer of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes, from the Chiefs of Junágad and Nowánagar, in Káthiáwár, for the foundation of a Scholarship in memory of Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, who fell nobly in the discharge of public duty at the Tobar Hill in 1867, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees eighteen per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant.

2. The object of the Scholarship is to assist Natives of Soreth, in Káthiáwár, desirous of prosecuting their studies in any one of the recognized Colleges or Institutions of the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bonâ fide* Natives of Soreth who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. In the event of there being more than one Candidate for the Scholarship on the occasion of a vacancy, who shall fulfil the foregoing conditions, the Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate to the Candidate who shall appear from the University records to have obtained the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship be eligible for re-election.

* In consequence of the transfer of the Securities from 5 to 4 per cent. Government stock, the value is reduced to Rs. 18 a month.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates under Form AW must be sent into the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate shall thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

7. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

8. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly, on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

9. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

10. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship so as to increase the monthly stipends payable.

YEAR	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1871..	Shâh, Tribhuvandás Motichand	Rájkot High School.
1873..	Achárya, Devishankar Ravishankar	Káthiáwar High School.
1875..	Ráná, Rudarji Sundarji	Ditto.
1877 .	Buch, Bhupatrái Dayálji.....	Ditto.
1879.	Joshipará, Pránlál Káhándás	Bâhâdurkhánji High School, Junágad.
1881..	Chhâyá, Jatáshankar Jivanlál	Private Tuition, Junágad.
1883..	Vaishnav, Jayaprasád Hariprasád.....	Barodá High School, *formerly* Private Tuition.
1885..	Nânávati, Hariprasád Kirpárám	Bahâdurkhânji High School, Junágad.

XIII.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

The Honorary Secretary to the Committee of Management for the Subscribers to the Wilson Testimonial Fund offered, in a letter dated March 2nd, 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., the sum of (Rs. 23,500) twenty-three thousand and five hundred Rupees in Govern-

ment 5* per cent. Promissory Notes, for the endowment of a Philological Lectureship in honour of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University, with the following conditions :—

1. That the Lectureship be called "THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP," in connection with which, in consecutive years, a short series of Lectures should be delivered by a competent European or Native Scholar, annually selected for the purpose, on either of the following classes of languages and the literature in which they are embodied:—

I. Sanskrit and Prakrit languages derived from it.
II. Hebrew and the other Semitic languages.
III. Latin and Greek.
IV. English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.

2. That the interest of the Fund for this endowment be at the entire disposal of Dr. Wilson during his lifetime, and that the University undertake the duty of receiving the interest, and paying the same to Dr. Wilson, or to his order, at stated half-yearly periods, as the interest becomes due.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 2nd April 1870, the endowment, in honour of the late Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

Dr. Wilson died on the 1st December 1875, and on the 12th February 1876 the Senate passed the following Regulations for the Lectureship :—

1. Each Series of Lectures shall consist of not fewer than six Lectures.

2. The Lectures shall be delivered in Bombay in the First or cold-weather Term in each year.

3. In the month of January in each year the Syndicate shall publish a Notification in which the subject of the ensuing Series of Lectures shall be announced, and shall take such steps in each year as they may think best for obtaining a Lecturer.

*Now transferred to 4 per cent. Government stock.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	LECTURER.
1877..	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.	Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A.
1878..	Latin and Greek	Peter Peterson, M.A.
1879..	Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages.	E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.
1880..	English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.	F. G. Selby, B.A.
1881..	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.	*No Lecturer.*
1882..	Latin and Greek	M. Macmillan, B.A.
1883..	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.	Shankar Pándurang Pandit, M.A.
1884..	Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages	A Fuhrer, Ph.D.
1885..	English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.	W. E. Hart, B.A.
1886..	Latin and Greek	

XIV.

THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Ellis Testimonial Committee, in a letter dated 19th April 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered the sum of Rs. 7,206 for investment in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a monthly Scholarship of the value of Rs. 25, bearing the name of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, to the most successful Scholar in the English Language and Literature at the B.A. Examination.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 16th June 1870, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this endowment, in honour of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty-five a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of B.A. to the Candidate who passes the Examination with the highest marks in English.

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

3. In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

Year	Scholar.	College.
1870..	Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad	Elphinstone.
1871..	Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra.....	Deccan.
1872..	Duncan, Thomas.....	St. Xavier's.
1873 .	Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji	Elphinstone.
1874..	Modi, Jehángier Edalji	Ditto.
1875..	Chiplunkar, Lakshuman Krishna	Deccan, *formerly* Free General Assembly's.
1876..	Kángá, Fardunji Mánikji.....	St. Xavier's.
1877 .	Shaháni, Dayárám Gidumal	Elphinstone.
1878..	Shanahan, Henry Frank	St. Xavier's.
1879..	Kángá, Sorábji Mánikji.....	Ditto.
1880..	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak	Elphinstone.
1881..	[illegible]mán, Mánikji Kharshedji	Ditto.
1882..	G[illegible]thale, Mahádev Vishnu.....	Ditto.
1883..	[illegible]dpáh, Barjorji Jámásji.....	Ditto.
1884..	P[illegible]tel, Bápuji Sorábji	Ditto.

XV.

THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL.

At a Convocation for Conferring Degrees held on the 12th January 1869, His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Seymour FitzGerald, G.C.S.I., D.C.L., Governor of Bombay, Chancellor of the University, founded a Gold Medal, to be called the "CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL," with a view to encourage the Graduates of the University of Bombay to aspire after the highest honours the University can bestow. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 23rd March 1871, the following Regulations for awarding the Medal were passed :—

1. A Gold Medal, to be called "THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL," will be awarded annually in connection with the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

2. The Syndicate will determine and notify each year, in December, the rotation in which the Medal shall be assigned in connection with each branch of study prescribed for the M.A. Examination.

3. The Medal shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Examination in the First Class, and obtains the highest number of marks in the branch of study notified for that year.

4. Provided that if no Candidate qualifies for the Medal in the specified subject of the year, the Syndicate shall be authorized to award it to the Candidate who, on a review of the Examination in the various subjects, passes in the First Class with the highest number of marks.

5. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal is awarded, will be published with the list of successful Candidates.

6. The Medal will be presented at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

The Chancellor's Medal has been assigned in connection with the branches of study prescribed for the M.A. Examination in the following rotation:—

In 1885 to Mathematics.

YEAR	SUBJECT	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE
1874	Languages	Duncan, Thomas, B.A .. .	St Xavier's.
1876	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	Dastur, Faridunji Mancherji, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1877	Natural Sciences ..	Náegáumválá, Kávasji Dádabhái, B A.	Ditto.
1878..	Mathematics .	Sanjáná, Kávasji Jamshedji, B A	Deccan.
1879	Languages .	*Medal not awarded.*	
1880	History and Philosophy	*Ditto.*	
1881	Mathematics	*Ditto*	
1882	Mathematics	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak, B A	Elphinstone
1883	Mathematics	Wágle, Krishnáji Balvant, B A.	Ditto.
1884	Natural Sciences	Kángá, Mancherji Kávasji	Ditto.

XVI.

THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Arnould Testimonial Fund, in a letter dated 9th January 1871, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University on behalf of the Native friends and admirers of Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, a sum of Rupees 6,000 in Government 5 per cent. Securities for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a Scholarship of Rs. 25* a month to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. with the highest number of marks in the paper comprising the Hindu and Muhammadan Law.

At a meeting held on the 23rd March 1871, the endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and

* In consequence of the transfer from 5 to 4 per cent. Government stock the value is reduced to Rs. 22 a month.

the following Regulations were passed for awarding the Scholarship:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty-two a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. to the Candidate who passes the Examination with the highest number of marks in the paper on "Succession and Family Rights with special reference to Hindu and Muhammadan Law."

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of LL.B.

3. In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1872..	Modi, Barzorji Edalji, M.A	Government Law School.
1873..	Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopálráo, B.A	Ditto.
1874..	Kothâre, Anandráo Krishnaráo, B.A. ..	Ditto.
1875..	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev, M.A.	Ditto.
1876..	Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo, B.A.	Ditto.
1877..	Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukhamángad, B.A.	Ditto.
1878..	Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar, B.A.....	Ditto.
1879..	Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan, B.A.	Ditto.
1880..	Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh, B.A. ..	Ditto.
1881..	Dave, Kevalrám Mávji, B.A.....	Ditto.
1882..	Káká, Navroji Behrámji, B.A.	Ditto.
1883..	Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth, B.A.	Ditto.
1884..	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak, M.A.....	Ditto.

XVII.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP.

The Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahrátta Country offered to the University, through Government, on the 24th July 1871, in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Presidency of Bombay, the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the establishment of a Fellowship of the value of the interest of the sum when invested in Government Securities, tenable for two years, and to be awarded every alternate year to the Undergraduate who passes with the highest marks in Honours at the B.A. Examination, on condition that he

continues his studies at one of the recognized Colleges, and presents himself at the M.A. Examination within such time as may be fixed by the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 29th September 1871, the offer of the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahrátta Country was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Fellowship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Fellowship, to be called the "DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP," of the value of Rupees four hundred per annum and tenable for two years, shall be awarded every alternate year, or whenever vacant, to the Candida · who passes with the highest number of marks in the First Class at the B.A. Examination, on condition that he continues his studies at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay, and presents himself at the M.A. Examination within the time of his Fellowship.

2. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

3. The stipend of the Fellowship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Fellow is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

4. Should the Fellow discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Fellowship to be forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Fellowship during any year, or part of a year, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	FELLOW.	COLLEGE.
1872..	Duncan, Thomas	St. Xavier's.
1874..	Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji.....	Elphinstone.
1876..	Agáse, Dhondu Hari	Ditto.
1878..	Shanahan, Henry Frank	St. Xavier's.
1880..	Vaidya, Chintáman Ganesh	Elphinstone.
1882..	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu	Ditto.
1884..	Mehtá, Dárásháh Bejanji	St. Xavier's.

XVIII.

THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE.

The Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in a letter dated 10th August 1871, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University "a 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note of Rs. 2,000, that the interest thereof may be devoted to the giving of a Prize or Prizes annually to the successful Student or Students in any branch of learning the Senate may think proper, in the name of Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 29th September 1871, this offer was accepted with the thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be entitled "THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees eighty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in "General Knowledge".

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of the Candidates who may pass the Matriculation Examination.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1872..	Mullá, Faizullábhái Lukmánji	Surat High School.
1873..	Pereira, Conrad	St Mary's Institution.
1874..	Ketkar, Venkatésh Bápuji	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
1875..	Sheik, Yákub Ismael.....	Haidarábád High School.
1876..	Merchant, Pestanji Dádábhái	Parsi Boarding School, Bandora
1877..	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak	Elphinstone High School.
1878..	Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth	Amráoti High School.
1879..	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu.....	Elphinstone High School.
1880..	Sutton, Alexander Arthur	Scottish High School, Byculla.
1881..	Millard, Alfred	Ditto.
1882..	Cámá, Mánikji Dosábhái	Bombay Proprietary School.
1883 .	Captain, Kharshedji Hormasji.....	Fort High School.
1884..	Bhándárkar, Vithal Sitárám	Elphinstone High School.

XIX.

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Kutchi inhabitants of Bombay, desiring to commemorate the visit of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Prag-

malji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Rao of Kutch, to the city of Bombay, when he came to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870, raised a sum of Rs. 20,000, to which His Highness added a sum of Rs. 25,000, making an aggregate amount of Rs. 45,000. Of this sum, Rs. 30,000, in Government 4 per cent. paper, were offered to the University, through the Government of Bombay, on the 2nd January 1872, to found Scholarships, to be called "THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS," and to be awarded to Kutchi Students to enable them to prosecute University studies, or, failing such Students, to other Native Students who may be qualified for the same.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 9th March 1872, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rupees 20 and one of Rupees 15 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Kutchi* Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks.

2. The Scholarships will be tenable for three years at any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. Kutchi Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form AX) with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

4. The Syndicate shall adjudge the Scholarships soon after the result of the Matriculation Examination shall be declared by the Examiners.

5. In the event of there being no Kutchi Candidates entitled to receive the Scholarships, the Syndicate shall award them to the two Native Candidates who get the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, and who may not have received any other University Scholarship of equal or higher value.

* By Kutchi is intended youths born in Kutch, or youths whose fathers were born in Kutch.

6. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

7. In case of the Scholarships lapsing through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

Year.	Scholar.	School.
1872	Khimjiáni, Fázal Manji	Elphinstone High School.
	Mullá, Fáizallábhái Lukmánji	Surat High School.
1873	Násjiáni, Karimálli Rahim	Elphinstone High School.
	Gorátelá, Visanji Hansráj..	Ditto.
1874	Davé, Vithalji Keshavji....	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	...atel, Hásam Virji	General Assembly's Institution.
1875	...hakar, Hirji Bhagvánji	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Parulékar, Dattátraya Vishvanáth..	Ratnágiri High School.
1876	Soman, Dinkar Bháskar, ...	Ditto.
	Ahmadi, Faiz Muhámmad Fathe Ali.	Elphinstone High School.
1877	Rukhá, Visanji Kalliánji	Bombay Proprietary School.
	Budbhatti, Keshavji Shámji.....	Nárayan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi.
1878	Rukhá, Rámdás Ladhá	Bombay Proprietary School.
	Sapat, Lakshmidás Ravji	Ditto.
1879	Anantáni, Pránshankar Jatáshankar	Alfred High School, Kutch
	Thakar, Kalliánji Ratansi	Ditto.
1880	Karamálli Dost Muhámmad	Fort High School.
	Sankhariá, Dámodar Ishvar.....	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1881	Vyás, Rághavji Jayakrishna	Robert Money Institution.
	Parmánand, Jagannáth Náráyan....	Elphinstone High School.
1882	Merchant, Dhanji Khimji	Ditto.
	Advání, Hiránand Khemsing	Haidarábád High School.
1883	Dave, Keshavji Gopálji	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Rupshankar Murárji Dholkiá	Káthiáwár High School, Rájkote.
1884	Mehtá, Mávji Kánji	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Machhar, Harirám Mádhavji	
	Ghodi, Keshavlál Murlidhar	Elphinstone High School,
	Lakháni, Hasam Alládiná.....	Alfred High School, Kutch.

XX.

THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

His Highness Sir Jasvantsingji, K.C.S.I., the late Thakur of Bhawnagar, having set apart a sum of money to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay in 1870, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was invested in Government 4 per cent. paper, which the Joint Administrators of the Bhawnagar State offered to the University, in July 1873, to found six Scholarships, to be called "The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships," two to be awarded every year to

the Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination after having studied for two years continuously before Matriculation in the Bhawnagar Alfred High School.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 11th November 1873, this offer was accepted by the Senate with their best thanks.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rupees fifteen and one of Rupees twelve per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks after having studied for two years continuously before Matriculation in the Bhawnagar Alfred High School.

2. The Scholarships shall be tenable for three years at any College recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of the College, who shall certify, under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance (except in case of sickness) at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. In the event of a Scholar failing to pass the University Examinations in the course in which he is studying at the earliest opportunity in each case, his Scholarship shall be forfeited. Provided always that it shall be in the option of the Syndicate to continue his Scholarship to such Scholar if they think fit.

6. In the event of there being no Candidates entitled to receive the Scholarships, or in case of their lapsing during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1874	Desái, Sákarlál Chhotamlal	Bhavnagar High School.
	Oza, Dulérái Mahipatrái	Ditto.
1875	Mehtá, Balvantrái Harjivandás	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Partábrái Govindrái	Ditto.
1876	Oza, Kalliánrái Mahipatrái	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Sámaldás Chhaganlál	Ditto.
1877	Mehtá, Vámanrám Kapilrám	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Mahipatrám Govindrám	Ditto.
1878	Oza, Mánshankar Parmánand	Ditto.
1879	Thakar, Chhaganlál Lakshmidás	Ditto.
	Pándh, Bechardás Chhaganlál	Ditto.
1880	Gandhi, Virchand Rághavji	Ditto.
	Joshi, Khusháldás Karsandás	Ditto.
1881	Mehtá, Motichand Javer	Ditto.
	Trivedi, Dulabji Narsi	Ditto.
1882	Oza, Trikamrái Mahipatrái	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Sákarlál Mansukhrám	Ditto.
1883	Vákil, Chunilál Harilál	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Umiáshankar Gavrishankar	Ditto.
1884	Desái, Champaklál Manilál	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Pánachand Jayachand	Ditto.
	Doshi, Nánáchand Bechar	Ditto.

XXI.

THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE.

Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Karsandas Mulji Memorial Fund, in a letter dated the 11th November 1873, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University the sum of Rs. 3,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual prize, to be called "THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE," of Rs. 100, to be awarded to the best Essay in English on any moral or social subject selected by the Syndicate, by any Graduate or Undergraduate of the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 20th December 1873, this endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. The Karsandas Mulji Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on some moral or social subject in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay of not more than six years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his post office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in September.

6. The prize shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

7. On the occasions when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1875	The Connection of Social Morality with National Prosperity.	*No Essay received.*	
1876	The Effect of Early Marriages on the Educational Progress of the Natives of this Country.	Tripáthi, Govardhan Mádhavarám, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1877	The Influence of Asceticism on the Social Morality of the Hindus.	Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál, B.A.	Ditto.
1878	The Use and Abuse of Religious and Educational Endowments.	Mudholkar, Rangnáth Narsinh, B.A.	Ditto.
1879	The Effects (Present and Future) of English Education on the Social Condition of the Hindus.	*No Essay received.*	
1880	Caste as it prevails in the various Provinces of India. The Influence of such an institution, good or evil, on the progress of a Nation; if evil, in what way may Indian Society be freed from it.	*No Essay received.*	
1881	The Effects (Present and Future) of English Education on the Mental and Moral Condition of the Hindus.	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak.	Elphinstone.
1882	The Connection of Social Morality with National Prosperity.	*Prize not awarded.*	
1883	The Influence of Caste, beneficial or injurious, on the progress of Indian Society.	*Prize not awarded.*	
1884	The Influence of Commerce on weakening International Prejudices and promoting Culture.	*Prize not awarded.*	
1885	The position of Indian Women as presented in the Heroic Poems contrasted with their position in modern times.		

XXII.

THE DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA PRIZE.

Kharshedji Rastamji Cama, Esq., in a letter dated the 28th November 1874, to the address of the officiating Registrar, The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A., offered to the University, on behalf of the heirs of the late Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, the sum of Rupees (5,000) five thousand in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of founding an annual prize under certain conditions mentioned therein.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1874, the endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees (200) two hundred, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on a medical subject.

2. Competitors shall be Licentiates of Medicine of the University of Bombay, or Graduates of Grant Medical College.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University or College standing, his post office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the Fourth Monday in September.

6. The prize shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

7. On the occasions when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876	Causes of the more dangerous Forms of Malarial Fevers in the Town and Island of Bombay, with Suggestions for their Prevention.	*Prize not awarded.*	
1877	Telluric and Climatic Influences on the Production and Modification of Diseases as witnessed in Bombay.	*No Essay received.*	
1878	The Origin and Spread of Zymotic Diseases in India, and Suggestions for their Eradication.	*Ditto.*	
1879	The Effects of "Famine" upon the Public Health; Remarks to be specially applicable to India	Mehtá, Kávasji Navroji, G. G. M. C.	Grant Medical College.
1880	On recently recognized Forms of Diseases in India: their Methods of Introduction, and Suggestions for their Limitation or Eradication.	Ditto.	Ditto]
1881	Telluric and Climatic Influences on the Production and Modification of Diseases as witnessed in Bombay.	*Prize not awarded.*	
1882	On the Prevalence of Phthisis in the City of Bombay, the extent to which this is preventible, and the measures which should be adopted to ensure that result.	*Ditto.*	
1883	Midwifery practice in India among the Native Population, with suggestions for its improvement.	*No Essay received.*	
1884	On the Advantages and Risks attaching to a system of Water Carriage for Sewage in this City and the proper means for obviating the latter.	Aquino, Thomas Hannibal, L.M. and S.	Ditto.
1885	Is Quarantine of advantage in preserving the spread of communicable diseases?.		

XXIII.

THE HUGHLINGS PRIZE.

In April 1875, the Honorary Secretary to the Hughlings Testimonial Fund offered to the University, by the direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rs. 2,500 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Professor Hughlings.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th September 1875, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE HUGHLINGS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in English.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may pass the Previous Examination.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876 ..	Shâhâni, Dayârâm Gidumal	Elphinstone
1877 ..	O'Shanahan, Henry Frank	St. Xavier's.
1878 ..	Gomes, Luis Paul C	Ditto.
1879 ..	Pereira, Frank Charles	Ditto.
1880 (April.)	Kelkar, Vâsudev Bâlkrishna.....	Elphinstone.
1880 (Dec.)	Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh	Ditto.
1881 ..	Sabnis, Râmchandra Ghanashâm.....	St. Xavier s.
1882 ..	Columbâvâlâ, Rastamji Kâvasji	Ditto.
1883 ..	Lenahan, Robert	Elphinstone.
1884 ..	Hâte, Gajânan Harichandra	St. Xavier's.

XXIV.

THE JAMES TAYLOR PRIZE.

In December 1875 the Honorary Secretaries to the Taylor Memorial Fund offered to the University, by direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rupees 2,500 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Mr. James Taylor, for six years Registrar of this University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1875, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations: —

1. A Prize, to be called "THE JAMES TAYLOR PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded annually in connection with the B.A. Examination, on the following conditions:—

2. The Prize shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Examination in the First or Second Class with the highest marks in Political Economy and History, provided that no Candidate obtains the Prize who has not satisfied the Examiners of his due proficiency in these subjects.

3. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

4. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876..	Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh.....	Elphinstone.
1877	Sháháni, Dayáram Gidumal	Ditto.
1878..	Modi, Jijibhái Edalji	Ditto.
1879..	Dvivedi, Manilál Nabhubhái.....	Ditto.
1880 .	Pandiá, Chhaganlál Harilál	Ditto.
1881..	Narimán, Mánikji Kharshedji.....	Ditto.
1882..	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu.....	Ditto.
1883..	Pádsháh, Barjorji Jámásji.....	Ditto.
1884 .	Mehtá, Dárásháh Bejanji	St Xavier's.

XXV.

THE BHAU DAJI PRIZE.

In March 1876 the Honorary Secretaries to the Bhau Daji Memorial Fund offered to the University, by direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rupees 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Dr. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S., one of the Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, and for many years Syndic in the Faculty of Arts.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 31st March 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE BHAU DAJI PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees two hundred, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit: provided that the prize shall not be awarded, except to a Candidate whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit Scholar.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded, shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876..	Pávgi, Ráoji Bhavánráo	Elphinstone.
1877..	Apté, Váman Shivrám	Deccan.
1878..	Nátu, Káshináth Gangádhar, B.A.	Ditto.
1879..	Bhándárkar, S'ridhar Rámkrishna	Elphinstone.
1880..	Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth	Ditto.
1881..	Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna	Ditto.
1882..	Vaidya, Lakshuman Rámchandra	Ditto.
1883..	Kirkire, Krishnáji Hari	Ditto.
1884..	Arte, Bháskar Rámchandra	Deccan.

XXVI.

THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE.

Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Memorial Fund, in a letter dated 1st April 1876, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 4,500 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual prize of books, of the value of Rs. 180, to be called "THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Ru-

pees one hundred and eighty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1877 ..	Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar	Elphinstone.
1878 ..	Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth	Ditto.
1879 ..	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak.....	Ditto.
1880 .. (April.)	Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna.....	Ditto.
1880 .. (Dec.)	Banhátti, Náráyan Dáso.....	Ditto.
1881 ..	Kirkire, Krishnáji Hari	Ditto.
1882 ..	Bhánu, Chintáman Gangádhar	Deccan.
1883 ..	Paránjapye, Hari Krishna	Ditto.
1884 ..	Joshi, Bháskar Vishnu	Ditto.

XXVII.

THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP.

Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Esq., President of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in a letter dated the 14th August 1876 to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University, on behalf of the Company, the sum of Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual Scholarship of the value of Rs. 20 a month, to be called "THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP," in memory of the late Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, to be awarded at the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in Mechanical Engineering.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in "Mechanical Engineering".

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1876...	Bhedvár, Kaikhosru Pestanji	Poona Civil Engineering
1877...	Ribeiro, C. Antonio.....	Ditto.
1878...	Mujumdár, Máneklál Narbherám.....	Ditto.
1879..	Dudley, C. W.	Ditto.
1880...	Bharuchá, Mánikji Sheriárji	College of Science.
1881...	Surveyor, Mánikji Ratanji	Ditto.
1882..	Bhándáre, Hari Bhikáji	Ditto
1883...	Varneshiyár, Sitárám Sambsiv.....	Ditto.
1884..	Gowdá, Chikámagalur Halagaiya	Ditto.

XXVIII.

THE KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP.

In August 1876 the widow of the late Kahandas Muncharam, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, Fellow of the University of Bombay, and Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 6,000 for investment in Government 4 per cent. paper, in accordance with the Will made by him, for the purpose of founding an annual Scholarship of the value of Rs. 20 a month, to be awarded at the Matriculation Examination to the Gujaráthi Hindu Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks, on condition that he prosecutes his studies, during the time that he holds the Scholarship, in an Engineering College recognized by the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty a month, shall be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination to

the Gujaráthi Hindu Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks, on condition that he prosecutes his studies, during the time that he holds the Scholarship, in an Engineering College recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form A.Y.) with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of the College, which bill shall certify, under his signature, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College, that his conduct is good and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. In case of the Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the Scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the Candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the examination.

7. In case of the Scholarship lapsing through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the year, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1876...	Thákore, Jádavrái Hakumatrái	Surat High School
1877...	Desái, Náthábhái Avichaldás	Nariád High Scho
1878...	Divechá, Vanmáli Mulji	Bombay High Sch
1879...	Shroff, Bháilál Purshottam	Nariád High Sch
1880...	Korá, Bálábhái Gulábchand	Ditto.
1881...	Mehtá, Gokaldás Rájpál	Káthiáwár High kot.
1882..	Dalál Bhagvándás Harkisandás	Surat High schoo
1883..	Sanghání, Keshavdás Sakhidás	Káthiáwár High kot.
1884..	Pátel, Ravji Bháilál.....	Barodá High Sc

XXIX.

THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP

In July 1877, Ati Lakshumibai, widow of the late Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, Fellow of the University of Bombay, and Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of an annual Scholarship, to be called "THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP," and to be awarded to a Gujaráthi Hindu who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks, and who prosecutes his studies in a School of Law recognized by the University of Bombay.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1877, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 240 per annum, tenable for two years, shall be awarded every alternate year to the Gujaráthi Hindu who passes the Examination for the Degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks, and elects to prosecute his studies in a School of Law recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. In case of the Student who is elected, declining to proceed to a School of Law, or failing to satisfy the University Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized School of Law, the ...olarship may be conferred on similar conditions on the ...áthi Hindu who shall have obtained the second place ... examination.

... case of a vacancy occurring between the fixed dates ...ion, the interest of the endowment shall be applied ...yndicate in such way as may appear to them best ... furthering the purposes of the endowment.

SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
... Máneklál Sákarlál	Elphinstone.
...á, Narsingrão Bholánáth	Ditto.
..., Hari Sitárám	Elphinstone College, *formerly* Free General Assembly's Institution.
...árji Anandji	Elphinstone.

XXX.

THE SINCLAIR PRIZE.

The President of the "Sinclair Memorial Committee" offered to the University the sum of Rs. 1,500 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of an annual Prize in memory of the late Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D., the first Director of Public Instruction, Berar, and for several years previously the Registrar of this University, to be awarded to the Candidate who at Matriculation passes the best examination in Sanskrit or Persian from a High School in Berar.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1877, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE SINCLAIR PRIZE," of the value of Rs. 60, shall be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination to the Candidate from a High School in Berar who passes with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit or Persian.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of the Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination.

3. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the interest of the endowment shall be applied by the Syndicate in such way as may appear to them best fitted for furthering the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	LANGUAGE.	SCHOOL.
1878..	Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth.	Sanskrit	Amráoti High School
1879..	Chaván, Bastisinh Duniásinh.	Ditto	Ditto.
1880..	Abhyánkar, Krishnáji Bháskar.	Ditto	Akolá High School
1881..	Khánzode, Ambádás Rávji.	Ditto	Amráoti High School
1882..	Deshpánde, Váman Santú	Ditto	Ditto.
1883..	Paránjapye, Vásudev Káshináth.	Ditto	Ditto.
1884..	Deshpánde, Govind Vishvanáth.	Ditto	Akola High School

XXXI.

THE GIBBS PRIZE.

Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Justice of the Peace, in a letter, dated the 17th [illegible] 1878, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 2,0[illegible]

foundation of a Gibbs Prize as a memorial of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs' friendship for his father, the late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, to be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 21st December 1878, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE GIBBS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rs. 80, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the Previous Examination.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1879 ..	Sanjáná, Jehángier Barjorji	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1880 .. (April.)	Vakil, Ochhárám Nánábhái.....	Elphinstone College.
1880 .. (Dec.)	Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopál	Ditto.
1881 ..	Pádsháh, Barjorji Jámásji	Ditto.
1882 ..	Dárukhánáválá, Mervánji Pestanji	St. Xavier's College.
1883 ..	Bhardá, Bhikáji Dorábji	Elphinstone College.
1884 ..	Málvankar, Náráyan Káshináth	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

XXXII.

THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP.

...abhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., in a letter dated ...1 December 1878, to the address of the Honour... ...mes Gibbs, C.S.I., Vice-Chancellor, offered to the ...ity, on behalf of the subscribers to the "Narayan ... Memorial," a sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government ...t. Promissory Note, for the foundation of an annual ...ip to be called "THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP," ...led under such rules and in such manner as the ... be pleased to decide.

...annual meeting of the Senate, held on the ...ber 1878, this offer was accepted with the best ...e Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science and is recommended for the Scholarship by the Examiner, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. The Scholarship shall be awarded to Physical and Biological sciences in alternate years, provided that if no Candidate qualifies for the Scholarship in the branch of science to which it has been assigned for the year, the Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the B. A. Examination with the highest number of marks in the other branch of science in the same year, and is recommended as provided in Regulation I.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarsh to be forfeited.

6. Any surplus which may arise from the vacan the Scholarship during any year, or a part of a year, be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they think best fitted for furthering the objects and pur the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1879..	Dastur, Dhanjisháh Hormasji	Elphinstone.
1880..	Mirzá, Nasarvánji Frámji	St. Xavier's.
1881..	Jayakar, Sundarráo Gajánan	Ditto.
1882..	Masáni, Adarji Mernosji.....	Free General stitution.
1883..	Wádiá, Jamshedji Rastamji	Elphinstone.
1884..	Sovani, Govind Krishna	Ditto.

XXXIII.

THE COBDEN CLUB MEDAL.

In March 1879, the Cobden Club offered to award a Silver Medal annually to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination of this University with the highest number of marks in Political Economy.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd November 1879, this offer of the Cobden Club was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate. This Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Silver Medal, to be called "THE COBDEN CLUB MEDAL," will be awarded annually to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in Political Economy.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal is awarded will be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. The Medal will be presented at the Convocation for conferring Degrees.

YEAR.	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE.
1879..	Cámá, Rastam Kharshedji	St. Xavier's,
1880..	Pandiá, Chhaganlál Harilál	Elphinstone,
1881..	Kelkar, Vásudev Bálkrishna.....	Ditto,
1882..	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu.....	Ditto,
1883..	Pádsháh, Barjorji Jámásji.....	Ditto.
1884..	Pádsháh, Pestanji Jámásji.....	Ditto,

XXXIV.

SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB SCHOLARSHIP.

June 1879, Major-General Sir George LeGrand Jacob to hand over to the University Government Paper g Rs. 120 a year for the foundation of a Scholarship of te of Rupees 10 a month and tenable for one year, arded to the Candidate who passes the Matri- Examination with the highest number of marks ong the Candidates from Sávantvádi, Kutch, or Káthiáwár.

ting of the Senate, held on the 22nd November ffer was accepted with the best thanks of the

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship to be called the "SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 10 a month and tenable for one year, shall be awarded annually to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from among the Candidates from Sávantvádi, Kutch, Kolhápur, or Káthiáwár.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded shall be published with the list of the successful Candidates.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar within six weeks from the date of election that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1882..	Kelkar, Vishnu Sadáshiv.....	Rájárám High School, Kolhapur.
1883..	Apte, Hari Sadáshiv.....	Ditto.
1884..	Kulkarni, Váman Báji	Ditto.

XXXV.

THE SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB PRIZE.

In June 1879, Major-General Sir George LeGrand Jacob offered to create in favour of the University a £1,000 Stock and one £100 ten per cent. Debenture of the British India Tea Company, Limited, the proceeds of to be expended on an annual Prize for an Essay on a subject illustrating or relating to the advantages by India from the British rule.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd of November 1879, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called the "SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB PRIZE," consisting of books, shall be awarded annually for the best Essay on some subject illustrating or relating to the advantages derived by India from British Rule.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay of not more than seven years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject shall be selected or notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the Fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his post-office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the Fourth Monday in September.

6. On the occasions when the Prize is not awarded, the money shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

...t.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
...	Travelling in India and Intercommunication between the several Provinces before and after the Introduction of British Rule.	Bhadbhade, Lakshman Gangádhar.	Deccan.
...	The Revival and Development of Municipal Institutions in the different Provinces of British India through legislation and the influence of the Government and the Local Authorities.	*No Essay received.*	
...	...e Revival and Development of Municipal Institutions in the different Provinces of British India through legislation and the influence of the Government and the Local Authorities.	*No Essay received.*	
...	...Commerce of India as affected by ...tish Rule.		

THE JAIRAZBHOY PE[illegible]

Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq., Justice [illegible] a letter dated 26th January 1881, to the address of [illegible] Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice West, offered to [illegible] University a sum of Rupees 5,000, in 4 per cent. Government paper, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship to be annually awarded to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks, and prosecutes his studies in this University, or proceeds to England with the same view.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 1st October last this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay or proceeds to Great Britain or Ireland to prosecute his studies.

2. Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar, with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registr[illegible] within six weeks from the date of election, that he has [illegible] joined a recognized College or Institution or has proce[illegible] to Great Britain or Ireland for the purpose of prosecu[illegible] his studies.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be paid [illegible] yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some req[illegible] College or Institution, who shall certify under hi[illegible] ture on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular at[illegible] at the College or Institution, and that his conduct[illegible]

5 Should the Scholar discontinue his Univers[illegible] or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of l[illegible] or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Sch[illegible] be forfeited.

e applied by the S...
...ink best fitted for further...
...poses of the endowment.

...AR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1882	Akhund, Ghulám Muhámmad Ghulám Ali.	Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi.
1883	Haidari, Muhámmad Akbar Nazerálli ..	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
1884	Pathán, Saifuidin ...álkhán	Amraoti High School.

XXXVII.

THE VARJIVANDAS MADHAVDAS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Varjivandas Madhavdas, Esq., Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter dated the 5th January 1882, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice West, offered to the University a sum of Rupees 5,000, in 4 per cent. Government paper, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship to be annually awarded to the Candidate who passes the First Examination for the Degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 7th March 1882, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

A Scholarship, to be called "THE VARJIVANDAS MADHAV-...S SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 180 per ...um, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who ...ses the First Examination for the Degree of B.A. with ... highest number of marks in Sanskrit and is recommend-... the Scholarship by the Sanskrit Examiners, on con-... that he continues his studies in Sanskrit for the ...d Examination for the Degree of B.A. during his ... of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Insti-... recognized by the University of Bombay.

... Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, ...x weeks from the date of election, that he has duly ...recognized College or Institution.

that his conduct is good.

he Scholar discontinue his University studies
urably reported on by the Head of his College
on, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship
ited.

surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the
ip or otherwise shall be applied by the Syndicate
manner as they shall think best fitted for further-
object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1882 ..	Rájavade, Vaijanáth Káshináth ..	.. Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1883 ..	Bhágvat, Sakhárám Keshav ..	.. Elphinstone College.
1884 ..	Arte, Bháskar Rámchandra ..	.. Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

XXXVIII.

THE JAMSHEDJI DORABJI NAEGAUMVALA PRIZE.

Messrs. Dadabhai Jamshedji and Kavasji Dadabhai Naegaumvala, M.A., F. C. S., F. I. C., in a letter dated the 25th November 1882, to the address of the University Registrar, P. Peterson, Esq., M.A., offered to the University, on behalf of themselves and family, a sum of Rs. 3,000 in 4 per cent. Government Paper for the purpose of founding a Prize in memory of the late Jamshedji Dorabji Naegaumvala, Esq., of the value of Rs. 120, to be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the L. C. E. Examination with the highest number of marks in "Engineering Field and Office Work".

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 5th December 1882, this offer was accepted with the thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

no pass the
of L.C.E. to the satisfaction of the
the highest number of marks in "Engineer
Office Work."

2. The name of the successful Candidate wi
lished with the list of Candidates who pass the Ex
for the Degree of L.C.E.

3. If in any year the Prize be not awarded, the
thus saved may be disposed of at the discretion
Syndicate in furtherance of the scientific study of En
ing.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1883 ..	Sháh, Bháilál Purshottamdás	College of Science, Poona.
1884 ..	Chitale, Parshurám Krishna	Ditto.

XXXIX.

THE MELVILL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

Khan Bahadur Pestanji Jehangier, C.I.E., Chairman, Melvill Memorial Fund, in a letter dated the 6th January 1883 to the address of the University Registrar, P. Peterson, Esq., M.A., offered to the University on behalf of a Committee formed in Baroda, Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent Paper, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship of Rs. 20 a month, and tenable for two years, in memory of P. S. Melvill, Esq., C.S.I., late Agent to the Governor General in Baroda; to be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant, to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks from any of the Colleges or Institutions in the territory of His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda and joins any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay, with a view to prepare himself for the Examination for the Degree of B.A. or B.Sc. of this University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 14th April 1883, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

XXXVI.

drawn by the Head

itution, who shall certify, under

, that the Scholar is in regular attendance of the Peace, in

Institution, and the value of Rupees (20) twenty the Vice-

4. Should t years, shall be awarded biennially, or when the

or be unfav at the Previous Examination of the University

or Instituti

to be forfe Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate

5. Any es the Previous Examination with the highest

Scholarsh of marks from any of the Colleges or Institutions

in such erritory of His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda,

ing the as any of the recognized Colleges or Institutions

a view to prepare himself for the Examination for the

gree of B.A. or B.Sc. of this University,

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has joined a recognized College or Institution,

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of such College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College or Institution, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to suspend the Scholar or to declare the Scholarship forfeited.

6. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year or part of a year shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1883 ..	Patel, Chaturbhuj Valabbhái	Barodá College, *formerly* Gujarát College, Ahmedábád.

XL.

THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIPS.

Aga Shahabudin Shah bin Aga Ali Shah Agakhan, Esq., and Khan Bahadur Shaik Hyder Cassim, President and Secretary to the Bombay Muhammadan National Association, in a letter dated the 22nd January 1883, to the address of the University Registrar, P. Peterson, Esq., M.A., offered on behalf of the Muhammadan National Association a sum of Rs. 13,630 for the purpose of founding three Scholarships to be called "THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIPS," each of the value of Rs. 15 a month, and tenable for one year, to be awarded every year to three Muhammadan Candidates who pass the Matriculation, Previous and First B. A. Examinations respectively and join any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 14th April 1883 the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION," of the value of Rupees (15) fifteen per mensem, tenable for one year, shall be awarded every year to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks in Persian and who may not have received any other University Scholarship of equal or higher value, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. A Scholarship, to be called "THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION," of the value of Rupees (15) fifteen per mensem, tenable for one year, shall be awarded every year to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. A Scholarship, to be called "THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION," of the value of Rupees (15) fifteen per mensem, tenable for one year, shall be awarded every year to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the First B. A. Examination with the highest number of marks, on condition that he continue his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

4. If there should be no successful Muhammadan Candidate in the Matriculation Examination in Persian or in the Previous Examination or First B. A., then the Scholarships shall be awarded in regular succession to the first three successful Muhammadan Candidates in the Matriculation Examination who may not have received any other University Scholarship of equal or higher value, on condition that they continue to prosecute the studies at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

5. If there should be no successful Muhammadan Candidates at the Matriculation Examination, then the Syndicate shall apply the amount intended for these Scholarships in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the cause of Muhammadan education.

6. The Candidates elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that they have duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

7. The stipend of the Scholarships shall be paid monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the scholars are in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that their conduct is good, and that their progress in University studies is satisfactory.

8. Should the Scholars discontinue their University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of their College or Institution, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to suspend the Scholar or to declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

9. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarships or otherwise, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the objects and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	EXAMINATION.	SCHOLARS.	COLLEGE.
1883..	Matriculation..	Macdi, Syed Taher	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
	Previous ..	Akhund, Ghulám Muhámmad Ghulám Ali.	Elphinstone College.
	First B. A. ..	Maulvi, Surájudin Abdul Fattá.	Ditto.
1884..	Matriculation ..	Kázi Inámdár (Sayad), Mir Sarfaráz Ali Khán Bahádur Mir Abdul Ali.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
	Previous ..	Hydari, Muhámmad Akbar Nazarálli.	St. Xavier's College.
	First B.A. ..	*No candidate.*	

XLI.

THE CHARLES MOREHEAD PRIZE.

Dr. Henry Vandyke Carter on behalf of the Morehead Memorial Committee offered to the University the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the foundation of a Prize to be called "THE CHARLES MOREHEAD PRIZE" of the value of Rs. 200, to be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the L.M. and S. Examination with the highest number of marks in Clinical Medicine.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 17th September 1883 this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE CHARLES MOREHEAD PRIZE," consisting of Rs. (200) two hundred in money or of books of the like value, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S. to the satisfaction of the Examiners, with the highest number of marks in "Clinical Medicine".

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.

3. If in any year the Prize be not awarded, the amount thus saved may be disposed of at the discretion of the Syndicate in furtherance of the study of Clinical Medicine.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1884	Kher, Govind Bálájí	Grant Medical College.

XLII.

THE BALKRISHNA SUDAMJI PRIZE.

In March 1884 Kaveribai, widow of the late Assistant Surgeon Bálkrishna Sudámji, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of an annual Prize, to be called "THE BALKRISHNA SUDAMJI PRIZE", and to be awarded under such regulations as the Syndicate might consider desirable.

At the annual meeting of the Senate held on the 13th August 1884, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

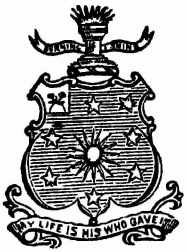
1. A Prize, to be called "THE BALKRISHNA SUDAMJI PRIZE", consisting of Rs. (200) two hundred in money or of books of the like value, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of L. M. & S. to the satisfaction of the Examiners with the highest number of marks in "Midwifery".

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the Examination for the Degree of L M. and S.

3. If in any year the Prize be not awarded, the amount thus saved may be disposed of at the discretion of the Syndicate in furtherance of the study of Midwifery.

IX.

I.



THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart,, dated the 27th April 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, under the following conditions :— That Government contribute the remainder of the sum necessary for the buildings, and grant a site on the Esplanade, and that no subscription from any other private person be received for this object.

This offer was accepted by Government and referred to the University, and at a Convocation of the Senate, held on the 18th July 1863, the following Resolution was passed :—

"That the Senate accept the noble gift of Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esquire, with the liberal augmentation offered by Government and with the recognition of the liabilities imposed

on this University by its holding the University buildings, when completed, according to the Act of Incorporation; but on the understanding that Mr. Cowasjee concurs in the interpretation which Government puts upon his conditions in the third and fourth paragraphs of its letter, No. 260, dated 29th May 1863, to the address of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Vice-Chancellor."

Note.—The interpretation of Government, referred to, was as follows:—

"His Excellency in Council understands the third condition specified in Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's letter as implying that a building for the University is to be completed at the joint expense of that gentleman and of Government without accepting contributions from any other source, so that it may form in itself a separate and permanent monument of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's desire to provide the University with a local habitation.

"As, however, the duties and wants of the University increase, His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that the example so worthily set by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier will be followed by other University benefactors, and Government feel assured that that gentleman would be the last to exclude those who may wish to follow his noble example from adding to or adorning the edifice which he has been the first to raise."

This interpretation was formally accepted by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier in a letter to Government dated the 8th August 1873.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 4th March 1875, the following Resolution was unanimously passed:—

That, in recognition of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney's noble gift of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, the Hall, now handed over by Government to the University, be named "THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY."

II.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter to G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the University, dated 24th September 1863, forwarded a donation of Rupees 1,200 to meet the expense of a Grant of Arms to the University, and the engraving of a University seal. This donation was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the same day, with a vote of thanks to the donor for his timely and liberal benefaction.

III.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government dated the 27th August 1864, made the following request :—

"I have the honour to request that Government will have the goodness to communicate to the University of Bombay my desire to offer most respectfully to that learned body the sum of Rupees (2,00,000) two lacs towards the erection of a University Library, which may be an ornament to this city, and, by becoming a storehouse of the learned works, not only of the past but of many generations to come, may be a means of promoting the high ends of the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th September 1864, it was resolved "that the Senate cordially and unanimously accept, with their best thanks, Mr. Premchund Roychund's noble gift."

IV.

THE RA'JA'BA'I TOWER.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government, dated 6th October 1864, made the following request:—

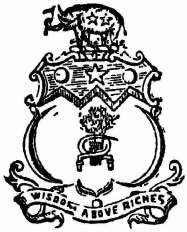
"I have the honour to request that Government will do me the favour to offer to the University of Bombay, in the name of my good mother, Rájábái, (2,00,000) two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells.

"If there be no architectural objections, I should like the Tower to be in connection with the University Library."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that the Senate do accept the noble gift of Mr. Premchund Roychund of two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells; and that the grateful thanks of the Senate be conveyed to Mr. Premchund Roychund."

It was further unanimously resolved "that the Tower be named 'THE RA'JA'BA I TOWER' in commemoration of Mr. Premchund Roychund's mother."

V.



UNIVERSITY MACE.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter to the Registrar, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, dated the 18th November 1864, offered Rs. 1,200 for the purpose of providing the University with a Mace.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy's handsome offer of Rs. 1,200 for a Mace for the University be accepted with thanks."

VI.

GIBBS TESTIMONIAL.

In the Address presented in Convocation on the 28th January 1879 to the Honourable James Gibbs on his approaching retirement from the office of Vice-Chancellor, the Senate intimated their intention of marking their appreciation of Mr. Gibbs' valuable and unbought labours on behalf of the University during his nine years' tenure of office by some substantial memorial. In view of Mr. Gibbs' "long, useful, and honourable course in the Public Service, and in the Government of this Presidency," it was thought that this memorial "might well and appropriately take the form of a section of the University Library comprising a collection of the principal works in all languages on political science in its several departments."

The subscription to this memorial, which was not confined to members of the University, amounted to Rs. 15,808. Of this sum Rs. 2,316 were expended on the bust of Mr. Gibbs which now stands in the University Library: and the balance has been spent on a collection of the kind indicated and entitled, "The Gibbs Testimonial."

SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency the Right Honourable DONALD JAMES MACKAY, LORD REAY, LL.D., C.I.E.

		Faculty.*			
VICE-CHANCELLOR.					
1. The Honourable James Braithwaite Peile, C.S, M.A., C.S.I.		A	L	...	...
DEANS.					
2. William Wordsworth, B.A.—*In Arts*		A	L	...	...
3. The Honourable F. L. Latham, M.A —*In Law.*		A	L	...	...
4. H. Cook, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.—*In Medicine.*		A	...	M	...
5. A. W. Forde, Mem. Inst. C.E.—*In Engineering.*		...	...	...	E
SYNDICS.					
William Wordsworth, B.A.	*In Arts.*	A	L	...	...
6. The Honourable H. M. Birdwood, C.S., M.A., LL.M.	*In Arts.*	A	L	...	E
7. I. B. Lyon. M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.	*In Arts.*	A	...	M	E
8. The Honourable Kashinath TrimbakTelang, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E.	*In Arts.*	A	L	...	...
9. The Honourable Ráo Sáheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.	*In Law.*	A	L	...	E
10. James Jardine, M.A.	*In Law.*	A	L	...	E

* A stands for Arts, L for Laws, M for Medicine, and E or Civil Engineering.

		Faculty.			
11. A. N. Hojel, L.K. and Q.C.P.I.	*In Medicine.*	...	...	M	...
12. Cowasjee Hormasjee, G.G,M.C.		...	...	M	...
13. T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.	*In Engineering.*	A	L	...	E
14 Lieut.-Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E. ...		...	...	...	E
Fellows.					
Ex-officio.					
15. His Excellency Lieut.-General the Honourable Arthur Edward Hardinge, C.B., *Commander-in-Chief.**		...	...	...	E
16. The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A., *Chief Justice*, 1867		A	L	...	...
17. The Right Reverend Louis George Mylne, M.A., D.D., *Bishop of Bombay**		A	...	...	...
The Honourable J. B. Peile, C. S., M.A., C.S.I., 1863.	*Members of Council.*	A	L	...	..
18. The Honourable Maxwell Melvill, C.S., 1863.		A	L	...	...
19. K. M. Chatfield, M.A., *Director of Public Instruction*, 1866.		A	L	...	...
20. T. B. Kirkham, *Educational Inspector, Central Division*, 1866.		A	L	...	...
William Wordsworth, B.A., *Principal, Elphinstone College.**		A	L	...	...
21. R. G. Oxenham, M.A., *Principal, Deccan College*, 1864.		A	...	...	...
H. Cook, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S., *Principal, Grant Medical College.*		A	...	M	...
Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I., *Principal, College of Science.**		A	L	...	E

*Not gazetted.

	Faculty.			
1858.				
22. The Reverend John Murray Mitchell, M.A., LL.D.	A	...	...	...
1862.				
23. The Honourable Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley.	A	L	...	...
24. William James Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P., Edin., C.I.E.	...	...	M	...
The Honourable Ráo Sáheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.	A	L	...	E
1863.				
25. Henry Napier Bruce Erskine, C.S	A	...	...	...
The Honourable Maxwell Melvill, C.S.	A	L	...	...
The Honourable James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., M.A., C.S.I.	A	L	...	...
26. The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S.	A	L	...	...
27. James Bellot Richey, C.S., C.S.I., B.A.	A	...	...	...
The Honourable Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A., LL.M.	A	L	...	E
28. Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D.	A	...	M	...
29. Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.	A	...	...	E
30. Manockjee Cursetjee.	...	L	...	...
1864.				
31. Dadabhoy Nowrojee.	A.	...	...	. .
32. The Reverend Dhanjibhoy Nauroji.	A	...	...	. .
33. Joshua King, C.S., M.A.	A	...	...	E
34. George Morison Macpherson, C.S., M.A.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
Robert George Oxenham, M.A.	A	...	...	...
35. Khán Bahádur Padamjee Pestonjee.	...	...	...	E
36. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.	A	...	...	...
37. The Reverend Richard Stothert, M.A.	A	...	...	...
38. Venayakrao Vasudevji.	A	L	...	...
39. The Honourable Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., C.S.	A	L	...	...
1865.				
40. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel.	A	...	...	...
41. The Honourable Theodore Cracraft Hope, C.S., C.S.I., C.I.E.	...	L	...	...
42. Karsandas Madhavdas.	A	...	...	...
43. Muncherjee Byramjee Cola, M.D.	...	...	M	...
44. Ráo Sáheb Mahipatram Rupram, C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
45. The Honourable Ráo Bahádur Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
46. Premchund Roychund.	...	...	...	E
1866 (April).				
Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, M.A.	A	L	...	...
47. John Cruikshank, M.D.	...	...	M	...
48. William Dymock, B.A.	A	...	M	...
49. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.	...	L	...	...
50. William Albert East, C.S., B.A.	A	...	...	...
Abraham Nickson Hojel, L.K. and Q.C.P.I.	...	...	M	...
51. Khán Bahádur Dastur Hoshang Jamasp.	A	...	...	...
52. Colonel George Adolphus Jacob.	A	...	...	...
T. B. Kirkham.	A	L	...	...
53. The Reverend Charles Kirk, M.A.	A	...	...	...
54. Kharshedji Rustomji Cama.	A	...	...	...
55. The Honourable Robert Hill Pinhey, C.S.	A	L	...	...
56. Dastur Peshutan Byramji.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
57. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Hon. M.R.A.S.	A	...	...	...
58. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.	A	...	...	...
59. Ráo Bahádur Vasudev Pandurang.	...	L	...	...
60. The Reverend Charles Gilder.	A	...	...	...
1867.				
The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A.	A	L	...	...
61. Arthur Travers Crawford, C.S.	...	...	...	E
62. Clarence Bovill Izon, C.S.	A	...	...	...
Isadore Bernadotte Lyon, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.	A	...	M	E
63. Pherozshah Mervanji Mehta M.A.	A	L	...	...
64. John George Moore, C.S.	A	...	...	...
65. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.	A	...	...	...
66. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.	A	L	...	...
67. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
68. Colonel Edward William West.	A	...	...	...
69. Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel.	...	L	...	...
1868 (January).				
70. Major W. M. Ducat, R.E.	...	...	...	E
71. C. E. Fox, M.A.	A	L	...	...
72. W. Gray, M.B.	A	...	M	E
73. Major General H. F. Hancock, R.E.	...	...	...	E
74. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
75. J. Macpherson, B.A.	A	L	...	...
76. The Right Rev. Leo Meurin, S.J., D.D.	A	...	...	...
77. Ramchandra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.	...	L	...	...

	Faculty.			
78. Shantaram Narayan.	A	L	...	...
79. The Reverend J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.	A	...	...	...
1868 (December)				
80. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.	A	...	M	...
81. Bhikaji Amrit Chobhe, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	..
82. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I.	...	L	...	...
83. James Burgess, LL.D. M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., C.I.E.	A	...	...	E
84. J. Harry Rivett-Carnac, Ben. C.S., C.S.I.	A	L	...	...
85. Ráo Bahádur Daji Nilkant Nagarkar.	...	...	...	E
86 The Reverend S. B. Fairbank, M.A., D.D.	A	...	...	...
87. Govind Vithal Kurkaray, B.A.	A	L	...	E
88. H. P. Jacob.	A	...	...	...
89. Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.	A	...	...	...
90. John Pinkerton, M.D.	A	...	M	...
91. G. B. Reid, C.S., B.A.	A	L	...	...
92. James Scorgie, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.	A	...	...	E
93. The Reverend D. A. F. de Rozario de Souza.	A	...	...	...
94. Nowroji Fardunji, C.I.E.	A	L	...	...
1869.				
95. The Reverend Thomas Carss, M.A.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
1870.				
96. Atmaram Sadashiv G. Jayakar, L.M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	...	...	M	...
97. Colin Browning, M.A.	A	...	...	...
98. The Reverend J. G. Cooper.	A	...	...	...
99. C. F. Farran, B.A.	A	L	...	...
100. T. P. H. Macartney Filgate.	A	...	...	...
101. Gopal Raoji Tilak, L.C.E.	...	...	...	E
102. Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
103. D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.	...	...	M	...
104. E. Tyrrell Leith, LL.M., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., M.A.I.	A	L	...	...
105. Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
106. Ráo Bahádur Nana Moroji.	...	L	...	...
107. Raghunath Narayan Khote, C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
108. Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
109. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
110. Colonel J. H. White, R.E.	A	...	...	E
1871.				
111. G. M. Stewart.	A	...	...	...
112. G. Atkinson, B.A., Serjeant-at-Law.	...	L	...	...
113. Samuel Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
114. Edaljee Nasserwanjee, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
115. J. Flynn.	A	...	...	...
116. J. H. E. Hart, C.E.	...	...	...	E

	Faculty.			
117. T. G. Hewlett, C.I.E.	...	...	M	...
118. Chester Macnaghten, M.A.	A	...	...	...
Lieut.-Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.	...	...	...	E
119. John Nugent, C.S.	A	L	...	...
120. Sidney Smith, M.D.	...	...	M	...
121. MoreshvarAtmaramTarkhad,F.G.S.	A	...	...	...
1872.				
122. K. T. Best, M.A.	A	...	...	...
123. Charles Chambers, F.R.S.	A	...	...	E
H. Cook, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.	A	...	M	...
124. Ráo Bahádur Ganpatrao Bhaskar.	A	L	...	...
125. John Jardine, C.S.	A	L	...	...
126. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.	A	...	...	...
127. Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia.	A	...	...	...
128. W. Lee-Warner, C.S., M.A.	A	L	...	...
129. Vaman Abaji Modak, B.A.	A	...	...	...
130. Ardesir Framji Moos.	A	...	...	...
131. Captain H. Morland, late I. N., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., Assoc. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
132. The Honourable Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B.	A	L	...	...
133. Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay.	A	...	...	...
134. Shantaram Vithal Sanzgire, L.M.	...	...	M	...
135. Khán Bahádur Jamsetji Dhanjibhai Wadia.	A	...	...	E
1873.				
136. Balaji Pandurang Bhalerao.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
The Honourable F.L. Latham, M.A.	A	L	...	...
137. E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	A	...	...	E
138. The Reverend Narayan Sheshadri.	A	...	...	...
139. Framji Rastamji Vikaji, B.A.,LL.B.	A	L	...	...
140. Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, L.M., M.D.	...	...	M	...
141. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.	A	...	...	...

1874.

142. J. Anderson, K.L.S.	...	...	M	...
143. Andrew Paul deAndrade, G.G.M.C.	A	...	M	...
144. J. K. Bythell.	A	...	...	...
145. James Macnabb Campbell, C.S., C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
146. J. Gerson Da Cunha, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	...	...	M	...
A. W. Forde, Mem. I. t. C.E.	...	...	...	E
147. J. Temperley Gray, L.R.C.P. Lond., A.K.C.	A	...	M	...
148. W. E. Hart, B.A.	A	L	...	...
149. J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.	A	...	...	E
150. H. E. M. James, C.S.	A	...	...	...
151. Ráo Bahádur Vasudev Bapuji Kanitkar.	...	...	...	E
152. Ráo Bahádur MakundRamchandra.	...	...	...	E
153. The Honourable J. Q. Pigot, B.A....	...	L	...	...
154. Captain W. F. Prideaux.	A	...	,,	...
155. P. Ryan.	...	L	...	...
156. Khán Bahádur Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
157. Ráo Bahádur Janardan Vasudevji.	...	L	...	...
158. Major J. W. Watson.	A	...	...	...
159. Sir F. H. Souter, Knight, C.S.I.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
1874 (June).				
160. E. P. Robertson, C.S.	A	...	...	...
1875.				
161. James Arnott, M.D., C.M.	...	...	M	E
162. The Honourable Badrudin Tyabji.	A	L	...	...
163. Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole, B.A., L.C.E.	...	...	...	E
164. Gopal Shivram Vaidya, L.M.	...	...	M	...
165. The Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
166. Khán Bahádur Mancharji Kavasji Murzban, Assoc. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E
167. Nanabhai Rastamji Ranina.	A	...	...	...
168. Shamrao Vithal.	...	L	...	...
169. J. L. Kipling.	A	...	...	...
1876.				
170. Ráo Bahádur Bechardas Ambaidas, C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
171. Raja Sir T. Madhavrao, K.C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
172. Khán Bahádur Bamanji Sorabji, L.C.E., Ph.D. (Würzburg), F.C.S., A.M.I.C.E.	...	...	...	E
173. The Reverend Charles Cooke, S.J., B.A.	A	...	...	...
James Jardine, M.A.	A	L	...	E
174. G. A. Maconachie, M.D., C.M.	...	...	M	...
175. Mirza Hairat.	A	...	...	...
176. Narayan Ballal Limaye.	A	...	...	...
177. L. P. de Rozario, L.M.	...	...	M	...
178. Rastamji Nasarvanji Khori L.M., M.D., M.R.C.P. Lond., F.R.C.S. Lond., F.R.O.S.	...	...	M	...

	Faculty.			
1877.				
179. Anna Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., M.D.	A	...	M	...
180. Dastur Jamaspji Minocherji Jamaspasana, M.A., Ph.D.	A	...	...	...
181. S. Newcome Fox, B.A.	A	L	...	...
182. Edward Giles, B.A.	A	...	...	...
183. The Reverend J. M. Hamilton, S.J.	A	...	...	...
184. H. I. B. Hargrave, B.A., C.E.	A	...	...	E
185. Jamsetji Ardesir Dalal, M.A.,LL.B.	A	L	...	...
186. Jehangier Barjorji Vacha.	A	...	...	E
187. Hormasji Jehangier Bhabha, M.A.	A	...	...	...
The Honourable Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E.	A	L	...	...
188. Kamrudin Tyabji.	...	L	...	...
189. J. C. Lisboa, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
190. The Reverend D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D.	A	...	...	E
191. Manasukharam Suryaram Tripathi.	A	...	...	...
192. Captain E. L. Marryat, R.E.	...	...	...	E
193. Peter Peterson, D.Sc.	A	L	M	E
194. Varjivandas Madhavdas.	A	...	...	...
195. G. C. Whitworth, C.S.	A	...	...	...
196. A. Wingate, C.S., C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
197. Colonel C. Wodehouse.	A	...	...	...
1878.				
Cowasjee Hormasjee, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
198. Philip Clement De Souza, L.M.	A	...	M	...
199. Ráo Bahádur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh.	...	L	...	...
200. Jamshedji Navroji Unvala, M.A.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty			
201. The Reverend C. F. H. Johnston, M.A.	A	...	...	E
202. The Very Reverend N. Pagani, S.J.	A	...	...	...
203. The Reverend R. Rive, S.J.	A	...	...	...
204. Yashvant Vasudev Athale, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
205. George Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.	...	...	M	...
1879.				
206. Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, M.A., LL.B.	...	L	...	...
207. E. B. Carroll, Mem. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
208. Cowasji Pestonji, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
209. Joseph Ezekiel.	A	...	...	...
210. The Reverend F. X. Fibus, S.J., S.T.P.	A	...	...	...
211. Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney.	...	.	...	E
212. F. G. Selby, B.A.	A	...	...	...
213. The Reverend H. C. Squires, M.A.	A	...	...	...
214. H. J. Blanc, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.	...	...	M	...
215. Wilson Bell, C.E.	A	...	...	E
216. F. Chambers.	A	...	...	E
217. Rienzi G. Walton, M. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S.	...	...	...	E
218. Grattan Geary.	A	...	...	...
1880.				
219. J. Griffiths.	A	...	...	E
220. Ráo Bahádur Jayasatyabodhrao Tirmalrao Inamdar.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
221. D. MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.	A	...	M	E
222. F. W. Stevens, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E.	A	...	...	E
223. T. S. Tait, M.A., B.Sc.	A	...	...	E
224. Ráo Saheb Vishram Ramji Ghole.	...	...	M	...
1881.				
225. Arthur Barrett, B.A.	A	...	...	. .
226. Cowasjee Nowrojee, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
227. Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
228. Thomas Duncan, M.A., LL B.	A	L	...	...
229. Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M.A.	A	...	...	...
230. T. Hart-Davies, C.S.	A	L	...	...
231. J. D. Inverarity, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
232. C. Joynt, M.D., F.K.Q.C.P.	...	...	M	...
233. Kavasji Dadabhai Naegaumvala, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.	A	...	...	E
234. H. C. Kirkpatrick, M.A.	A	L	...	...
235. Michael Macmillan, B.A.	A	...	...	...
236. Mancherji Navroji Banaji.	A	...	...	...
237. J. W. Orr, M.A.	A	L	...	...
238. Pestonji Mancherji, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
239. W. F. Sinclair, C.S.	A	...	...	. .
240. Matthew H. Starling, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
241. Vithal Vishnu Gokhale, M.A., L.M. & S.	...	...	M	...
242. E. H. R. Langley, B.A.	A	...	M	...
1882.				
243. Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji, Ph.D.	A	...	...	. .

	Faculty.			
244. The Reverend B. Blake, M.A., B.D.	A	...	...	...
245. H. Curwen.	A	...	...	...
246. The Reverend F. Dreckmann, S.J.	A	...	...	E
247. G. W. Forrest, B.A.	A	...	...	...
248. Captain W. H. Haydon, R.E, Assoc. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E
249. Kaikhosru Navroji Kabraji.	A	...	...	...
250. Mancherji Mervanji Bhownagri.	A	...	...	...
251. The Reverend George Shirt, M.A.	A	...	...	...
252. Shivshanker Govindram.	A	L	...	...
253. J. M. Sleater, Mem. Inst. C. E.	...	...	...	E
254. Ráo Bahádur Tirmalrao Venkatesh, Inamdar.	A	...	...	...
255. Vasudev Krishnarao Dhairyavan, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...

1883.

256. J. Adams.	...	...	...	E
257. T. Blaney.	...	...	M	...
258. R. M. Branson.	A	L	...	...
259. Dosabhai Nasarvanji Wadia, M.A.	A	...	...	...
260. E. McG. H. Fulton, C.S.	A	L	...	...
261. Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)	...	...	M	...
262. H. Littledale, B.A.	A	...	...	...
263. G. E. Ormiston, M.I.C.E.	...	...	...	E
264. Rastamji Mervanji Patel, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
265. The Honourable John Scott.	A	L	...	...
266. T. Spencer.	A	L	...	...
267. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, L.M.	...	...	M	...
268. The Venerable Archdeacon S. Stead, M.A.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
1884.				
269. Mahadev Chimnaji Apte, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
270. Ráo Bahádur Mahadev Vasudev Barve.	A	...	...	...
271. Pritamdas Parsumal Chandanani, L.C.E.	...	...	...	E
272. Jagannath Sadashivji Hate, Assoc. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E
273. Dhanjishah Navroji Parakh, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	...	...	M	...
274. Ráo Sáheb Sitaram Vishvanath Patvardhan, B.A.	A	...	...	...
275. Kavasji Jamshedji Sanjana, M.A.	A	...	...	...
276. Willoughby Woodward, M.A.	A	L	...	...
1885.				
277. Pandurang Balibhadra.	...	L	...	...
278. C. H. Candy, B.A., LL.M.	A	L	...	...
279. Ráo Bahádur Gopalji Surbhai Desai.	A	...	...	...
280. Ráo Bahádur Narayan Bhai Dandekar.	A	...	...	...
281. Abdulla Meerali Dharamsey, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
282. Ardesir Pestonji Kama, L. M. & S.	...	...	M	...
283. Dinsha Pestonji Kanga, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
284. Ráo Sáheb Abaji Vishnu Kathavate, B.A.	A	...	...	...
285. Khán Bahádur Barzorji Edalji Modi, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...

	Faculty.			
286. Ghanasham Nilkant Nadkarni, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
287. Edward Charles Ozanne, C.S., M.R A.C.	A	...	...	E
288. Signor O. S. Pedraza.	A	...	...	...
289. Bhagvat Singhji, Thákur Sáheb of Gondal.	A	...	...	...
290. The Rev. R A. Squires, M.A.	A	...	...	...
291. Sitaram Vishnu Sukthankar, L.C.E.	...	...	...	E

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The Honourable James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., M.A., C.S.I., Vice-Chancellor, *President.*

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The Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood, C.S., M.A., LL.M.	
I. B. Lyon, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C. ...	
The Honourable Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E.	
The Honourable Ráo Sáheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.	*Syndics in Law.*
James Jardine, M.A.	
A. N. Hojel, L.K. and Q.C.P.I.	*Syndics in Medicine.*
Cowasjee Hormasjee, G.G.M.C. ...	
T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.	*Syndics in Civil Engineering.*
Lieut.-Col. G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.	
Peter Peterson, D.Sc., Registrar ...	*Secretary.*

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.
Captain H. Morland, late I.N., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., Assoc Inst. C.E.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Peter Peterson, D.Sc., Registrar, *Secretary.*

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Peter Peterson, D.Sc.

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Ráo Sáheb Ganpatráo Morobá Pitalé.

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1860. Sir George Russel Clerk, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
1862. Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Bart., G.C.S.I., G.C.B., D.C.L.
1867. The Right Honourable Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey FitzGerald, M.A., D.C.L., G.C.S.I.
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1880. The Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
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1858. Sir Henry Davison, Knight, Chief Justice.
1860. Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A., Puisne Judge.
1863. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1865. The Honourable Alexander Kinloch Forbes, C.S., Judge of the High Court.
1865. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D.
1868. The Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1870. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., Judge of the High Court.
1874. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., C.S.I., F.R.G.S., Member of Council.
1879. The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S., Judge of the High Court.
" Surgeon-General William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1880. The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Judge of the High Court.
1885. The Honourable James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., M.A., C.S.I.

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I.—Deans in Arts.

1859. Aug., John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862. July, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.

1863. Feb., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1868. Oct., Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A.
1869. Jan., Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.
1873. Jan., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1876. Jan., The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S.
1876. June, William Wordsworth, B.A.
1879. April, James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., C.S.I., M.A.
1880. Jan., William Wordsworth, B.A.
1881. Jan., Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A., LL.M.
1881. July, The Rev. John Murray Mitchell, M.A., LL.D.
1882. Jan., The Honourable James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., M.A., C.S.I.
1882. June, William Wordsworth, B.A.
1883. Feb., The Honourable James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., M.A., C.S.I.
1885. Feb., WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, B.A.

II.—DEANS IN LAW.

1860. July, Arthur James Lewis.
1861. Jan., William Loudon.
1862. Jan., James Fraser Hore, M.A.
1866. Jan., Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
1868. Jan., The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker, C.S.
1871. Jan., The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble.
1872. Jan., The Honourable James Sewell White, B.A.
1873. Jan., The Honourable J. P. Green, LL.B.
1874. Jan., The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble, Q.C.
1876. Mar., The Honourable John Marriott, B.A.
1882. Jan., The Honourable F. L. Latham, M.A.
1884. July, The Honourable C. F. Farran, B.A.
1885. Feb., THE HONOURABLE F. L. LATHAM, M.A.

III.—DEANS IN MEDICINE.

1858. Mar., B. P. Rooke, M.D.
1860. Oct., John Peet, M.D.
1865. Jan., Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865. Oct., Robert Haines, M.B.
1866. June, William Guyer Hunter, F.R.C.S.E.
1867. April, Frank Savignac Stedman.
1868. Jan., Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
1869. Jan., T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
1870. Jan., Alexander Wright.

1871. Jan., William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.
1872. Jan., Alexander Wright.
1874. Jan., William Thom.
1877. Jan., William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1880. Jan., Henry Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.
1882. Jan., William James Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P., Edin., C.I.E.
1882. June, Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D.
1884. Jan., A. N. Hojel, L.K., and Q.C.P.I.
1885. Feb., Henry Cook, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.

IV.—Deans in Civil Engineering.

1858. Feb., The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
1860. Aug., Lieut.-General Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1862. Jan., Colonel H. B. Turner, Bombay Engineers.
1862. Sept., Lieut.-General Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1863. June, Colonel Harry Rivers, Bombay Engineers.
1865. April, Captain H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
1865. Oct., Lieut.-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1867. Jan., Major-General C. W. Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
1868. Jan., Lieut.-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1868. April, Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Trevor, C.S.I., R.E.
1869. Jan., The Honourable Major-General Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, K.C.S.I., R.E.
1879. Jan., Major-General John Archibald Ballard, R.E., C.B.
1879. Feb., Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
1881. Jan., F. Mathew, Mem. Inst. C.E.
1882. June, Lieut.-General J. A. Fuller, C.I.E., R.E.
1883. Jan., The Honourable Major-General C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E.
1885. Feb., Major-General C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E.
1885. June, A. W. Forde, Mem. Inst. C. E.

REGISTRARS.

1858. Jan., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
1862. Nov., Robert Haines, M.B., *Officiating*.
1863. Nov., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.

1866. July, George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1867. April, John Powell Hughlings, B.A., *Officiating.*
1868. Jan., George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1868. Sept., James Taylor.
1874. May, Peter Peterson, M.A., Edin. ; B.A. Ball. Coll., Oxon., *Officiating.*
1874. Sept., The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.
1877. June, PETER PETERSON, M.A., Edin.; B.A. Ball. Coll., Oxon., D.Sc.

DECEASED AND RETIRED FELLOWS

Named in the Act of Incorporation.

* The Right Honourable John Lord Elphinstone, G.C.B., G.C.H.
Sir William Yardley, Knight.
* The Right Reverend John Harding, D.D.
* Lieut.-General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B.
* The Honourable James Grant Lumsden, C.S.
The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
* Edward Irvine Howard, M.A.
* Robert Haines, M.B.
* Charles Morehead, M.D.
* John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
* The Reverend James McDougall.
* The Honourable Philip William LeGeyt, C.S.
* Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight.
* Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, (first) Bart.
* Metcalfe Larken, C.S.
* The Honourable Jugonnath Sunkersett.
* Bomanjee Hormasjee.
* Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.
* Matthew Stovell, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.
The Honourable Claudius James Erskine, C.S.
* The Honourable William Edward Frere, C.S., C.M.G.
* Major-General Charles Waddington, C.B.
* The Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
* The Reverend Philip Anderson, M.A.
* The Right Honourable Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L.
Lieut. Edward Frederick Tierney Fergusson, I.N.
* Mahomed Yusoof Moorgay, Cazee of Bombay.
* James John Berkley, M.I.C.E., F.G.S.
* Sir Henry Lacon Anderson, C.S., K.C.S.I.

1857.

* The Honourable H. W. Reeves, C.S.

* Deceased.

18
19 **1858.**

The Honourable A. J. Lewis.
* J. J. Lowndes.
The Honourable Sir Barrow Helbert Ellis, C.S., K.C.S.I.
Colonel H. B. Turner, R.E.
* Major-General William Frederick Marriott, C.S.I.
* Major J. H. G. Crawford, R.E.
Major-General Harry Rivers, R.E.
* The Reverend William Kew Fletcher, M.A.
* Ráo Bahádur Bhaskar Damodar.
B. P. Rooke, M.D.
Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
The Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A.

1860.

* Lieut.-General Sir William Rose Mansfield, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
* John Peet, M.D.
* A. H. Leith, M.D.
H. J. Carter, F.R.S.
Lieut.-General W. Scott.
The Honourable Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, B.A.
W. R. Cassels.
* Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
William Loudon.
* Narayan Dinanathji.
James Fraser Hore, M.A. (July).
* Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D. (December).

1862.

* The Honourable A. Kinloch Forbes, C.S.
* Major-General John Archibald Ballard, R.E., C.B.
* Major-General Henry James Barr.
George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D., C.S.I.
* Major Thomas Candy, C.S.I.
* Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Knight, C.S.I.

* Deceased.

Lieut.-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
* The Reverend Francis Gell, B.A.
* The Reverend J. Glasgow, D.D.
* Major-General Sir Frederick John Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.S.I.
* Gokuldas Tejpal.
R. W. Graham, Mem. Inst. C.E.
* D. Grierson, M.D.
W. Hart, C.S.
* Martin Haug, Ph.D.
* John Powell Hughlings, B.A.
* The Reverend C. M. Isenberg.
* Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, (second) Bart., C.S.I.
* The Honourable Jonathan Duncan Inverarity, C.S.
The Honourable Samuel Mansfield, C.S., C.S.I.
The Reverend Ward Maule, LL.B.
* Ráo Bahádur Maganbhai Karamchand.
The Honourable Henry Newton, C.S.
* Colonel J. Pottinger, C.B.
* Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
Michael John Maxwell Shaw-Stewart, C.S.

1863.

The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight.
The Honourable Henry Perdock St. George Tucker, C.S.
John Raynor Arthur, C.S.
* C. R. Ovans, C.S.
* John William Shaw Wyllie, C.S., C.S.I.
* Sir William Lockyer Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B.
* Captain Edward Burnes Thomas Holland, R.E.
Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Waddington.
The Reverend Charles Durell DuPort, M.A.
W. C. Coles, M.D.
* G. R. Ballingall, M.D.
Francis James Candy, M.A.
Johann Georg Bühler, Ph.D.
* Captain W. C. Barker, I.N.

* Deceased.

D. J. Kennelly, I.N., F.R.A.S.
The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble, Q.C.
* The Honourable John Philip Green, LL.B.
John Pares Bickersteth, M.A.
Robert Hannay.
William George Pedder, C.S., B.A.
William Heurtley Newnham, C.S., B.A.

1864.

* The Reverend James Aitken.
* T. C. Anstey.
F. F. Arbuthnot, C.S.
* Bhugwandas Purshotumdas.
* Colonel J. Barnes Dunsterville, C.S.I.
* Nicholas Fernandes.
Major-General J. G. Fife, R.E.
The Honourable Charles Gonne, C.S., C.S.I.
* William Hanbury, B.A.
Thomas Child Hayllar.
William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Herbert Edward Jacomb, C.S.
* T. B. Johnstone, M.D.
Major-General Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, K.C.S.I.
* Lieut.-Colonel D. Nasmyth, R.E.
George Scott, C.S.
* Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
* The Most Reverend Walter Steins, S.J., D.D.
Major-General Charles William Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
* Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett.
The Honourable James Sewell White, B.A.
Major General Henry St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
Andrew Grant.
George Inverarity, C.S.
* Ráo Bahádur Dadoba Pandurang.

1865.

* The Honourable John Marriott, B.A.
* The Reverend William Beynon.

---

* Deceased.

Henry Coke, M.A.
* Rao Bahadur Keropant Laxuman Chhatre.
* Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B., R.N.
F. S. Stedman.
* The Reverend J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.

1866.

* Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
George Foggo.
William Allan Russell, M.A.
Alexander John Hunter.
F. Broughton, F.R.C.S.
H. S. Bellairs, M.A.
* R. A. Dallas, LL.D.
W. J. Jefferson, M.A.
* Colonel William Kendall, R.E
Franz Kielhorn, Ph.D.
J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B., F.R.C.S.
Edward Hope Percival, C.S.
J. R. Rushton, Mem. Inst. C.E.
The Rev. Trenham King Weatherhead, LL B.

1867.

The Honourable A. B. Warden, C.S.
The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., C.S.I., C.I.E
F.R.G.S.
* Colonel George Sligo A. Anderson.
The Reverend Dugald Cameron Boyd, M.A
Major Godfrey Clerk.
T. B. Curtis.
The Reverend A. Forbes, B.A.
Major Charles Thomas Haig, R.E.
R. Hamilton.
* C. F. Kelly, M.A.
The Venerable C. H. Leigh-Lye, M.A
* Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar.
Alexander Faulkner.
* A. M. Rogers.
C Watts Russell, B.A.

* Deceased.

* James Taylor.
* A. V. Ward.
* The Reverend G. A. F. Watson, M.A.
* M. H. Scott.
Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
* N. A. Dalzell, M.A.
* The Honourable Narayan Vasudevji.
* The Rev. Duncan Macpherson, M.A., D.D.

1868 (January).

Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Baker, R.E.
A. Brown.
The Reverend C. I. Cameron, M.A.
C. E. Chapman, Ben. C.S.
W. Collum, M.D.
Lieut.-Colonel A. Davidson, R.E.
* Dhirajram Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.
* Dhirajlal Mathuradas.
William Draper, M.A.
* J. Dunbar, M.A.
* Captain C. W. Finch, R.E.
Lieut.-General F. A. Fuller, R.E., C.I.E.
A. Gordon, M.D., C.B.
* F. G. Joynt, M.D.
G. S. Vesey FitzGerald.
* Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C.
* J. O'Leary, B.A., S.C.L.
The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C. S., C.S.I.
The Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A.
Sir A. D. Sassoon, Knight, C.S.I.
J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C.
Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E., C.S.I.

1868 (December).

* S. A. DeCarvalho, G.G.M.C.
* John Connon, M.A.
W. S. Eccles.
The Reverend J. W. Gardner.

* Deceased.

* Karsandas Mulji.
John Mills.
* The Reverend Robert Montgomery.
Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N.
T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
The Reverend C. T. Wilson, M.A.
A. Wright.
The Honourable F. S. Chapman, C.S.
* A. F. Bellasis, C.S.

1869.

*†The Right Reverend Henry Douglas, D.D.
A. Campbell.

1870.

Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Anderson.
* The Reverend L. Bodoano.
R. M. Brereton, Mem. Inst. C.E.
* Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama.
The Reverend A. Hazen, M.A.
Risley V. Hearn.
The Honourable Francis Lloyd.
John Lumsdaine.
H. P. LeMesurier, Mem. Inst. C.E., C.S.I., F.R.G.S.
T. E. P. Martin.
* Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
The Honourable Alexander Rogers, C.S.
The Reverend J. S. S. Robertson, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.
* Venayekrao Appa Saheb Kurandwadkar.
* The Reverend James Wallace.
F. R. S. Wyllie, C.S.
David Young, M.D.

1871.

The Honourable Charles Gurdon Kemball, C.S.
* Homejee Cursetjee Dady.
* W. H. Havelock, C.S.

* Deceased. † *Ex officio;* not gazetted.

1872.

* Rastamji Kavasji Bahadurji, G.G.M.C., M.R.C.S.
J. A. Forbes.
W. G. Hall.
Major-General Jenkins Jones, R.E.
* Kahandas Muncharam.

1873.

The Honourable L. R. Ashburner, C.S., C.S.I.
* Ananta Chandroba, G.G.M.C.
* Lieut.-Colonel Bonar Deane.
W. W. Hamilton.
C. J. Mayhew.
The Reverend J. Paton.
* E. Wilmot, M.A., LL.D.
* C. Currey (July).
W. Thom (Nov.)

1874.

Major T. F. Dowden, R.E.
T. Holmestead.
F. Mathew, Mem. Inst. C.E.
G. T. Molecy.
Major G. W. Oldham, R.E.
* Sakharam Arjun Ravut., L.M.
* Rao Saheb Narayan Jagannath Vaidya.

1875.

* Ghulam Mohidin.
* Rastamji Mervanji, G.G.M.C.

1876.

* Cowasji Manockji Limji.
The Rev. H. Depelchin, S.J., D.D.
* Bhairavnath Mangesh.
* Baron deHochepied Larpent, C.S.
* Rastamji Jamshedji Nadirshah, L.M.

* Deceased.

* Andrew Lyon, M.A., C.S.
James M. Maclean.
W. Martin Wood.

1877.

The Honourable Colonel W. C. Anderson, C.S.I.
James Brebner, I. N., Assoc. Inst. C. E.
* A. M. C. Coutinho, G.G.M C.
Hamilton Maxwell.

1879.

* The Honourable Morarji Gokaldas, C.I.E.
* L. G. Hynes.
* The Reverend E. deVos, S.J., S.T.P.
* Major C. Mant, R.E.
The Honourable Major General C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E.
* H. F. Whyte, B.A.

1880.

* T. Cody, L.R.C.P.
A. H. Hughes, M.D., M.R.C.S., *Eng.*; L.R.C.P.E. L.M.E.

1881.

Surgeon General T. B. Beatty, M.D., F.R.C.S.

1883.

* Cursetji Framji Khory, M.R.C.S.

1884.

* Khán Bahádur Shekh Haidan Kasim.
A. N. Pearson, F R.Met.Soc., F.C.S., A.I.C.

* Deceased

GRADUATES.*

M.A.

1865.

	College.†	*Branch.*
Ránáde, Mahádev Govind	E.	History.‡
Wágle, Bál Mangesh	E.	History and Political Economy.

1866.

Bápat, Janárdan Vináyak	E.	History and Philosophy.
Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra.	D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Bhándárkar, Rámkrishna Gopál	E. & D.	English and Sanskrit.
Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.§
Páthak, Vithal Náráyan	F.G.A.	History and Philosophy.

1867.

[illegible] Jamshedji Jivanji	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.‖

1868.

Páthak, Shápurji Hrmasji	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.‖

Second Class.

Mánkar, Gapatráo Amritráo	D.	History and Philosophy.
Pandit, Shankar Pándurang	E.	English and Latin.
Patel Dadábhái Sorábji	E.	History and Philosophy.
Patel, Rastamji Mervánji	E.	Ditto.
Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhámmad.	E.	English and Latin.
Unválá, Jamshedji Navroji	E.	Ditto.

1869.

First Class.

Bhat, Gangádhar Anant	D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

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* The names are arranged alphabetically according to the surname, in order of time.

† For the names of Colleges and Schools, see List of Abbreviations.

‡ With Honours and Gold Medal.

§ With Honours, Class III.

‖ With Honours, Class II

Second Class.

	College.	*Branch.*
Dádáchanji, Kershásji Rastamji.	E.	History and Philosophy.
Modi, Bamanji Edalji	E.	English and Latin.
Mehtá, Phirozsháh Mervánji.....	E.	History and Philosophy.

1870.

First Class.

Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir.....	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál	E.	English and Sanskrit.

Second Class.

Mehtá, Tápidás Dayárám.....	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak ...	E.	English and Sanskrit.

1871.

Second Class.

Bhábhá, Hormasji Jehángierji	E.	English and Latin.

1872.

Second Class.

Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev	E.	Engli[illegible]
Modi, Barzorji Edalji.....	E.	Eng[illegible]
Tullu, Ráoji Vásudev.....	E.	Eng[illegible]

1873.

Second Class.

Pendse, Káshináth Balvant ...	E.	English and Sansk[illegible]
Wádiá, Dosábhái Nasarvánji ...	E.	English and Latin.

1874.

Second Class.

Bhidé, Shivrám Parshurám.....	D.	English and Sanskrit.
Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra	D.	English and Latin.
Lad, Vithal Bháu	E.	Natural Sciences.
Mahájane, Vishnu Moreshvar...	D.	English and Sanskrit.

1875.

First Class.

Duncan, Thomas	St. X.	English and Latin.

Second Class.

	College.	*Branch.*
McDermott, Michael	..St. X.	English and Latin.

1876.

Second Class.

Jinsivále, Shridhar Ganesh	D.	History and Philosophy.
Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji	E.	English and Latin.
Kelkar, Dámodar Ganesh	D.	Ditto.
Tullu, Govind Vásudev	E.	Natural Sciences.

1877.

First Class.

Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji ...	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Gokhale, Vithal Vishnu	E.	Natural Sciences.

Second Class.

áshiv	E.	English and Latin.

1878.

First Class.

vasji Dádábhái,	E.	Natural Sciences.

Second Class.

Phiroze Hoshang	D.	English and Persian.

1879.

First Class.

Sánjaná, Kávasji Jamshedji	D.	Mathematics.

Second Class.

Kápadiá, Kaikhosru Kuvarji ...	E.	Natural Sciences.

Pass.

Ágáse, Dhondo Hari	E.	Mathematics.

1880.

Second Class.

Apte, Váman Shivrám	D.	English and Sanskrit.
Desái, Máneklál Sákarlál	E.	Natural Sciences.

1881.

Second Class.

Wádiá, Frámji Rastamji	E.	Natural Sciences.

Pass.

Joglekar, Krishnáji Mádhavráo	E.	Natural Sciences.

1882.

Second Class.

Bhándárkar, Shridhar Rámkrishna	E.	English and Sanskrit.
Dastur, Dhanjisháh Hormasji	E.	Natural Sciences.
Kángá, Sorábji Mánikji	St. X.	English and Persian.

Pass.

Agarkar, Gopál Ganesh	D.	History an
Málvi, Tribhuvandás Narrottamdás	St. X.	English
Sanjáná, Mancherji Kharshedji	F.G.A.	

1883.

First Class.

Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak	E.	Math

Second Class.

Jayakar, Sundarráo Gajánan	F.G.A.	Natural Scienc

Pass.

Antiá, Jamshedji Mervánji	F.G.A.	English and Persian.
Dole, Mahádev Yashvant	D.	Natural Sciences.
Wells, Devji Brijlál	F.G.A.	History and Philosophy.

1884.

First Class.

Wágle, Krishnáji Balvant	E.	Mathematics.

Pass.

Mistri, Jijibhái Pestanji	St. X.	English and Persian.

1885.

First Class.

Kángá, Mancherji Kávasji.....	E.	Natural Sciences.

Second Class.

Kuká, Meherji Nasarvánji.....	E.	English and Persian.
Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu.....	E.	History and Philosophy.
Vaidya, LakshumanRámchandra.	E.	English and Sanskrit.

Pass.

Dalvi, Anandráo Sadáshiv.....	St. X.	Natural Sciences.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Hánmant	D.	History and Philosophy.
Gajjar, Tribhuvandás Kalliándás.	E.	Natural Sciences.
Gole, Mahádev Shivrám.....	D.	Ditto.

Gazdar, [illegible]

Sad[illegible]

Páthak, Shápurji Ho[illegible]

Mánkar, Gan[illegible]
Pandit, S[illegible]
Patel, [illegible]
Pat[illegible]

B.A.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects. 1	2	3	College.
1862.					
Second Division.					
Modak, Váman Abáji	Maráthi ...	Physical Geography with its influence on History.	.....	.....	E.
1863.					
Second Divisi[illegible]n.					
Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chin[illegible]anráo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Mor[illegible] Phil[illegible]	[illegible]	E.
Madgávkar, Rámchandra [illegible] Vishnu ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	[illegible]	.....	E.
Márphátiá, Nagindás Tu[illegible]lsidás	Gujaráthi .	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	[illegible]	... ..	E.
1864.					
Second Di[illegible]ision.					
Kotháre, Girdharlál [illegible]	[illegible] ...	Ph[illegible]	[illegible]hilosophy.	.....	F. & D.
Kunté, Mahádev More[illegible]				.....	F. G.

Modi, Kaikhosru Edal	...	Gujaráthi .	Physical Geography, &c.	Ditto ...	.....	E.
Munshi, Mansukhlál ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	E.
*Shroff, Hormasji Ra...ji ...	...	Ditto ...	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto ...	.....	E.
1865.						
First Division.						
Panjábi, Chuharmall Kundanmall	...	Persian ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry	E.
Second Division.						
Bál, Keshav Bápuji ...	...	Maráthi ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
Dátiyá, Motilál Ráмprasád ...	...	Gujaráthi .	Physical Geography, &c.	Ditto ...	History ...	E.
Ghásválá, Ardesir Frámji ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Jatár, Shrirám Bhikáji ...	...	Maráthi ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Kohiyár, Ratanshah Erachshah...	...	Gujaráthi .	Physical Geography, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám ...	...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.

*Passed M. A. Examination in History and Philosophy in 1864.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
1866.					
Second Division.					
Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám	Maráthi ...	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Garud, Dhondu Shámráo	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Káne, Mahádev Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	E.
Náik, Balvant Sitárám	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	D.
Paránjapye, Shivrám Bápuji	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Thákur, Báláji Bábáji	...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	History ...	E.
Udás, Yashvant Anandráo ...rshedji...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
1867.					
	Sanskrit...	D...			
First Division.	Ditto ...	History			
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhán...ás ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...al y.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	E.

Second Division.					
Askhedkar, Lakshuman Yádav	Latin	Analyt Geon History	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Ditto	E.
*Bennet, Hormasji Pestanji ...ás	Ditto	Ditto Eco- ny.	Ditto	History	E.
Bhojváni, Alumal Trikamd...	Sanskrit	Ditto	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Gimi, Dorábji Edalji ...	Maráthi	Ditto	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Godbolé, Káshináth Rámchandra	...thi	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	D.
Kunte, Anná Moreshvar	Sanskrit	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	E.
Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi	Ditto	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto	D.
Sáthe, Náráyan Vináyak	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Vakhárkar, Balvant Bhikáji	Ditto	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Ditto.	D.

1868

First Class.

Apte, Mahádev Chimnáji	Ditto	...atics. Di... Geo-	Ditto	...& As- ...omy.	D.
Deshmukh, Krishnaráo Gopál	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Patvardhan, Sitárám Vishvanáth	Ditto	...	...o	Ditto	E.

* Passed M. A. Examination in English and Latin, Class II. in 1867.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Second Class.					
Bhátavadekar, Gajánan Krishna ...	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Bhedvár, Phirozsháh Dádábhái... ...	Gujaráthi..	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Chemburkar, Krishnaráo Antobá ...	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Davlatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádás ...	Lati ..	Political Economy.	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth ...	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chemistry. Heat &Electricity.	E.
Dubásh, Jamshedji Kha		Analytical Geometry..	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Káthavate, Abáji Vishnu		Ditto ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	D.
Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan ..		...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Madgávkar, Dinánáth Vishnu ...		...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	E.

Nádkarni, Ghanasham Nilkant... ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Mánikji Nasarvánji	Latin ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narottamdás ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Pádhye, Hari Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Phadké, Narhar Gadádhar	Maráthi ...	Ditto ..	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Soman, Vásudev Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
Thákur, Shripád Bábáji	Greek ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	E.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji...	Gujaráthi .	Physiology ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.

1869

Second Class.

Jatár, Dámodar Bhikáji...	Maráthi ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Talyárkhán, Mánekshah Jehángiershah.	Latin ...	Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.

B 1508—21 BU *

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
1870.		1	2	3	
Second Class.					
Ajgávkar, Achyut Náráyan	Sanskrit ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Angal, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Barvé, Anandráo Sakhárám	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	History ...	F.G.A.
Chitnis, Sábájiráo Chintáman	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Deshmukh, Rámchandr Vishvanáth	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Jahágirdár, Dáyábhái ...	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Parashurám	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Keskar, Hari Bhagvant	Maráthi ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	History ...	E.
Khandáláválá, Navroji Dorábji... ...	Gujaráthi.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D
Kolá, Barzorji Jamshedji	Latin ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.

Kotháre, Anandráo Krishnaráo ...	Ditto ...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	PoliticalEconomy.	Ditto .	E
Láiválá, Ghelábhái Máneklál ...	Sanskrit...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Harjivandás ...	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	PoliticalEconomy.	E.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	PoliticalEconomy.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
*Patel, Behrámji Frámji...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	PoliticalEconomy.	E.
Patel, Mancherji Framjiar	Gujaráthi .	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Sáne, Báláji Bápuji	Maráthi ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Taláti, Edalji Dorábji	Latin ...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	PoliticalEconomy.	E.

1871.

Second Class.

*Aitken, Edward Hamilton	Ditto ..	PoliticalEconomy.	Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	D.

* Passed the M. A. Examination in English and Latin in 1872.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Bhat, Gopál Anant	Sanskrit ..	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Bhátavadekar, Vináyak Rámchandra ...	Maráthi ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Contractor, Bamanji Phirozsháh ...	Latin ...	Political Economy.	History ...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	D.
Kabe, Gopál Venkáji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Kolatkar, Lakshuman Shivrám... ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Majámundár, Ishvarrái Lakshmanrái...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Modak, Janárdan Báláji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Ránáde, Govind Krishna	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad	Latin ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Talvalkar, Raghunáth Bálkrishna ...	Sanskrit...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ..	D.

1872.					
Second Class.					
Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	History ..	D.
Chiplunkar, Vishnu Krishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Jámáspásá, Frámji Mancherji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Kirtane, Keshav Váman...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	History ...	D.
Kirtikar, Janárdan Sundarji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	St. X.
Limaye, Ganpat Venkatesh	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Mirzá, Sádikáli Fraidun...	Arabic ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
O'Shaughnessy, Simo...	Latin ...	Ditto .	Ditto ...	History ...	St. X.
Thakár, Ganesh Pándurang	Sanskrit..	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
1873.					
Second Class.					
Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal ...	Ditto	[illegible]	Chemical Physics.	Inórganic Chemistry.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Cámá, Mervánji Mancherji	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Dádi-Bajorná, Frámji Navroji	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
DeMonte, Thomas Antonio	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	St. X.
Gháripure, Dámodar Govind	Sanskrit..	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	D.
Gokhale, Rámchandra Vishnu	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukmángad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	F. G. A.
Jambusariá, Bejanji Mánikji	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Venkatesh	Sanskrit..	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Karmarkar, Vithal Bápuji	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral, Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Khambátá, Jehángier Kaikhosru ..	Latin ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Khárkar, Bápuji Mahipat	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.

Kirloskar, Sakhárám Rámchandr	Sanskrit	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Kunte, Vishnu Keshav	Ditto	History	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Patvardhan, Keshav Vishvanáth	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Ránáde, Shankar Moro	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Sáné, Govind Gangádhar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Sáné, Káshináth Náráyan	Ditto	History	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji	Latin	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.

1874.

First Class.

Apte, Ganesh Krishna	Sanskrit	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.

Second Class.

Alpaiválá, Dádábhái Jamshedji	Latin	Political Economy.	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Dalál, Hirálál Narottamdás	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Deshmukh, Raghunáth Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	History ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Gádgil, Pándurang Dhonddev	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Godbole, Náráyan Bálkrishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Jog, Pralhád Náráyan	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	E.
Joshi, Balvant Náráyan...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy,	History ...	D.
Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E. & St. X.
Kángá, Jamshedji Behrámji ...	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Kelkar, Káshináth Gane ...	skrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Khándekar, Govind Rái ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.

Mahisálkar, Vithal Rámchandr	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...		D.
Nábar, Báji Náráyan	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.		E.
Páthak, Pestanji Hormasv ... .. hvanáth	Ditin ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.		E.
Phadké, Vishnu Vásudev	Sanskrit ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		D.
Prabhákar, Anandráo Sitárám... ...	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.		St. X.
Sahasrabudhe, Balvant Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	History ...		D.
Wágle, Bhagvant Mangesh	Ditto .	Ditto ...	Ditte ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.		E.
1875.						
First Class.						
Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.		E.
DeSa, Luis...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.		St. X.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Kshirságar, Govind Náráyan	Persian ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Political Economy.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Modi, Jehángier Edalji	Latin ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	E.
Second Class.					
Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Ajinkia, Sitánáth Gopináth	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Bhándupválá, Dorábji Hormasji ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	E.
Chhatré, Náráyan Vináyak	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Desái, Navroji Pálanji	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	E.
DeSouza, Luis	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	St. X.

Dhárap, Náráyan Krishna	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Gunjikar, Ganesh Bhikáji	Hebrew ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	F.G.A.
Hasabnis, Govind Moreshvar	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.
Huligolkar, Krishnáo Mádhav ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Indápurkar, Váman Gopál	Persian ...	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	D.
Karandikar, Ráoji Báláji	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Kavthekar, Vithal Lakshuman... ...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	D.
Kharégát, Mervánji Pestanji	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Kirtikar, Vithal Khanderáo	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Limayé, Hari Váman	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	E.
Mudle, Krishnáji Sadáshiv	Ditto ..	Logic &Moral Philosophy	Chemical Physics ...	Ditto ...	E.
Páudvál, Dvárkánáth Sakhárámji ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	E.
Sáthé, Gopál Moreshvar...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Tipnis, Raghunáth Shivrám	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Vasváni, Tekchand Udhavdás	Persian ...	Political Economy.	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Wádiá, Mervánji Nasarvánji	Latin ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	History ...	E.
1876.					
First Class.					
Dalál, Tribhuvandás Lakshumidás ..	Sanskrit ...	Differential & IntegralCalculus.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Second Class.					
Atre, Anáji Rámchandra	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	History ...	D.
Bhat, Dámodar Dinánáth	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.

Chhatre, Nilkant Vináyak . .	...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	D
Chiplunkar. Lakshuman Krishn	...	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	History ...	D. & F. G. A.
Dalál, Adarji Mancherji... ...	...	Persian ...	Political Economy	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Desái, Khandubhái Vardraji	...	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Gándhi, Jiváji Dinsháhji .	...	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Hogan, Daniel Frederick ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry	Chemical Physics.	St. X.
Koparkar, Govind Bálkrishna...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
*Maráthe, Krishnáji Sadáshiv...	...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Oyalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan ...	...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Romanini, Rinaldo	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Chemical Physics.	Analytical Geometry.	St. X.
Sovani, Ganesh Krishna... ...	...	Sanskrit ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	E.
Tripáthi, Govardhan Mádhavrám	...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Upásani, Shridhar Bálkrishna ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.

* Passed the M. A. Examination in History and Philosophy in 1877.

Name,	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
1877		1	2	3	
First Class.					
Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál	Latin ...	History ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	E.
Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Desái, Mádhavlál Harilál	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	E.
Gokhale, Krishnáji Vishnu	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Jámbhekar, Gangá[illegible] Bhimráo ...	Sanskrit ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	Political Economy.	D.
Kángá, Fardunji [illegible] ...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	St. X.
Káthavate, Manoh[illegible] ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ...	Political Economy.	E.

Mullá, Faizullábh Vináyak ...	...	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Pávgi, Ráoji Bhavuman Krishn	...	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	E.
cherji...						
Tilak, Bál Gangá[illegible]ar ...	...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	D.
Second Class.						
Abdullatif, Kamrudin Amrudin	...	Persian ...	History ...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Bhátavadekar, Vishnu Krishna	...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Chavbal, Rámchandra Shridhar	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.
Desái, Fardunji Pálanji	...	Persian ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Desái, Sákarlál Durgárám ...	...	Sanskrit ...	History ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	E.
Deshmukh, Lakshuman Gopálráo	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Enti, Barjorji Ardesir	...	Persian ...	Chemical Physics.	Physiology...	Ditto ...	E.
Gimi, Rastamji Mancherji ...	...	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Chemical Physics.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Godbolé, Hari Ganesh	Sanskrit...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	D.
Golé, Siddheshvar Bháskar	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Kánitkar, Govind Vásudev	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Khimjiáni, Fázal Manji...	Latin ...	History ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Kotháre, Gajánan Bápuji	Persian ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
McAfee, Frank L.	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Mirzá, Abbas Ali Beg	Persian ...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	F.G.A.
Modi, Jivanji Jamshedji ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	E.
Padamji, Godrásji Dorá[illegible]mal ...	Latin ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.
Pajnigará, Navroji Mer[illegible]	[illegible]an ...	History ...	Ditto .	Ditto .	F.G.A

Pandit, Ganesh Gopál ...	Sanskrit...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics,	Political Economy.	E.
Pandit, Ghanashám Nár ...	Ditto ...	History ...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Rele, Gangárám Bápsobá	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Rohankhedkar, Hari Rámchandra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Rowe, Paul Valentine	Latin ...	Analytical Geometry.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	St. X.
Váchá, Mánikji Shápurji	Persian ...	History ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Vyás, Dhirajrám Vishvanáth	Sanskrit...	Chemical Physics.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Wágle, Shivrám Sitárám	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	St. X,
First Class.					
Vaidya, Shridharráo Vithal	Sanskrit...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
1878.		1	2	3	
Second Class.					
Bhadbhade, Raghunáth Gangádhar ...	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Bhágvat, Dattátraya Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	History ...	D.
Dharamshi, Abdullá Meráli	Persian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Dhruva, Harilál Harsadrái	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Kháparde, Ganesh Shrikrishna ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Kharé, Dáji Abáji	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Kirtane, Moro Váman	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	D.
Mudholkar, Rangnáth Narsinn ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Sethná, Kávasji Bejanji...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Physiology...	E.
Sethná, Rastamji Dhanj ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Shahání, Dayárám Gidu ...	Persian ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.

Pass.					
Bengeri, Rághavendra Pándurang ...	Sanskri ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	tto ...	E. & D.
Contractor, Kharshedji Nasarvánji ..	Persian ...	Physiology...	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Dalál, Rastamji Mancherji ...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Dalvi, Sitárám Yashvant	Sanskrit ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D. & F. G. A.
Damniá, Gulábchand Motichand ...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ...	E.
Gandhe, Lakshuman Ganesh	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Gokhale, Gopál Rámchandra	Ditto ...	Differentia & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
oshi, Sakhárám Vásudev	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	F. G. A.
Kelkar, Govind Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy	D.
Master, Frámji Bamanji	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Master, Sorábji Ratanji...	Persian ...it	...alytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Chemical Physics.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Mulye, Krishnáji Vásudev	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	D.
	...	Ditto ditto	E.
	...	Ditto ditto	D.
Munshi, Motilál Mugatlál	t ...	Ditto ditto	E.
	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	F. G. A.
Páthak, Káshináth Bápu	...	Natural Sciences	E.
	krit ...	Mathematics	E.
	Sanin ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Sabnis, Raghunáth Venkáji	orew ...	Natural Sciences	E.
	nskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
	ersian ...	History and Political Economy ...	F. G. A.
Sárangpáni, Krishnáji Vináyak ...	anskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
	atin ...	Ditto ditto	E.
	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	E.
	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Támbe, Yashvant Ballál	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D. & E.
	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
	Persian ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Vád, Ganesh Chimnáji	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	

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1879.

First Class.

*Shanahan, Henry Frank	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
	Persian ...	Mathematics	F. G. A,
	anskrit ..	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E. & D.
	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
	Sanu ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
	Dun ...	Ditto ditto	E.
	Ditt ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
	Latin ..	Ditto ditto	E.
	Sanskri...	Mathematics	D.
	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
	Persian ...	Ditto ditto	E. & D.
	Latin ...	Mathematics	E.
	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
	Sanskrit...	Mathematics	D.
	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
	Latin ...	Mathematics	E.
	Sanskrit		
	Ditt		

Second Class.

Akhund, Ali Muhámmad Hasan Ali ...	PDitto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	D.
Bápat, Shankar Bhálchandra	Sa)itto ...		
Bharuchá, Hormasji Kerbádji	Persian ...		
Dave, Vithalji Keshavji	Sanu ...		
Desái, Kanthadji Kalliánji	Dun ...		
Divekar, Balvant Abáji...	Ditt ...		
Dunn, Michael	Latin ..		
Jathár, Bháskar Yashvant	Sanskri...		
Joshi, Vishnu Ráoji	Latin ...		
Mirajkar, Rághvendra Shrinivás ...	Persian ...		
Modi, Jijibhái Edalji	Latin ...		
Munshi, Dádábhái Kharshedji... ...	Persian ...		
Nádkarni Shivrám Sadáshiv	Sanskrit...		
Pandiá, Krishnáshankar Hiráshankar...	Ditto ...		
Ráhurkar, Váman Náráyan	Latin ...		
Shukla, Devdat Dhaneshvar	Sanskrit		
Trivedi, Kamaláshankar Pránshankar .	Ditt		

* Passed M. A. Examination of 1879 in Second

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Mulye, Krishnáji Vásudev	Sanskrit...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E. & D.
Munshi, Motilál Mugatlál	Latin ...	Physiology...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E.
Páthak, Káshináth Bápu	Sanskrit...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Sabnis, Raghunáth Venkáji	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Ditto ...	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Sárangpáni, Krishnáji Vináy ...	Ditto .	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	History ...	E. & D.
Támbe, Yashvant Ballál	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E. & F. G.A.
Vád, Ganesh Chimnáji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.

1879.

First Class.

*Shanahan, Henry Frank	Latin ...	Language and Literature	St. X.

Second Class.

Akhund, Ali Muhámmad Hasan Ali ...	Persian ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Bápat, Shankar Bhálchandra	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Bharuchá, Hormasji Kerbádji	Persian ...	Mathematics	E.
Dave, Vithalji Keshavji	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Desái, Kanthadji Kalliánji	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E. & D.
Divekar, Balvant Abáji...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Dunn, Michael	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	St. X.
Jathár, Bháskar Yashvant	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Joshi, Vishnu Rávji	Latin ...	Mathematics	D.
Mirajkar, Rághvendra Shrinivás ...	Persian ...	History and Political Economy ...	D.
Modi, Jijibhái Edalji	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	E. & St. X.
Munshi, Dádábhái Kharshedji... ...	Persian ...	Mathematics	E.
Nádkarni Shivrám Sadáshiv	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Pandiá, Krishnáshankar Hiráshankar...	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Ráhurkar, Váman Náráyan	Latin ...	Ditto	E.
Shukla, Devdat Dhaneshvar	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Trivedi, Kamaláshankar Pránshankar .	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.

* Passed M. A. Examination of 1879 in Second Class, Branch I, Languages, English and Latin.

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Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Pass.			
Apte Mahádev Shivrám	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy ...	D.
Barve, Hari Mahádev	Ditto	Ditto ditto	E.
Chavbal, Mahádev Bháskar	Latin	Ditto ditto	D.
Dave, Ratirám Durgárám	Sanskrit	Ditto ditto	E.
Digámbar, Dálayá	Hebrew	Logic and Moral Philosophy	F. G. A.
Doctor, Nánábhái Behrámji	Persian	Natural Sciences	E.
Godbole, Purshottam Vishnu	Sanskrit	Mathematics	E.
Kápadiá, Dámodar Manji	Latin	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Khot, Anant Venkáji	Hebrew	Natural Sciences	E.
Manerikar, Ganesh Sadáshiv	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Masáni, Nasarvánji Kávasji	Persian	History and Political Economy ...	F. G. A.
Mehtá, Vaikunthrám Manmathrám ...	Sanskrit	Ditto ditto	E.
Narimán, Dorábji Kharshedji	Latin	Ditto ditto	E.
Nátu, Káshináth Gangádhar	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	E.
Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar	Ditto	Ditto ditto	E.
Páthak, Pándurang Shridhar	Ditto	Mathematics	E.
Samarth, Vásudev Mahádev	Latin	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D. & E.
Vaidya, Bálkrishna Náráyan	Sanskrit	Ditto ditto	E.
Vániá, Hoshangji Barjorji	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Wágle, Mahádev Govind		Mathematics	

1880.

Second Class.

Cámá, Rustam Kharshedji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Chitnis, Dattárám Balvant	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Dáruválá, Jamshedji Edalji	Persian ...	Mathematics	F. G. A.
Dave, Kevalrám Mávji	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Deshpánde, Lakshuman Moreshvar ...	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E. & D.
Dravid, Venkatesh Krishna	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Dvivedi, Manilál Nabhubhái	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Gadiáli, Pestanji Mancherji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Gomes, Lewis	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Jamádár, Yusafáli Yákubáli	Persian ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Javeri, Bálábhái Manchárám	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Karandikar, Bálkrishna Parshurám ...	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ditto	E.
Karandikar, Venkatesh Balvant ...	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Muzumdár, Nandkrishnalál Ratanlál ...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Nagarkar, Rámchandra Dáji	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	E. & D.
Nánjiáni, Karamáli Rahim	Persian ...	Mathematics	E.
Phátak, Náráyan Gopál	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Sahasrabudhe, Ganpat Bábji	Persian ...	Mathematics	D.
Sanjáná, Temulji Navroji	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Sovani, Vináyak Krishnáji	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.

Pass.

Agáse, Keshav Janárdan	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Bhágvat, Báláji Abáji	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	D.
Dáli, Raghunáth Sakhárám ...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Dave, Shivshankar Tuljáshankar ...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	F. G. A.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Náráyan ..	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Divigikar, Rámráo Venkáji	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Engineer, Kaikhosru Nasarvánji ...	Persian ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Gokhale, Vishvanáth Ballál	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Joglekar, Rámchandra Ráoji	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D. & E.
Káká, Navroji Behrámji...	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Kumthekar, Mahádev Keshav	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature ... –	E.
Mánkar, Náráyan Lakshuman	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	St. X.
Modi, Chhaganlál Thákurdás	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Munshi, Nasarvánji Pestanji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Parádkar, Vishnu Anant	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ditto	F. G. A.
Parchure, Váman Bhikáji	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Phadke, Rámchandra Dinkar	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ..	E.
Sáthe, Moreshvar Anant	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Sattáválá, Motilál Tribuvandás ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	F. G. A.
Sethná, Pestanji Kuvarji	Persian ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Vakil, Manchershah Jivanrám	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Wádiá, Hirji Pestanji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.

1881.

First Class.			
*Athavalé, Rámkrishna Sakhárám ...	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Second Class.			
Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth... ...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Dolé, Mahádev Yashvant	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Kángá, Mánikji Dorábji...	Latin ...	Mathematics	E.
Kelkar, Ganesh Pándurang	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Merchant, Pestanji Dádábhái	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Pai, Nágesh Vishvanáth...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ..	St. X.
Pandiá, Chhaganlál Harilál	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Puntámbekar, Venkatesh Dámodar ...	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Vakil, Rustam Bamanshah	Latin ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Pass.			
Ápté, Govind Shridhar	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Bákre, Rámchandra Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Bhadbhade, Lakshuman Gangádhar ...	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	D.
Cooper, Navroji Hormasji	Persian ...	Language and Literature	E.
Dalál, Ichhárám Bhagvándás	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy.	E.

*Passed the M.A Examination in 1882 in Second Class, Branch III.—Mathematics.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Dastur, Dárásháh Peshutan	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... .	E.
Desái, Gopáljí Gulábbhái	Sanskrit...	Language and Literature...	E.
Desái, Motilál Dalpatrám ...	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Desái, Upkár Ajubhái	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	F. G. A.
Dixon, Rámá Mulji	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Godbolé, Rámchandra Parshurám ...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	D.
Godbolé, Sadáshiv Mahádáji ...	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Hodiválá, Edalji Behrámsháh	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Khambáti, Ranchhoddás Lallubhái ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Mehtá, Makundrám Nityarám	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Mirzá, Nasarvánji Frámji	Persian ..	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Patvardhan, Vishnu Anant	Sanskrit..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Pávri, Fardunji Pálanji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy	E.
Rájé, Náráyan Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences ... ... *	E.
Sáne, Bálkrishna Rámchandra	Latin ...	Mathematics	D.
Sariayá, Gokaldás Vithaldás	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Shirgávkar, Rámchandra Raghunáth ...	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
1882.			
Second Class.			
Bhágvat, Rámchandra Bálkrishna ...	Latin ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.

Bharuchá, Jiváji Kávasji	Persian ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Dámle, Shridhar Keshav	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Doctor, Dinsháh Jijibhái	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	
Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	F. G. A.
Narimán, Mánikji Kharshedji	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	E.
			E.

Pass.

Bhándárkar, Prabhákar Rámkrishna ...	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Bhárváni, Harchandrái Vishindás ...	Persian ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Bhide, Bálkrishna Vishnu	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	D.
Dángé, Ganesh Vishnu	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Dáruválá, Kharshedji Frámji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Doctor, Jamshedji Barjorji	Latin ...	Ditto	E.
Joglekar, Vásudev Dáji	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Joshi, Ganesh Balvant	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Joshi, Maheshvar Dhonddev	Ditto .	History and Political Economy... ...	F. G. A.
Judge, Jametrám Nánábhái ...	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Kelkar, Hari Váman	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Kelkar, Vásudev Bálkrishna	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Khote, Dvárkánáth Rámnáth	Ditto ...	Mathematics	F. G. A.
Lálkáká, Ardesir Jamshedji	Persian ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Lele, Mahádev Venkatesh	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	D.
Lele, Vishnu Káshináth	Ditto ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Modi, Girdharlál Bhánábhái	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Nátu, Rámchandra Raghunáth ...	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Sanjáná, Jehángier Barjorji ...	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Sanzgiri, Dhondu Morobá ...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X. & E.
Shroff, Kharshedji Dhanjibhái ...	Latin ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Sohoni, Venkatesh Abáji ...	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	D.
Soman, Dinkar Bháskar	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Sule, Bálkrishna Balvant ...	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Vijayakar, Náráyan Moroji ...	Latin ...	Natural Sciences	St. X. & E.
1883.			
First Class.			
Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh ...	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Second Class.			
Cámá, Jehángier K. R.	Latin ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Chaván, Bastisinh Duniásinh ...	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.

Chitale, Govind Venkatesh	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy	F. G. A.
Chitnis, Malhár Khanderáo	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Dhruva, Keshav Harsad	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Dikshit, Hari Sitárám	Ditto ...	Ditto	E. & F. G. A.
Gokhale, Náráyan Vishnu	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Joglekar, Rámchandra Náráyan ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Joglekar, Vásudev Rámchandra ..	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Khare, Ganesh Náráyan	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy	E.
Látkar, Shámji Anant	Persian ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Masáni, Adarji Mernosji	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Nádgir, Mulhár Mártand	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Phadke, Náráyan Lakshuman	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ..	E.
Phansalkar, Rámchandra Ballál ...	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Tátá, Dorábji Jamshedji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy ...	St. X.

Pass.

Akhund, Valli Muhámmad Hussanálli.	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Ariá, Ardesir Dádábhái	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy	F. G. A.
Athavankar, Anandráo Mangesh ...	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ditto	E.
Bangáli, Trimbak Ganesh	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Bávdekar, Ganesh Krishna	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	D.
Bhide, Krishnáji Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E. & D.
Billimoriá, Sorábji Frámji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Blakeman, William Alfred	Latin ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Chándorkar, Náráyan Govind	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	E.
Chitale, Bálkrishna Náráyan	Latin .	Logic and Moral Philosophy	St. X.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Doctor, Bápuji Pálanji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Ghodi, Chhaganlál Murlidhar	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy	E.
Jámbhekar, Hari Bhimrao	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Kále, Govind Rámchandra ...	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Karandikar, Dámodar Krishna ...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Khánvalkar, Krishnáji Sadáshiv ...	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Laghate, Govind Balvant	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Lálváni, Vazirmal Uttamchand ...	Persian ...	Language and Literature	E.
Manerikar, Bháskar Dhonddev ...	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Mehd, Vaikunthrái Anandrái	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Modi, Kaikhosru Frámji	Latin	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Mohile, Hari Atmárám	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy	F. G. A.
More, Vináyak Mádhavráo	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	St. X.
Mundale, Rámchandra Ganesh ...	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Pandit, Vishvanáth Nilkanth	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy	E.
Patel, Jamshedji Kávasji	Latin ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Phátarpekar, Shankar Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Puránik, Balvant Mahádev	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	D.
Ránáde, Yashvant Nágesh	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy	D.
Sádhale, Vásudev Náráyan	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	D.
Sapre, Dattátraya Sadáshiv	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	F. G. A.
Sáthaye, Vishvanáth Náráyan	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	St. X.

Subhedár, Raghunáth Sitárám ...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	D.
Táskar, Parshurám Bálkrishna ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto ...	E.
Thakar, Uttamrám Dhirajrám ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	F. G. A.
Unválá, Ardesir Frámji ..	Latin ...	Language and Literature ..	E.
Vád, Víthal Appáji	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy ...	D.
Vakíl, Ochhavrám Nánábhái ...	Ditto ..	Natural Sciences	E.

January, 1884.

First Class.

Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopál, B.Sc. ...	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Náik, Bhimbhái Jivanji	Ditto ..	Mathematics	E.
Rájváde, Vaijanáth Káshináth... ...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Wádiá, Jamshedji Rastamji	Latin ...	Natural Sciences	E.

Second Class.

Apte, Raghunáth Náráyan	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Bengáli, Shrikrishna Khanderáo ...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy	D.
Bharuchá, Frámji Dorábji	Persian ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Bhide, Vidyádhar Váman-	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	D.
Billimoriá, Ardesir Jamshedji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy	E.
Chitnis, Shankar Mádhav	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Dabir, Balvant Náráyan...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy	D.
Dávar, Mervánji Shávakshah	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Deshpándé, Dámodar Lakshuman ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Dhekne, Bápu Náráyan	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subject.	College.
Ketkar, Keshav Sadáshiv ...	Sanskrit ..	Language and Literature	D.
Khándekar, Shankar Dattátr.. ..	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Kharé, Dámodar Nilkanth	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Kharé, Purshottam Parshurám... ...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Killedár, Gopál Lakshuman	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ..	D.
Kirkiré, Krishnáji Hari...	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Kirtane, Rámchandra Trimbak ...	Ditto .	Language and Literature	D.
Kolá, Hiráji Kávasji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Koppikar, Sheshgiri Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	F. G. A.
Mehtá, Dámubhái Dáyábhái	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Oltikár, Hari Rámkrishna	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Saklátválá, Mervánji Nánábhái ...	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Vaziráni, Tehilrám Khemchand ..	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ..	E.
Pass.			
Barodiá, Dolat Purshottam	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Betigiri, Rághavendra Bhojo	Persian ...	Ditto	D.
Bhat, Mahádev Váman	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	D.
Boyce, Bamanji Rastamji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Damniá, Ranchhoddás Lálbhái	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Econo... ...	

Dámle, Mahádev Gangádhar	...	Ditto ...	Ditto	D
Dastur, Meher Hoshang ...	...	Persian ...	Language and Literature	D.
Desái, Varajrái Santokrái	...	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	D.
Deshmukh, Vináyak Sakhárám	...	Latin ...	Mathematics	E.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Malhár	...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Doctor, Pránjivan Nárayan	...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy	D.
Gadre, Rámchandra Venkatesh	...	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Godbolé, Nágesh Keshav	...	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Hirlekar, Vishvanáth Mahádev	...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy	D.
Iráni, Kaikhosru Tirandoz	...	Persian ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy ...	F. G. A.
Jagtiáni, Bulchand Kodumal	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Jokágar, Jametrám Raghurám...	...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy	E.
Joshi, Nárayan Dámodar	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Kulkarni, Mangesh Anant	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Kutár, Bejanji Navroji ...	...	Persian ...	Ditto ...	St. X.
Máli, Keshav Govind ...	...	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences ...	E.
Mehervaid, Rustam Mánikji	...	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Munshi, Mohanrái Dolatrái	...	Persian ...	History and Political Economy	E.
Nulkar, Lakshuman Krishnáji...	...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	E.
Phátak, Vishnu Bháskar	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Patvardhan, Pándurang Ganpat	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	St. X.
Pleader, Phirozshán Nasarvánji	...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	St. X.
Pradhán, Vináyak Harishankar	...	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Setalvád, Chimanlál Harilál	...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy...	E.
Táki, Rámchandra Shankar	...	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Trivedi, Durgeshvar Natvarji	...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy	F. G. A
Tyabji, Hyder Kamrudin	...	Persian ...	Language and Literature...	E.
Vánavale, Sadáshiv Rangnáth	...	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics ...	D.

Name.	Second Language	Selected Subjects.	College.
March, 1884.			
Second Class.			
Banhatti, Náráyan Dáso	Sanskrit ..	Language and Literature	D.
Bhandivád, Venkatesh Bhimráo ...	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy ...	D.
Gupté, Vináyak Appáji	Latin .	Ditto	E.
Joshi, Vináyak Bábáji	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Masur, Krishnaráo Shrinivás	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy .	D.
Pethe, Náráyan Chintáman	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Pitke, Gopál Rámchandra	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ..	E.
Pass.			
Ambardekar, Govind Krishna	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Krishna	Ditto ..	Ditto	E.
Maráthe, Trimbak Moreshvar	T ...	History and Political Economy ...	D.
Parnáik, Náráyan Abáji...		Ditto	F. G. A.
Pradhán, Sitárám Abájirá		Ditto	Do.

1885.

First Class.

Mehtá, Dárásháh Bejanji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy ...	St. X.
Pádsháh, Pestanji Jámásji	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Taná, Morárji Anandji	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.

Second Class.

Arte, Bháskar Rámchandra	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	D.
Bhánu, Chintáman Gangádhar	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Bodas, Lakshuman Chintáman	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Dánge, Vishnu Náráyan...	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Dárukhánáválá, Mervánji Pestanji ...	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Desái, Gulábbhái Vasanji	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Deshpánde, Shankar Ganesh	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Gándhi, Virchand Rághavji	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Gokhale, Gopál Krishna..... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Hardikar, Chintáman Krishna	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Kánga, Pestanji Mánikji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy ...	St. X.
Karve, Dhondo Keshav	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Moulvi, Sirájudin Abdul Fattáh ...	Persian ...	Language and Literature	E.
Munshi, Kaikhosru Ardesir	Latin ...	History and Political Economy ...	St. X.
Naik, Harichandra Sadáshiv	Ditto ...	Ditto	St. X.
Nátu, Vishnu Raghunáth	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Nimachválá, Jehángier Dorábji... ...	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Nisal, Shivrám Náráyan...	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences...	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Parchure, Vináyak Náráyan ...	...nskrit ..	Language and Literature	D.
Patel, Bápuji Sorábji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy ..	E.
Pátil, Govind Appáji	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Patvardhan, Ganesh Vináyak	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Phadnis, Hanmant Sheshgir	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Sethná, Dárá Shápurji	Persian ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Sovani, Govind Krishna	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Surveyor, Nasarvánji Fakirji	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Thákore, Manilál Ajitrái	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Vákhárkar, Bháskar Lakshuman ...	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Válevalkar, Pándurang Báburáo ...	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Vijayakar, Dinkar Khanderáo	Latin ...	History and Political Economy ...	St. X.
Vyás, Rághavji Jayakrishna	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	E.
Pass.			
Angal, Balvant Rámchandra	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	D.
Apte, Mahádev Krishna	Ditto ..	Natural Sciences	E.
Betigeri, Svámiráo Narhar	Ditto ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D. A.
Bhágvat, Sakhárám Keshav	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Bhátavadekar, Ganesh Keshav	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.

Chavbal, Mahádev Sitárám ..	...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy .. E.
Chirmule, Vásudev Ganesh ...	...	Ditto ..	Ditto ... .. E.
Dalál, Motilál Gangádás... ...	...	Latin ...	Ditto .. .. E.
Dátár, Hanmant Rámráo ...	...	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature ... ... D.
Dnyáni, Harsukhrái Trikamrái ..	...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ... St. X.
Gadgil, Sadáshiv Bápu	...	Ditto ..	Mathematics ... . D.
Gádgil, Vishnu Gangádhar ...	...	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences ... ... E.
Gokhale, Rámchandra Hari ...	...	Persian ...	Language and Literature ... .. E.
Gursing, Shivanmal Náumal ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ... ... E.
Hirámánik, Rastamji Mánikji ...	...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ... E.
Jayakar, Anandráo Rámchandra	..	Latin ...	Ditto ... ... St. X.
Joglekar, Ganesh Venkatesh ...	...	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences ... ... E.
Joshi, Narhar Bálkrishna ...	...	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy ... E.
Joshi, Sakhárám Ganesh... ...	..	Ditto ...	Ditto ... .. D.
Kánetkar, Vámanráo Hari ..	..	Ditto ...	Ditto ... ... E.
Karmarkar, Hari Bhikáji ...	...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature ... ... D.
Kulkarni, Eknáth Subráo ...	..	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy ... ... D.
Laskari, Hormasji Bápuji ...	...	Persian ..	History and Political Economy... ... St. X.
Mandlik, Shivrám Gangádhar ...	...	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature ... .. E.
Mangalvedhekar, Rájeráo Vithal	...	Ditto ...	Ditto .. .. D.
Mantri, Káshináth Janárdan ...	..	Ditto ...	Ditto ... . E.
Master, Manchershán Bamanji...	...	Persian ...	History and Political Economy ... St X.
Mávlankar, Vásudev Keshav ...	...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ... .. St. X.
Mehtá, Náranji Kuvarji... ...	...	Ditto ...	Mathematics ... ... E.
Mule, Gangádhar Bálkrishna ...	...	Ditto ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy ... ... D.
Nagarválá, Jamshedji Navroji ...	...	Persian ...	Language and Literature ... .. E.
Náik, Nágarji Dáyábhái... ..	...	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences .. .. E.
Parmánand, Jagannáth Náráyan	...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature ... ... E.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Patel, Dorábji Mánikji	Persian ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	F. G. A.
Patel, Kharshedji Sorábji ...	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Patvardhan, Gajánan Bháskar	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	D.
Patvardhan, Mádhav Náráyan	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Pleader, Ardesir Nasarvánji	Latin ...	Ditto	St. X.
Ráná, Frámji Ardesir	Persian ...	Ditto	St. X.
Ráshinkar, Vishnu Krishna	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Rele, Shántárám Ganesh	Persian ...	Ditto	St. X.
Reuben Ezra	Hebrew ...	Mathematics	E.
Sabnis, Náráyan Ghanashám	Sanskrit ..	Language and Literature	E.
Sámant, Hari Rámkrishna	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Váchhá, Dorábji Hirjibhái	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Vargharkar, Jacob Bápuji	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Yájnik, Mádhavlál Javerilál	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.

B. Sc.

Names.	Selected Subjects.			Col-lege.
1882.				
First Class.				
Dáruválá, Jamshedji Edalji, B.A.	Pure Mathematics.	Applied Mathematics.	Botany.	F.G.A.
Pass.				
Khot, Anant Venkáji, B.A. ..	Animal Physiology.	Zoology ..	Ditto,.	E.
1883.				
First Class.				
Deshmukh Moreshvar Gopál, B.A., M.D., ...	Ditto ..	Chemistry ..	Ditto..	E.
Gajjar, Tribhuvandás Kalliándás, M.A.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	E.
Pass.				
Jayakar, Sundarráo Gajánan, M.A.	Ditto ..	Zoolo[illegible] ..	Ditto..	F.G.A.
1884.				
Second Class.				
Kángá, Mancherji Kávasji, M.A.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	E.
Masáni, Ardesir Mernosji, B.A...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	F.G.A
1885.				
Second Class.				
Mehtá, Dámubhái Dáyábhái ..	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Ditto..	E
Pass.				
Doctor, Bápuji Pálanji	Ditto ..	Chemistry ..	Ditto..	St. X.
Pandit, Harilál Mulshankar ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	E.
Parvati, Rámráo Krishna.. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	E.

HONORARY DEGREE of LL.D.

1884.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., P.C.

LL.B.

1866.

First Division.

* Ránáde, Mahádev Govind, M.A. ... ... L.
† Wágle, Bál Mangesh, M.A. ... ... L.

1867.

Second Division.

Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo, B.A. ... ... L.
Kothare, Girdharlál Dayáldás, B.A. ... ... L.

1868.

Second Division.

Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám, M.A. ... ... L.
Márphátiá, Nagindás Tulsidás, B.A. ... ... L.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám, B.A. ... ... L.

1869.

Second Division.

Kohiyár, Ratansháh Erachsháh, B A. ... ... L.
Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji, M.A. ... ... L.
Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhámmad, M.A. ... ... L.

1870.

Second Division.

Dádáchanji, Kavashásji Rastamji, M.A. ... ... L.
Desái, Ambálál Sakarlál, M.A. ... ... L.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál, B.A. ... ... L.
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant, B.A. ... ... L.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak, M.A. ... ... L.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji, B.A. ... ... L.

1871.

First Division.

Apte, Mahádev Chimnáji, B.A. ... ... L.
Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir, M A. ... ... L.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth, B.A. ... ... L.

* Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class I.
† Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class II.

Second Division.

Bhátavadekar, Gajánan Krishna, B.A. ... ... L.
Dávlatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádás, B.A. ... ... L.
Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám, B.A. ... ... L.
Ghásválá, Ardesir Frámji, B.A. ... ... L.
Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo, M.A. ... ... L.
Nánávati, Mánikji Nasarvánji, B.A. ... ... L.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narottamdás, B.A. ... ... L.
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás, B.A. ... ...
Patel, Rastamji Mervánji, M.A. ... ... L.
Taleyárkhán, Mánekshán Jehángiershán, B.A. ... ... L.

1873.

Second Division.

Modi, Barzorji Edalji, M.A. ... ... L.

1874.

Second Division.

Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopálráo, B.A. ... ... L.
Khandáláválá, Navroji Dorábji, B.A. ... ... L.

1875.

Second Division.

Kotháre, Anandráo Krishnaráo, B.A. ... ... L.
Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna, B.A. ... ... L.

1876.

Second Division.

Athale, Yashvant Vásudev, M.A. .. .. L.
Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak, B.A. ... ... L.
Gokhale, Rámchandra Vishnu, B.A. ... ... L.
Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan, B.A. .. .. L.
Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev, B.A. .. .. L.

1877.

Second Division.

Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo, B.A. ... ... L.
Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra, M.A. ... ... L.
Tipnis, Raghunáth Shivrám, B.A. .. .. L.

1878.

Second Division.

Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám, B.A. ... ... L.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukhumángad, B.A. ... .. L.
Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji, M.A. .. .. L.
Tullu, Ráoji Vásudev, M A. .. .. L.

1879.

Second Division.

DeSa, Luis, B.A. ... ... L.
Joshi, Balvant Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar, B.A. ... . L.
Modi, Jehángier Edalji, B.A. ... ... L.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra, B.A. ... .. L.
Páudvál, Dvárkánáth Sakhárámji, B.A. ... .. L.

1880.

First Division.

Shadbhade, Raghunáth Gangádhar, B.A. ... .. L.
Ádgil, Pándurang Dhonddev, B.A. ... . L.

Second Division.

Ajinkya, Sitánáth Gopináth, B.A. ... ... L.
Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal, B.A. ... ... L.
Bhándárkar, Vasudev Gopál, B.A. ... ... L.
Bhátavadekar, Vishnu Krishna, B.A. ... ... L.
Dalál, Tribhuvandas Lakshmidás, B.A. ... . L.
DeSouza, Luis J. ... B.A. ... ... L.
Gándhi, Jiváji Dinsháhji, B.A. ... ... L.
Huligol, Krishnaráo Mádhav, B.A. ... ... L.
Jambusarválá, Bejanji Mánikji, B.A. ... ... L.
Kánitkar, Govind Vásudev, B.A. ... ... L.
Káthavate, Manohar Vishnu, B.A. ... . L.
Kirtane, Keshav Váman, B.A. ... ... L.
Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan, B.A. . ... L.
Ráo, Ganpat Sadáshiv, M.A. ... ... L.
Sárangpáni, Krishnáji Vináyak, B.A. ... ... L.
Tilak, Bál Gangádhar, B.A. ... ... L.
Tullu, Govind Vásudev, M.A. .. .. L.
Upásani, Shridhar Bálkrishna, B.A. .. ... . L.

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1881.

First Division.

Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh, B.A. ... ... L.
Kharé, Dáji Abáji, B.A. ... . L.

Second Division.

Dhruva, Harilál Harsadrái, B.A. ... ... L.
Divekar, Balvant Abáji, B.A. ... ... L.
Duncan, Thomas, M.A. ... ... L.
Gimi, Rastamji Mancherji, B.A. ... ... L.
Golé, Siddheshvar Bháskar, B.A. ... ... L.
Jog, Pralhád Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Joshi, Sakhárám Vásudev, B.A. ... ... L.
Kángá, Fardunji Mánikji, B.A. ... ... L.
Koparkar, Govind Bálkrishna, B.A. ... ... L.
Mudholkar, Rangnáth Narsinha, B.A. .. .. L.
Ráhurkar, Váman Náráyan, B.A.... ... ... L.
Rele, Gangárám Bápsobá, B.A. ... ... L.
Sethná, Kávasji Bejanji, B.A. ... ... L.
Sethná, Rastamji Dhanjibhái, B.A. ... ... L.
Wágle, Shivrám Sitárám, B.A. ... ... L.

1882.

Second Division.

Bhágvat, Dattátraya Vishnu, B.A. ... .. L.
Dave, Kevalrám Mávji, B.A. ... . L.
Gokhale, Gopál Rámchandra, B.A. ... . L.
Kángá, Sorábji Mánikji, M.A. ... ... L.
Shaháni, Dayárám Gidumal, B.A. ... ... L.

1883.

First Division.

Dharamshi, Abdulláh Meherálli, B.A. ... ... L.

Second Division.

Cámá, Rustom K. R., B.A. ... . L.
Chavbal, Mahádev Bháskar, B.A.... ... ... L.
Chitnis, Dattátraya Balvant, B.A. ... ... L.
Gokhale, Vishvanáth Ballál, B.A. ... ... L.
Káká, Navroji Behrámji, B.A. ... ... L.
Kángá, Jamshedji Behrámji, B.A. ... ... L.

Mirajkar, Raghavendra Shrinivás, B.A. ...
Munshi, Motilál Mugatlál, B.A. ...
Nagarkar, Rámchandra Dáji, B.A.
Phátak, Náráyan Gopál, B.A. ... ... L.
Vakil, Rustam Bamanshah, B.A. ... ... L.
Vániá, Hoshangji Barjorji, B.A. ... ... L.
Wádiá, Frámji Rastamji, M.A. ... ... L.

1884.

Second Division.

Akhund, Alli Muhámmad Hussanalli, B.A. ... ... L.
Dali, Raghunáth Sakhárám, B.A. ... ... L.
Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth, B.A. ... ... L.
Kápadiá, Dámodar Manji, B.A. ... ... L.
Kirtikar, Janárdan Sundarji, B.A. ... . L.
Páthak, Pándurang Shridhar, B.A. ... ... L.
Sovani, Vináyak Krishna, B.A. ... . L.
Tripáthi, Govardhanrám Mádhavrám, B.A. ... ... L.
Vakil, Manchhashankar Jivanrám, B.A. ... ... L.

1885.

Second Division.

Bharuchá, Jiváji Kávasji, B.A. ... ... L.
Desái, Motilál Dalpatrám, B.A. ... ... L.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna, B.A. ... ... L.
Doctor, Dinshah Jijibhái, B.A. ... ... L.
Judge, Jametrám Nánábhái, B.A. ... ... L.
Kángá, Mánekji Dorábji, B.A. ... ... L.
Kelkar, Hari Váman, B.A. ... ... L.
Kháparde, Ganesh Shrikrishna, B.A. ... ... L.
Mirzá, Nasarvanji Frámji, B.A. ... ... L.
Nádgir, Malhár Mártand, B.A. ... ... L.
Sanjáná, Temuras Navroji, B.A. ... ... L.
Saraiya, Gokaldás Vithaldás, B.A. ... ... L.
Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak, M.A. ... ... L.

M.D.

1876.

Kunte, Anná Moreshvar, B.A., L.M. ... . G.
Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopal, L.M. & S., B. Sc., B. A. G.

Kane, Sa...
Moti...

L.M.

1862.

Second Division.

Lámná, Nasarvánji Jehángierji ... ... G.
Sangire, Shántárám Vithal... ... ... G.
Vikáji, Kaikhosru Rastamji ... ... G.
*Barjorji Behrámji ... ... G.

1863.

Second Division.

DeRozario, Luis Philippe ... ... G.
Rávut, Sakhárám Arjun ... ...
*Shiek, Abdul Karim ... ...

1864.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Philip Clement ... ... G.
Khori, Rastamji Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Vaidya, Gopál Shivrám ... ... G.

1865.

First Division.

Howell, John Alexander ... ... G.
Nádirsháh, Rastamji Jamshedji ... ... G.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Pedro Jose Lucio... ... ... G.
Hakim, Sheik Sultán ... ... G.
Kothare, Shámráo Jagannáth ... ... G.

1866.

First Class.

Baptista, Paulo Maria ... ... G.

1867.

First Class.

Geradya, Amidás Manji ... ... G.
Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv ... ... G.

* Surname not known.

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1868.

First Class.

Gonsalves, João Francisco ... ... L.
Hakim, Abdul Rahim ... ... L.

Second Class.

Daphtaré, Girdharlál Ratanlál ... ... G.

1869.

First Class.

Pereira, Mathias Francisco ... ... G.

1871.

First Class.

Shaibástam, Saruplál Bálakrám . . .. G.

Second Class.

Bhát[illegible], Balvant Gopál ... ... G.

1872.

First Class.

Bedford, Hubert ... ... G.
Shah, Tribhuvandás Motichand .. .. G.

Second Class.

DaGama, Jeronimo Accacio... ... ... G.
Kantak, Shántárám Vináyak ... ... G.
Patel, Kásam Virji ... ... G.
Valles, Domingos Braz ... . G.

1873.

First Class.

Masáni, Hormasji Dádábhái ... ... G.

Second Class.

Narimán, Temulji Bhikáji ... ... G.
Paránjapye, Mahádev Yashvant ... ... G.
Shirválkar, Trimbak Sakhárám .. .. G.

Káne, Sad[illegible]
Moti[illegible]

1874.

First Class.

Bhátavadekar, Bhálchandra Krishna ... ... G.
[illegible]esái, Ganesh Rámchandra ... ... G.

Second Class.

DaCosta, Nicolao Salvador ... ... G.
DeSouza, Antonio Manoel ... ... G.
Godámbe, Yashvant Pándurang ... ... G.
Kámat, Dharmáji Ganesh ... ... G.
Khambátá, Nasarvánji Navroji ... ... G.
Pereira, Joseph ... ... G.

1875.

First Class.

Narimán, Kaikhosru Sorábji ... ... G.

Second Class.

Antáo, John Alcantara ... ... G.
Hakim, Abdul Gháni ... ... G.
Nánávati, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... G.
Nunes, Ignacio Domingos ... ... G.
Saraiyá, Rámdás Gangádás ... ... G.
Sulemáni, Shamsudin Jivábhái ... ... G.

1878.

First Class.

Bharuchá, Rastamji Pestanji ... ... G.
Cooper, Kaikhosru Barjorji... ... ... G.
Dalgado, Daniel G. ... ... G.
DeConceição, Philip .. .. G.
Mákuná, Mánikji Dosábhái ... ... G.
Sabnis, Dattu Ganesh ... ... G.

Second Class.

Damniá, Phirozsháh Jamshedji ... ... G.
Gimi, Mánikji Mancherji ... ... G.
Gomes, Dominic Anthony ... ... G.
Kándáválá, Dosábhái Barjorji ... ... G.
Kápadiá, Bejanji Dádábhái ... ... G.
Khambátá, Jamshedji Dinsháh ... ... G.
Páthak, Krishnaráo Gopál .. .. G.
Pinto, Luis Jose ... ... G.
Postválá, Mancherji Sorábji ... ... G.
Reporter, Mánikji Edalji. ... ... G.

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L.M. & S.

1877.

First Class.

Cámá, Ardesir Pestanji ... ... G.
DeSouza, Joseph A. ... ... G.
Jervis, Henry... ... ... G.

Second Class.

DeCunha, John Thomas ... ... G.
Devéchá, Frámji Ratanji ... ... G.
D'Oliveira, Braz A. ... ... G.
Lobo, Bellarmino ... ... G.
Mehtá, Batukrám Sobhárám ... ... G.
Mistri, Dinshàh Dorábji ... . G.
Mistri, Kávasji Hormasji ... ... G.

1878.

First Class.

Braganza, Bellarmino ... ... G.
Dádiná, Ratanji Rastamji ... ... G.
Dalál, Thákurdás Kikábhái ... ... G.
Desái, Manilál Gangádás ... ... G.
Doctor, Phirozshàh Pálanji ... ... G.
Frenchman, Edalji Pálanji ... ... G.
Káji, Lallubhái Bhagvándás ... ... G.
Vaidya, Kuvarji Kávasji ... ... G.
Vyás, Shivnáth Rámnáth ... ... G.
Munshif, Barjorji Sorábshàh ... ... G.

Second Class.

Appu, Hirjibhái Jamshedji ... ... G.
Bharuchá, Phirozshàh Behrámji ... ... G.
Dáruválá, Bamanji Frámji ... ... G.
Dias, Victorino ... ... G.
Doctor, Rámlál Lallubhái ... ... G.
Fonseca, Caetano ... ... G.
Kolápurválá, Jamshedji Frámji ... ... G.
Nánávati, Bálábhái Maganlál ... ... G.
Pandit, Ratanbhadra Manibhadra... ... ... G.
Sanjáná, Kávasji Kharshedji ... ... G.
Sethná, Erachshah Frámji ... ... G.

Káne, Sa[illegible]
Moti[illegible]

1879.

First Class.

Cámá, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... G.
Desmukh, Moreshvar Gopál ... ... G.
Doctor, Dhanjibhái Barjorji ... ... G.
Garde, Ganesh Krishna ... ... G.
Gazdar, Sorábji Fardunji ... ... G.
Jayakar, Vishvásráo Báláji ... ... G.
Keláválá, Mániksháh Jamshedji ... ... G.
Khot, Govind Venkáji ... ... G.
Simoens, Joseph Auspicio ... ... G.

Second Class.

Bocarro, A. ... ... G.
Damniá, Bhikáji Jiváji ... ... G.
Dhurandhar, Krishnaráo Vishvanáth ... ... G.
Gunderiá, Chunilál Govardhandás ... ... G.
Karanjiá, Mervánji Dhanjibhái ... ... G.
Mudliar, Náráyan Vekatachelam ... ... G.
Revitná, Dádábhái Kharshedji ... ... G.
Talvalkar, Rámchandra Gangádhar ... ... G.
Tárápurválá, Shávakshah Sorábji ... ... G.

1880.

First Class.

Choksi, Dosábhái Ardesir ... ... G.
Dádáchanji, Kávasji Edalji ... ... G.
Dádáchanji, Pálanji Hormasji ... ... G.
Dáji, Jehángier Kharshedji ... ... G.
Engineer, Kaikhosru Sorábji ... ... G.
Gandeviá, Mervánji Navroji ... ... G.
Gokhalé, Vithal Vishnu, M.A. ... ... G.
Kharegát, Mervánjí Pestanji ... ... G.
Rozario, Michael Arthur ... ... G.
Tukiná, Edalji Kávasji ... ... G.
Wádiá, Dhanjibhái Rastamji ... ... G.
Wádiá, Jehángier Pestanji ... ... G.

Second Class.

Broker, Vithaldás Manordás ... ... G.
DeNazareth, Joaquim Vincent ... ... G.
Lisboa, Patrocinio ... ... G.
Prabhákar, Govindráo Bháu ... ... G.

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1881.

First Class.

Banát, Hormasji Edalji ... ...
Báriá, Dárásháh Hormasji ... ...
Lilámválá, Jehángier Jamshedji ... ...
Master, Dinsháh Bamanji ... ...
Mulán, Phirozsháh Pálanji ... ... G.
Patvardhan Dhondo Appáji ... ... G.
Umrigar, Nánábhái Rastamji ... ... G.
Viegas, Accacio Gabriel ... ... G.

Second Class.

Bhende, Káshináth Krishna ... ... G.
Boyce, Sorábji Rastamji ... ... G.
Chhatrapatti, Nilkanth Dáyábhái... ... ... G.
Desái, Chunilál Ghelábhái ... ... G.
Dhume, Dámodar Raghunáth ... ... G.
Divechá, Frámji Dorábji ... ... G.
Gidha, Vinayakráo Govind ... ... G.
Joshi, Vithal Bálkrish[illegible] ... ... G.
Kápadiá, Rastam[illegible]na ... ... G.
Mádan, Frámji[illegible]ji Jamshedji ... ... G.
Mus, Frámr[illegible] Edalji ... ... G.
Nádirsháh[illegible]oz Ardesir ... ... G.
[illegible]nji, B[illegible], Sorábji Dosábhái ... ... G.
Na[illegible]atanji Dorábji ... ... G.
Pâscal, Sorábji Kávasji ... ... G.
Sirvai, Hormasji Jamshedji ... ... G.
Sirvai, Hormasji Nasarvánji ... ... G.

1882.

First Class.

Apte, Vishnu Gopál ... ... G.
Bonesetter, Fakirji Ratanji ... ... G.
Gandeviá, Navroji Bamanji ... ... G.
Káká, Sorábji Mánikji ... ... G.
Modi, Ardesir Dádábhái ... ... G.
Nánávati, Behrámji Hormasji ... ... G.

Second Class.

Coachman, Sorábji Ratanji... ... ... G.
Dántrá, Barjorji Hormasji ... ... G.
Dhárgalkar, Lakshuman Bacháji ... ... G.
Edal-Behrám, Dinsháh Jiváji ... ... G.

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Káne, Sadáshiv Váman ... ... G.
Motiválá, Dinshâh Hormasji ... ... G.
Shirgávkar, Vishnu Jagannáth ... ... G.
Shroff, Barjorji Sorábji ... ... G.
Váchá, Rastamji Kharshedji ... ... G.

1883.

Second Division.

Aquino, Thomas Hannibal ... ... G.
Bharuchá, Mervánji Kuvarji ... ... G.
Brown, Edwin Harold ... ... G.
Davalatjádá, Surajlál Mathurádás ... ... G.
DeMonte, Dominick A. ... ... G.
Dixon, Govind Mulji ... ...
Káji, Chhaganlál Gulábdás ... ...
Kátrak, Nánábhái Navroji ... ... G.
Kutár, Rastamji Pálanji ... ... G.
Mirzá, Jáfar Kulibeg Fraidunbeg ... ... G.
Pinto, J. Orphino ... ... G.
Pochá, Jamshedji Pocháji ... ... G.
Poyntz, John William Walter ... ... G.
Sukhiá, Nádarshâh Hormasji ... ... G.

1884.

First Division.

Chokshi, Nasarvánji Hormasji ... ... G.
Khándválá, Tuljárám Chunirám ... ... G.
Lálkáká, Kávasji Kharshedji ... ... G.
Narimán, Sorábji Kharshedji ... ... G.
Shett, Meherjibhái Rastamji ... ... G.

Second Division.

Achyutráo, Parákhi Shrinivás ... ... G.
Bansháh, Nasarvánji Frámji ... ... G.
Barve, Shridhar Sakhárám ... ... G.
Bátliválá, Kávasji Mothábhái ... ... G.
Bhat, Maganlál Umiáshankar ... ... G.
Bhátavadekar, Mahádev Hari ... ... G.
Bocarro, John Eugene ... ... G.
Bopardikar, Gangádhar Gopál ... ... G.
Dádarkar, Bhovánishankar Bálkrishna ... ... G.
DeAttaides, Francis X. ... ... G.
Gordon, Herbert Leslie ... ... G.
Kámle, Keshav Gopál ... ... G.
Kátrak, Dosábhái Hormasji ... ... G.

Laskari, Rastamji Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Narimán, Pestanji Bhikáji ... ... G.
Nicolson, Jijibhái Pestanji ... ... G.
Nilkanth, Anubhái Mahipatrám ... ... G.
Patel, Dhanjibhái Hirjibhái ... ... G.
Penti, Jehángier Hirjibhái ... ... G.
Santuk, Kharshedji Santukji ... ... G.
Sátpute, Náráyan Raghunáth ... ... G.
Spencer, Kaikhosru Nánábhái ... ... G.
Unválá, Jamshedji Bhikáji ... ... G.
Velkar, Atmárám Vásudev ... ... G.

1885.

First Division.

Chiplonkhale, Krishnáji Trimbakráo ... ... G.
Grogan, Henry William ... ... G.
Jhakil, Manchershah Mothábhái ... ... G.

Second Division.

Brooks, John Charlton ... ... G.
Chhatre, Náráyan Vináyak ... ... G.
Chhatre, Vásudev Vináyak ... ... G.
Dallas, Dhanjibhái Sorábji ... ... G.
Davar, Frámji Edalji ... ... G.
Doctor, Jehángier Barjorji ... ... G.
Dotiválá, Hormasji Kávasji ... ... G.
Ghasválá, Bhikáji Edalji ... ... G.
Gomes, Lewis ... ... G.
Henriques, Lawrence Felix ... ... G.
Kelaválá, Ardesir Jamshedji ... ... G.
Kher, Govind Báláji ... ... G.
Masáni, Ardesir Behrámji ... ... G.
Masáni, Dhanjibhái Sorábji ... ... G.
Mehtá, Anantrái Náthji ... ... G.
Pinto, P. Manuel Lisboa ... ... G.
Rával, Virji Jhiná ... ... G.
Sabjá, Dinsháh Edalji ... ... G.
Sahiár, Kharshedji Navroji ... ... G.
Dádábhái, Ardesir ... ... G.

L.C.E.

1869.

Second Class.

Tilak, Gopál Ráoji... ... ... P.E.

1870.

Second Class.

Adarkar, Anant Náráyan ... ...P E.
Bhat Gangádhar Anant, M.A. ... ...P.E.
Desái. Khandbhái Gulábbhái ... ...P.E.

1871.

Second Class.

Nágávkar, Abraham Samuel ... ...P.E.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind, B.A... ... ...P.E.

1872.

Second Class.

Joshi, Náráyan Bábáji ... ...P.E
Kiráne, Gangádhar Rámkrishna ... ...P.E

1873.

First Class.

Dáte, Nárayan Vináyak, ... P.E.,
Godbole, Káshináth Rámchandra, B.A. ... .E.

Second Class.

Sáne, Báláji Bápuji, B.A.... ... ...E.
Vajifdár, Mánikji Hormasji ... ... .E.

1874.

First Class.

Bamanji Sorábji ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Bhadá, Nasarvánji Dorábji ... ... P.E.
Bhidé, Prabhákar Gangádhar ... ...P.E.
Dhumatkar, Pundlik Ganesh ... .P.E.
Kángá, Hormasji Ádarji ... ... P.E.
Karve, Vásudev Hari .. .. .P.E.
Khandáláválá, Pestanji Dorábji... ... ... P.E.
Váslekar, Nánáji Náráyan ... .P.E.

Surname not known.

1875.

First Class.

Chandanáni, Pritamdás Parsumal ... ...P.E.
Dalál, Chunilál Táráchand ... ...P.E.

Second Class.

Modi, Ardesir Kávasji ... ...P.E.
Pile, Bálkrishna Náráyan... ... ...P.E.

1876.

First Class.

Nimmo, Edward Hope ... ...P.E.
Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji, B.A. ... ...P.E.
Williams, Arthur Henry ... ...P.E.

Second Class.

Dámle, Jagannáth Vishnu ... ...P.E.
Hindiá, Durgárám Ghelábhái ... ...P.E.
Kávishvar, Lallubhái Dalpatrám ... ...P.E.
Mulé, Rámchandra Ballál ... ...P.E.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Maganlál ... ...P.E.
Sáthe, Dhondo Sakhárám ... ...P.E.

1877.

First Class.

Páthak, Pestanji Hormasji, B.A. ... ...P.E.

Second Class.

Bhándárkar, Náráyan Pándurang ... ... G.
Bhedvár, Kaikhosru Pestanji ... ... G.
Desái, Motibhái Vághjibhái ... ... G.
Dharmádhikári, Bálkrishna Gangádhar ... ...P.E.
Laváníval, Eknáth Sakhárám ... ...P.E.
Modak, Anant Raghunáth ... ...P.E.
Nagarset, Vithaldás Narottamdás ... ...P.E.
Phadke, Lakshuman Chintáman ... ...P.E.
Ráná, Rudarji Sundarji ... ...P.E.

1878.

Second Class.

Bhágvat, Sadáshiv Rámchand[illegible] ... ...P.E.
Chhatre, Nilkanth Vináyak [illegible]G ... ...P.E.
Chiplunkar, Mahádev Trimbak ... ...P.E.

ısái, Vasanji Kalliánji ... ...P.E.
eshkámat, Rámchandra Anant... ... ...P.E
Ribeiro, C. Antonio ... ...P.E.
Rodrigues, Joaquim ... ...P.E.

Pass.

Bámji, Shápurji Dádábhái ... ...P.E.
Kánitkar, Bálkrishna Ganesh ... ...P.E.
Mehtá, Harivadanrám Manirám... ... ...P.E.
Saráf, Venkatráo Anant ... ...P.E.

1879.

First Class.

Apte, Ganesh Krishna, B.A. ... ...P.E.

Second Class.

Desái, Gulabbhái Kanthadji ... ...P.E.
Gurjar, Pándurang Gopináth ... ...P.E.
Kelkar, Vishnu Raghunáth ... ...P.E.
Muzumdár, Máneklál Narbherám ... ...P.E.

Pass.

Dalál, Jamshedji Jehángier ... ...P.E.
Dás, Dharnidhar ... ...P.E.
Hajará, Dinánáth ... ...P.E.
Kalghatgi, Krishnáji Gururáo ... ...P.E.
Láte, Vásudev Pándurang... ... ...P.E.
Mehtá, Vithaldás Chimanlál ... ...P.E.
Mus, Nánábhái Ardesir ... ...P.E.
darsháh, Jamshedji Dádábhái ... ...P.E.
kar, Váman Dáji ... ...P.E.
Kharshedji Navroji ... ...P.E.
, Bhukandás Itchhárám ... ...P.E.

1880.

First Class.

Gáytonde, Gopál Vishvambhar ... ...P.E.

Second Class.

Dudley, Charles Wiltshire ... ...P.E.
Ghárpure, Rámchandra Govind ... ...P.E.
Gokhale, Vithal Mahádev ... ...P.E.
Hall, William ... ...P.E.
Ribeiro, F. P. Victor ... ...P.E.
Williamson, Alexander John ... ...P.E.

Pass.

Bhándáre, Rámchandra Bhikáji ... ...P.E.
Ghárpure, Náráyan Hari ... ...P.E.
Páthak, Pránshankar Dayáshankar ... ...P.E.
Siddhe, Dinkar Náráyan... ... ...P.E.

1881.

First Class.

Bharuchá, Mánikji Sheriárji ... ...C.Sc.
Chakrabati, Bhutanáth ... ...C.Sc.

Second Class.

Bilgi, Rudráppá Virbasáppá ... ...C.Sc.
Desái, Vithal Tátiá ... ...C.Sc.
Gádgil, Anant Rámchandra ... ...C.Sc.
Kele, Mahádev Venkatesh ... ...C.Sc.
Moharir, Báláji Gangádhar ... ...C.Sc.
Spencer, Hiráji Nánábhái ... ...C.Sc.
Thakthankar, Sitárám Vishnu ... ...C.Sc.

Pass.

Khandekar, Keshav Ganesh ... ...C.Sc.
Engineer, Raghunáth Makund... ... ...C.Sc.
Khandheriá, Popatlál Dungarsi ... ...C.Sc.
Lálá, Kíasing Rámsing ... ...C.Sc.
Mehtá, Vávábhái Haridás ... ...C.Sc.
Modi, Maganlál Thákordás ... ...
Nádirsháh, Ardesir Navroji ... ...
Ráo, Kekobád Hormasji... ... ...

1882.

Second Class.

Angal, Ráoji Báburáo ... ...
Belani, Khimchand Ravji ... ...
Bogá, Dhanjibhái Rastamji ... ...
Desái, Náthábhái Avichaldás ... ...C.Sc.
Gánu, Keshav Hari ... ...C.Sc.
Mhaskar, Shripat Vishnu ... ...C.Sc.
Surveyor, Mánikji Ratanji ... ...

Pass.

Joshipará, Pránlál Kahándás ... ...C.Sc.
Kángá, Kávasji Dádábhái ... ...C.Sc.
Náik, Kasanji Ranchhodji ... ...C.Sc.

Náik, Timáji Venkatesh ... ... C.Sc.
Pandit, Parshurám Vithal ... ... C.Sc.
Pávri, Bamanji Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.
Pávri, Dorábji Temulji ... ... C.Sc.
Trivedi, Bhagvánji Nágji ... ... C.Sc.

1883.

First Class.

Ahmadi, Ibráhim Shaik Dáud ... ... C.Sc.

Second Class.

Bhaválkar, Mártand Váman ... ... C.Sc
Mádan, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Alekar, Rámchandra Keshav ... ... C.Sc
Bámji, Mánikji Kávasji ... ... C.Sc.
Bhándáre, Hari Bhikáji ... ... C.Sc.
Dáji, Sorábji Jamshedji ... ... C.Sc.
Dalál, Kilábhái Dulabhrám ... ... C.Sc.
Joshi, Náráyan Janárdan ... ... C.Sc.
Kátrak, Navroji Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.
Kátre, Narsingráo Krishnayá ... ... C.Sc
Kotvál, Hormasji Jamshedji ... ... C.Sc.
Mitra, Haripad ... ... C.Sc.
Rishi, Gopál Bálkrishna ... ... C.Sc.
Rowe, William F. ... ... C.Sc.
Mus[illegible]gan, William George Tobias ... ... C.Sc.
[illegible]dal

January, 1884.

First Class.

[illegible]esvaraiya, Mokshagundam ... ... C.Sc.

Second Class.

Gáv[illegible], Váman Náráyan ... ... C.Sc.
Kátre, Mangesh Ráo ... ... C.Sc.
Sháh, Bháilál Purshottamdás ... ... C.Sc.
Varneshiyár, Sitárám Sambásiv ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Dalál, Nasarvánji Mancherji ... ... C.Sc.
Dáte, Vithal Bálkrishna ... ... C.Sc.
Garde, Náráyan Dattátraya ... ... C.Sc.

Joshi, Moro Govind ... ... C.Sc.
Sethná, Kávasji Bejanji ... ... C.Sc.
Vyás, Gavrishankar Harjivandás ... ... C.Sc.

March, **1884**.

Pass.

Yatgiri, Subráo Venkatesh ... ... C.Sc.

1885.

First Class.

Chitalé, Parshurám Krishna ... ... C.Sc.

Second Class.

Chhápgar, Kharshedji Frámji ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Ajrekar, Sitárám Hari ... ... C.Sc.
Gowdá Basavappá Chikkámagalur Halagaiyá ... ... C.Sc.
Khatáv, Hari Báláji ... ... C.Sc.
Korá, Bálábhái Gulábchand ... ... C.Sc.
Mistri, Kharshedji Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.

UNDERGRADUATES.

UNDERGRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

1881.

Pass.

Mangalvedhekar, Náráyan Rághavendra ... ... D
O'Grady, George Austin ... ...St.X
*Sahasrabudhe, Náráyan Ganesh ... ... D
Vajifdár, Jamshedji Merjibhái ... ...St.X

1882.

First Class.

*Pádsháh, Barjorji Jámásji ... ... E.

Second Class.

Ráo, Paul Ganesh ... ... F.G.A.

* Passed the B.A. Examination of 1883.

Pass.

Dábholkar, Gopál Rámchandra ... ... E.
Devbhánkar, Raghunáth Váman ... ... D.
Devdhar, Maheshvar Náráyan ... ... St. X.
Gobhái, Mánikji Kávasji... ... ... E.
Nánávati, Hormasji Ádarji ... ... E.
Pahlájáni, Shivandás Lálsing ... ... E.
Ránáde, Vishvanáth Balvant ... ... D.

1883.

Second Class.

Bhat, Mahádev Váman ... ... D.
Warden, Behrámji Hirjibhái ... ... St. X.

Pass.

Adhyáru, Morárji Náráyanji ... ... D.
Apte, Chintáman Náráyan ... ... D.
Bákre, Vishnu Vináyak ... ... B.
Bálsekar, Manjáppá Nilkanth ... ... F.G.A.
Bháte, Vithal Bálkrishna ... ... E.
Desái, Sákarlál Chandulál ... ... E.
Dubásh, Jehángier Phirozsháh .. .. E.
Dugal, Bháskar Rámchandra ... ... D.
Ghodá, Ganpatrái Mayáshankar ... ... E.
Kalsulkar, Trimbak Vithal ... ... D.
Kamatnurkar, Ganesh Rámchandra ... ... D.
*Kánekar, Moreshvar Keshav ... ... D.
Limaye, Purshottam Raghunáth ... ... D.
Májgávkar, Bálkrishna Rango ... ... D.
Majmudár, Sárábhái Válábhái ... ... D.
Mehtá, Dinsháh Fardunji ... ... E.
Modak, Gopál Trimbak ... ... E.
Nadgoudá, Nilkanth Annáráo ... ... E.
Pandit, Ráoji Parshurám ... ... E.
Paránjapye, Hari Rámchandra ... ... D.
Patvardhan, Raghunáth Krishna ... ... F.G.A.
Patel, Kharshedji Sorábji ... ... E.
*Shengarpavár, Náráyan Subáji ... ... D.
Varlikar, Moreshvar Ráoji ... ... F.G.A.
Záte, Mahádev Rangnáth ... ... F.G.A.

1884.

First Class.

Bhadkamkar, Hari Mahádev ... ... D.

*Passed the B.A. Examination of 1884.

Second Class.

Arte, Bhaskar Rámchandra ... ... F.G.A.
Banaji, Frámji Kávasji ... ... E.
Bhardá, Bhikáji Dorábji ... ... E.
Bhide, Ráoji Janárdan ... ... D.
Dalál, Bálkrishnadás Pitámbardás ... ... E.
Javeri, Mathurádás Rámchand ... ... E.
Koyáji, Hormazdiár Kuvarji ... ... E.
Koyáji, Koyáji Nasarvánji ... ... E.
Pádhye, Dámodar Ganesh ... ... E.
Tátá, Edalji Pestanji ... ... E.

Pass,

Adváni, Hiránand Khemsing ... ... E.
Bakshi, Govind Bajáji ... ... D.
Bápat, Mahádev Sakhárám ... ... D.
Kánátavadekar, Purshottam Hari ... ... D.
Bhátkhande, Vishnu Náráyan ... ... E.
Chándorkar, Dinkar Trimbak ... ... D.
Chaván, Odhavji Devji ... ... E.
Chinmulgund, Hanmant Venkatesh ... ... D.
Dámle, Anant Mahádev ... ... R.
Daphtari, Kisanál Ratanlál ... ... St.X.
Dáte, Náráyan Káshináth ... ... D.
Desái, Gulábrái Govindrám ... ... E.
Desái, Haribhái Gopálji ... ... E.
Desái, Pándurang Anant ... ... R.
Doctor, Shápurji Barjorji ... ... E.
Engineer, Hirjibhái Dinsháh ... ... St.X.
Gándhi, Dosábhái Kharshedji ... ... St.X.
Ghánekar, Lakshuman Govind ... ... D.
Gole, Gopál Shivrám ... ... D.
Huilgolkar, Lakshuman Narsinh ... ... R.
Jagde, Ganesh Balvant ... ... D.
Joglekar, Keshav Ramchandra ... ... D.
Kápadiá, Sorábji Bamanshá ... ... E.
Karnik, Bábáji Abáji ... ... D.
Kelkar, Vishnu Sadáshiv ... ... R.
Khándekar, Bájirav Vishnu ... ... R.
Khánzode, Ambádás Ráoji ... ... E.
Koparkar, Ganesh Lakshuman... ... ... D.
Kotvál, Pestanji Sorábji ... ... St.X.
Lálváni, Dalpatrái Rochirám ... ... E.
Lele, Rámchandra Sadáshiv ... ... D.
Lenahan, Herbert Thomas ... ... D.
Modi, Jekisandás Murárdás ... ... St.X.
Mudivedkar, Shrinivás Rájeráo ... ... R.
Nábar, Dattátraya Náráyan ... ... E.

Oka, Gopináth Vináyak ... ... E.
Parchure, Sadáshiv Gopál ... ... D.
Pátankar, Parshurám Náráyan ... ... D.
Patel, Chaturbhái Vallabhbhái ... ... E.
Pethe, Annáji Rámchandra ... ... D.
Puránik, Shankar Vishnu ... ... E.
Reporter, Edalji Dárásháh ... ... E.
Sabnis, Rámchandra Ghanashám ... ... D.
Safre, Vishnu Vináyak ... ... F.G.A.
Sámant, Námdev Vithal .. .. E.
Sáne, Venkáji Moreshvar ... ... R.
Sáthe, Shankar Keshav ... ... D.
Sáthaye, Shridhar Náráyan ... . D.
Sháh, Máhásukh Narsinhdás ... ... St.X.
Shukla, Dalpatrám Bhagvánji ... ... E.
Surti, Hormasji Edalji ... ... E.
Trivedi, Tanmanshankar Ratanshankar ... ... E.
Vaishnav, Anandráo Dvárkádás ... ... E.
Valsárá, Mancherji Bamanji ... ... E.
Vijayakar, Shripad Khanderáo... .. .. E.
Wágh, Venkat Vaikunth ... ... E.

UNDERGRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc.

1880.

Second Class.

Marzbán, Marzban Mancharji ... ... E.

1883.

Second Class.

Ráo, Karpur Shrinivásráo... ... ... C.Sc.

1884.

Second Class

Tarkhad, Rámchandra Atmárám ... ... C.Sc.
Gazanur, Náráyanráo ... ... E.

UNDERGRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1861.

Bál, Krishnáji Bápuji ... ... E.
Parmánand, Náráyan Mahádev ... ... E.

1862.

Mayadev, Trimbakráo Bápuji ... . E

1863.

Barzorji Kharshedji .. .. D.

1864.

Devbhánkar, Náráyan Váman .. .. D.
Dhairyaván, Keshav Vináyak ... ... D.
Mistri, Pálanji Adarji ... ... E.
Sodá, Tulsidás Devidás ... ... E.
Távernválá, Sorábji Mancherji ... ... E.

1865, *March.*

Govindás Varjivandás ... ... E.

1865, *December.*

Angriá, Jaisingráo Esji ... ... D.
Chichgar, Hormasji Mancherji .. .. E.
Davé, Reváshankar Tripuráshankar ... ... E.
Khambátá, Nasarvánji Navroji ... ... F.G.A. & E.
*Dvárkánáth Rághobá .. .. D.

1866.

Aitken, Benjamin ... ... F.G.A.
Boyce, Pestanji Edalji ... ... E.
Britto, Julius Lucas ... . F.G.A.
Gunderiá, Máneklál Gordhandás ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Vishnu Gopál . ... D.

1867.

Kolatkar, Váman Mahádev .. .., ... E.
Modi, Barzorji Rastamji ... ... E.
Mulá, Fardunji Kávasji ... ... E.
Nánávati, Dádábhái Nasarvánji ... ... E.
Patel, Nasarvánji Hirjibhái ... . E.
Tilak, Narhar Purshottam ... ... D.
Vaidya, Vásudev Hari .. .. E

1868.

Bhidé, Lakshuman Vishnu ... . D.
Chitalé, Mahádev Bálkrishna ... ... D.
Dávar, Jehángier Edalji ... ... E.

* Surname not known.

Dave, Bhánushankar Náráyanshankar	E.
Desái, Nitchábhái Murárji	E.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Dádáji	D.
Dikshit, Chhabilrám Dolatrám	E.
Fernandez, Edward Elias	D.
Javeri, Navanidhlál Govindlál	E.
Kirtikar, Kánobá Ranchhoddás ... ... E. & F. G.	A.
Mádan, Jamshedji Fardunji	E.
Mávlankar, Krishnaráo Narsopant	E.
Mistri, Kávasji Mancherji	D.
Modak, Báláji Prabhákar	D.
Modi, Dinsháh Sorábji	E.
Modi, Kávasji Edalji	E.
Pandit, Sitárám Náráyan	E.
Phátak, Shrikrishna Bápu	D.
Ratnágar, Nasarvánji Jamshedji	E.
Sámbre, Ganesh Raghunáth	D.
Soman, Sitárám Gopál	E.
Vimáválá, Maganbhái Kasturchand	E.
Wágle, Hari Bhikáji	E.

1869.

Athale, Bhikdev Vásudev	E.
Bakhle, Rámchandra Ganesh	D.
Bhángávkar, Káshináth Náráyan	E.
Bhat, Nilkanth Náráyan...	D.
Chhatre, Atmárám Moreshvar	E.
Dalál, Dalpatrám Vithaldás	E.
Desái, Saváilál Govindrám	E.
Dev, Krishnáji Siddheshvar	D.
Dhulekar, Dámodar Bálkrishna...	D.
Hátvalne, Shankar Rámchandra	D.
Joshi, Báláji Náráyan	E.
Mehtá, Valabhrám Vajerám	E.
Párikh, Lallubhái Pránvalabh	E.
Páthak, Anant Náráyan	E.
Shroff, Edalji Sorábji	E.

1870.

Bámboatválá, Sorábji Adarji	E.
Bátliválá, Edalji Sorábji	E.
*Chintámanipethkar, Pándurang Venkatesh	D.
Diké, Rámchandra Chintáman	D.
Gádgil, Krishnáji Parshurám	D.
Ganpule, Náráyan Vináyak	D
Gokhale, Ganesh Káshináth	D.

*Passed the B.A. Examination of 1875.

Kángá, Sorábji Pestanji ... ... E.
Kápadiá, Jagjivan Bhavánishankar ... ... E.
Kohiyár, Jehángiersháh Erachsháh ... ... E.
Kutár, Kharshedji Rastamji ... ... E.
Pánandikar, Gopál Venkatesh ... ... F.G.A. & E.
Pandit, Hari Mádhav ... ... E.
Patel, Behrámji Bamanji ... ... E.
Sáthe, Mahádev Anant ... ... E.
Vaidya, Rámchandra Janárdan ... ... E.
Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi ... ... E.

1871.

Bhájiválá, Pestanji Kharshedji ... ... E.
Chiplunkar, Sitárám Hari .. .. D.
Cooper, Dádábhái Hormasji ... ... E.
*Dámle, Krishnáji Hari... ... ... E.
Hakim, Muhámmad Hussein ... ... E.
Joglekar, Vishnu Krishna ... ... D.
Kále, Nánábhái Sadánand ... ... E.
Khambátá, Pestanji Aspandiárji ... ... E.
Málpekar, Náráyan Rámchandra ... ... E.
Mudholkar, Shrinivás Narsinh ... ... D.
Sule, Sitárám Bhagvant ... ... E.

1872.

Abhyankar, Vithal Trimbak .. .. D.
Asilkar, Vishnu Mahipat ... ... E.
Bhavanáni, Dolatrám Suratsing... ... ... E.
Chiplunkar, Mahádev Trimbak... ... ... D.
Gádre, Gangádhar Pándurang ... ... D.
Gothaskar, Sakhárám Pándurang ... ... E.
Mávlankar, Váman Keshav ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Rámchandra Vishvanáth... ... ... D.

1873.

Anikhindikar, Sambhu Chandáppá ... ... D.
Apte, Krishnáji Ballál ... ... F.G.A.
Apte, Shankar Ráoji ... ... D.
Arjáni, Mánikji Dádábhái ... ... E.
Atre, Rango Bálkrishna... ... ... D.
Bápat, Vásudev Sadáshiv ... ... E.
Belsaré, Malhári Bhikáji ... ... E.
Bháte, Sadáshiv Bálkrishna ... . E.
Dalál, Mánikji Nasarvánji ... ... E.

* Passed the B.A. Examination of 1875.

Dánde, Keshav Govind ... . D.
Desái, Dolatrái Surbhái ... ... E.
Devnalkar, Bhiku Rághobá ... ... F.G.A.
Gore, Náráyan Shivrám ... ... D.
Kále, Gangádhar Hari ... ... D.
Keily, Robert ... ... St. X.
Kelkar, Purshottam Gopál ... ... E.
Kelkar, Vishnu Raghunáth ... ... D.
Lokurkar, Svámiráo Rághavendra ... ... D.
Lyons, William Robert ... ... St, X.
Nerurkar, Govind Nilkanth ... ... E.
Patel, Rastamji Dhanjibhái ... ... E.

1874.

Bharuchá, Sheriárji Dádábhái ... ... E.
Bidi, Shrinivás Jiváji ... ... D.
Corkery, William Alfred ... ... E.
Dhairyaván, Raghunáth Dvárkánáth .. .. St. X.
Gokhale, Vishnu Náráyan ... ... F.G.A.
Gordon, Robert Lish .. .. E.
Heblikar, Bháskarráo Rámchandra ... ... D.
Jamsetji, Kávasji Kharshedji ... ... E. & St. X.
Jervis, Alfred Samuel .. .. E. & St X.
Káji, Bálkisandás Brijbhukandás ... ... E.
Kále, Náráyan Rámchandra ... ... E.
Kamlápurkar, Shrinivás Svámiráo ... ... D.
Khambátá, Dinsháh Dosábhái... ... ... E.
Kher, Sitárám Náráyan ... ... D.
Khot, Naráyan Venkáji ... ... F.G.A.
Lele, Káshináth Krishna ... ... D.
Mandlik, Dhondo Gangádhar ... ... E. & F. G. A.
Manghirmalláni, Hasrám Hotchand ... ... E.
Mirzá, Kalichkhán Fraidunbeg ... ... E.
Mudliar, Dámodar Viziárangam... ... ... D.
Mulgávkar, Vináyak Náráyan ... ...E. & St. X
Nábar, Vásudev Shiváji ... ...
Nichhure, Ganesh Anant... ... ... D.
Oka, Krishnáji Govind ... ... D.
Padvekar, Vishnu Sakhárám ... . St. X.
Panhálkar, Rámchandra Abáji .. .. E.
Párikh, Chhotálál Durgárám ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Mahádev Vithal ... ... D.
Purandhare, Khanderáo Vithal ... ... D.
Renávikar, Anant Apáji ... ... D.
Sett, Motichand Udhavji... ... ... E.
Sukathankar, Sitárám Vishnu ... . St. X.

Tarkhad, Shrinivás Dádobá ... ... St. X.
*Abduláli Moizuddin Jivábhái ... ... E.

1875.

Bádsháh, Kávasji Jámásji ... ... E.
Chavkar, Vináyak Balvant ... . D.
Chinái, Bejanji Sorábji ... ... D.
Dátár, Sitárám Ráoji ... ... E.
Deshpánde, Bhikáji Anandráo ... ...E. & F.G.A.
Dharádhar, Vasant Lakshuman... ... ... St. X.
Dhavle, Govind Moreshvar ... . D.
Dhond, Jagannáth Krishna ... ... E.
Gokhale, Vithal Mahádev ... ... E.
Gondhalékar, Rámchandra Mahádev ... ... D.
Hiráná, Dosábhái Mervánji ... ...F.G.A.&E.
Jones, John Hugh ... ... E.
Joshi, Lakshuman Janárdan ... ... F.G.A. & E.
Kavmudiá, Manilál Sevakrám ... ... E.
Kerur, Bábáji Yalgurd ... ... D.
Lálváni, Lilárám Vatanmal ... ... E.
Lavji, Ardesir Ratanji ... ... E.
McInerny, James ... ... St. X.
Paithankar, Krishnáji Malhár ... ... D.
Pandiá, Dolatrám Kirpárám ... . E.
Parulekar, Shivrám Hari... ... ... E.
Páthak, Navroji Hormasji ... ... E.
Páthak, Sorábji Kaikhosru ... ... E.
Páthare, Káshináth Janárdan ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Hari Rámchandra ... ... E.
Pávgi, Náráyan Bhavánráo ... ... E.
Pereira, Conrad R. ... ... St. X.
Samshi, Anant Venkatesh ... ... E.
Sátpute, Náráyan Raghunáth ... ... E.

1876.

Alimchandáni, Davlatrám Jethmal ... ... E.
Ghaisás, Keshav Vishnu ... ... E.
Jalgávkar, Khando Shámráo ... ... D.
Karmarkar, Hari Ganesh... ... ... D.
Malkáni, Shásanmal Pribdás ... ... E.
Manerikar, Yashvant Purshottam ... ... E.
Paránjapye, Báláji Rámchandra ... ... E.
Pinto, Peter Manuel ... ... D.

*Surname not known.

1877.

Pass.

Athale, Padmákar Dámodar... ... ... E.
Bhándáre, Sadánand Trimbak ... ... E.
Gavánkar, Lakshuman Rághobá ... ... E.
Kátrak, Hormasji Shápurji ... ... F.G.A.
Kelkar, Sadáshiv Ganesh ... ... E.
*Kulkarni, Báláji Hari ... ... E.
O'Sullivan, James John ... ... St.X.
Padamji, Sorábji Pestanji ... ... D.
Pandit, Náráyan Bháskar ... ... E.
Puráni, Bálkrishna Narbherám... ... ... E.
Sutáriá, Lallubhái Mathurbhái... ... ... E.
Vyas, Hargovind Harinárayan ... ... E.
Zuzarte, Amaro Andre ... ... E.& St.X.

1878.

Pass.

Anklesariá, Bamansháh Kharshedji ... ... E
Buch, Bhupatrái Dayalji ... ... E.
Dátár, Shambhu Shankar ... ... D.
*Dáte, Krishnáji Siddheshvar ... ... D.
Gracias, Pascal ... ... St.X.
Joshipará, Práulál Káhándás ... ... E.
Kátrak, Mánikji Shápurji ... ... F.G.A.
Majmudár. Govindlál Bápálál ... ... E.
Rángnekar, Náráyan Atmárám ... ... E.

1879.

Second Class.

Godbode, Sadáshiv Máhádáji ... ... E.
Pereira, Frank Charles ... ... St.X.

Pass.

Aiken, John Charles ... ... D.
Broker, Rámdás Chhabildás ... ... E.
Daru, Harilál Tuljárám ... ... E
Ghásválá, Sorábji Edalji... ... ... E
Jahágirdár, Hanumant Rághavendra ... ... D.
Javeri, Pránlál Dvárkádás ... ... E.
Kángá, Nasarvánji Kávasji ... ... St.X.
Khambátá, Sorábji Kávasji ... ... E.
Khándekar, Gopál Rámchandra ... ... F.G.A.&E.

* Passed the B.A. Examination of 1883.

Kharé, Bápu Abáji ... ... D.
Kirtikar, Sitárám Bálkrishna ... ... E.
Mehtá, Sámaldás Chhaganlál ... ... E.
Náik, Nágarji Dáyábhái... ... ... E.
Petit, Bamanji Dinsháhji ... ... St.X.
Phátak, Shripat Bálkrishna ... ... D.
Shukla, Náráyan Gangádhar ... ... D.
Vijayakar, Yashvantráo Khanderáo ... ... E.

1880, *April.*

Second Class.

Bahádurji, Kaikhorsu Nasarvánji ... ... St.X.

Pass.

Allbless, Navroji Dádábhái ... ... E.&St.X.
Bháve, Purshottam Moreshvar ... ... F.G.A.
Dáte, Báláji Sadáshiv ... ... D.
Desái, Khushálbhái Ranchhodji .. .. G.C.
Desái, Sadgun Desáibhái... ... ... F.G.A.
Dhume, Anandráo Raghunáth ... ... St.X.
Doctor, Rustim Dosábhái ... ... E.
Godbole, Rámchandra Jagannáth ... . D.
Jayakar, Ishvarchandra Rámchandra ... ... St.X.
Kálburgi, Virappá Racháppá ... ... D.
Nádgir, Narsingráo Ganesh ... ... D.
Nádkarni, Mahádev Gangádhar ... . E.
Názar, Atmárám Hirálál... ... ... E.
Pái, Dattárám Vishvanáth ... ... St.X.
Sahasrabudhe, Vásudev Ganesh ... ... F.G.A.
Sángle, Anant Máruti ... ... F.G.A.
Syed, Achartlál Jivanlál... ... ...G.C.
Trivedi, Trikamlál Dámodar ... ... E.&F.G.A.
Vakil, Shápurji Jehángier ... ... F.G.A.
Vijayakar, Nánuji Harischandra ... ... E.

UNDERGRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1880, *December.*

Second Class.

Arkátkar, Shankar Balvantráo ... ... E.
Bhardi, Hanmant Rámchandra ... ... D.
Bohorá, Mansuklál Devchand ... ... G. C. & E.
Dias, Erasmo Xavier ... ... St. X.
Pandit, Dattátraya Moreshvar ... ... D.
Poredi, Sayáji Shiváji ... . D.
Wágle, Bháu Mangesh ... ...St. X. & E.

Pass.

Anandkar, Yashvant Nilkanth ... ... E.
Bakshi, Venkat Rághavendra ... ... F.G.A.
Bhájiválá, Mánikji Limji... ... ... E.
Chándekar, Vásudev Vithal ... ... E.
Dharádhar, Rámchandra Rághobá ... ... E.
Godbole, Rámchandra Ballál ... ... D.
Jayavant, Rámchandra Bháskar ... ... E.
Joshi, Mahádev Dinkar ... ... D.
Kángá, Pestanji Kávasji .. .. St. X.
Khandáláválá, Bhukandás Chunilál ... ... E.
Khot, Krishnáji Venkáji... ... ... F.G.A.
Modi, Kalliándás Keshavdás ... ... E.
Moghe, Gangádhar Náráyan ... ... F.G.A.
Nimonkar, Mahádev Rámchandra ... . E.
Panthaki, Kaikhosru Kekobád ... ... E.
Pochá, Ardesir Bápuji ... ... E.
Sanzgire, Jagannáth Sundarráo ... ... E.
Sheth, Sárábhái Maganbhái ... ... G. C. & St. X.
Sutáriá, Javerbhái Garbadbhái ... ... E. & F. G. A.
Todankar, Rámchandra Bhágoji ... ... F.G.A.
Vaidya, Mahádev Parshurám ... ... D.
Wágle, Ganpatráo Raghunáth ... ... St. X.

1881.

Second Class.

Sakalátválá, Jamshedji Edalji ... ... E.

Pass.

Bámboatválá, Dádábhái Adarji ... ... E.
Banáji, Sorábji Shávaksháh ... ... F.G.A.
Dalál, Chunilál Jivandás... ... ... F.G.A.
Desái, Amidhar Ranchhodji ... ...G.C.
Dhurandhar, Gajánan Vishvanáth ... ...R.C.
Fazhyder, Ali Asgar bin Háji Hassan... ... ... E.
Gádgil, Parshurám Hari . ... D.
Joshi, Purshottam Nilkanth ... ... F.G.A.
Kále, Vishnu Shripat ... ... D.
Lele, Gangádhar Váman... ... ... D.
Mehtá, Rastamji Mervánji ... . F.G.A.
Ozá, Mánshankar Parmánandás .. .. E.
Pandiá, Harisukhrám Panditrám ... ... E.
Pandit, Atmárám Vishnu .. .. St. X.
Parvatikar, Rámchandra Krishna ... ... D.
Páthak, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... E.
Patel, Dorábji Mánikji ... ... F.G.A.

Patvardhan, Rámchandra Trimbak ... ... E
Shende, Ganesh Raghunáth ... ... F.G.A.
Tejáni, Muhámmad Hasan ... . E.

1882.

Second Class.

Munshi, Gulám Muhámmad Bávámiá ... ... E.

Pass.

Angal, Balvant Rámchandra ... ... D.
Bápat, Datt traya Sakhárám ... ... D.
Bharuchá, Behrámji Phirozesháh ... ... D.
Columbáválá, Rastamji Kávasji... ... ... St. X.
Desái, Naginbhái Santukbhái ... ... B.C.
Devdhar, Sitárám Ganesh ... ... D.
Devrukhakar, Náráyan Sadáshiv ... . St. X.
Jávadekar, Dattátraya Jagannáth ... ...R.C.
Javeri, Krishnadás Vishnudás ... ... D.
Jayavant, Bháskar Lakshuman ... ... E.
Joglekar, Lakshuman Náráyan... ... ... D.
Mádan, Sorábji Edalji ... ... St. X.
Master, Sávakshah Rastamji ... ... E.
Mehtá, Lallubhái Sámaldás ... ... E.
Mehtá, Mancherji Fardunji ... ... St. X.
Mehtá, Navanidhrái Harjivandás ... ... E.
Moghe, Vishnu Balvant ... ...R.C.
Pandiá, Bhagvantrám Narbherám ... ...B.C.
Parvaté, Shridhar Balvant ... . D.
Pradhán, Káshináth Bábáji ... ... E.
Sahasrabudhe, Ganesh Balvant ... ... D.
Shástri, Jametrám Gavrishankar .. ... B.C. & G.C.
Sutáriá, Chhotálál Chunilál ... ...B.C.
Tarkhad, Rámchandra Atmárám .. .. St. X.
Tikle, Nátu Shrikrishna... ... ... D.
Tupe, Govind Balvant ... ... F.G.A.
Váknis, Dinkar Hari ... . D.
Velankar, Rámchandra Hari ... ... St. X.
Wádiá, Lavji Mervánji ... ... E.

1883.

Second Class.

Bhadkamkar, Hari Mahádev ... ... D.
Hanson, Charles Maurice ... ... D.
Joshi, Chintáman Hari ... ... E.
Pátkar, Dámodar Raghunáth ... ... D.
Surveyor, Kharshedji Nasarvánji ... . F.G.A.

Pass.

Abhyánkar, Sakhárám Vishnu ... ... E.
Adváni, Himatsing Gajsing ... ... E.
Akhund, Ghulám Muhámmad Ghulám Alli ... ... E.
Alekar, Gopál Bápuji ... ...B.C.
Argikar, Lakshuman Bhimráo ... ...R.C.
Athale, Ganesh Vishnu ... ... F.G.A.
Atre, Hanumant Bápuráo ... . D.
Bakshi, Chinubhái Madhubhái ... ...G.C.
Bápat, Gopál Váman ... ... E.
Bendigiri, Krishnáji Báláji ... ...B.C.
Bhagtáni, Reváchand Rámrakhiámal ... ... E.
Bharde, Shivrám Eknáth ... ... E.
Bhide, Nágesh Pándurang ... ...R.C.
Bokil, Amrit Mahádev ... ...D.
Chavbal, Nilkanth Bháskár ... ... D.
Chitnis, Gangádharráo Mádhav... ... ... E.
Dábholkar, Ganesh Krishna ... ... F.G.A.
Dámle, Bháu Krishna ... ... D.
Desái, Edalji Jámáspji ... .B.C.
Desái, Haridhar Ranchhodji ... ...G.C.
Desái, Hirálál Motilál ... ...B.C. & G.C.
Deshmukh, Vishnu Keshav ... ... D.
Deshpánde, Shivrám Ganesh ... ... D.
Dhadphale, Krishnáji Bahiráv .. .. D.
Dholkiá, Manishankar Sadáshankar ... ...B.C.
Dhond, Rámchandra Sájo .. .. St.X.
Dikshit, Bahirav Vishnu... ... ... D.
Diván, Umedrám Girdharlál ... ... St.X.
Ezekiel, Ezekiel Moses ... ... F.G.A.
Gite, Cyril Mánkoji .. .. E.
Gogte, Balvant Rámkrishna ... . D.
Gokhale, Janárdan Ganesh ... ... D.
Hodiválá, Shápursháh Hormasji ... ... E.
Kádri, Shamsudin Sayedmiá ... ...G.C.
Kále, Báburáo Náráyan ... ... D.
Kále, Ganesh Bápuji ... ...R.C.
Kále, Moreshvar Rámchandra ... ... F.G.A.
Karnik, Krishnaráo Balvant ... ...G.C.
Kázi, Gordhandás Nautamrám ... ...B.C.
Kharé, Vishnu Vináyak ... ... D.
Kharvandikar, Náráyan Váman ... ... D.
Konnur, Shesho Janárdan ... ... D.
Korgávkar, Káshináth Rámkrishna ... ... F.G.A.
Koyáji, Dáráshah Kuvarji ... ... E.
Kukáná, Frámji Jamshedji ... ... St.X.
Kundanmaláni, Lálchand Hasmal ... . E.
Masand, Atmárám Gangárám ... ... E.

Mehd, Chhaganlál Anantrái	...B.C.
Mehtá, Motichand Javerchand	.. E.
Mehtá, Nagindás Gokaldás	...B.C.
Mehtá, Umedrám Jametrám	...B.C.
Modak, Rámchandra Váman	... D.
Nene, Vithal Shankar	... D.
Pádhye, Dattátraya Keshav	...R.C.
Paránjapye, Hari Krishna	... D.
Patel, Chunilál Kákubhái	...G.C.
Patel, Dhanjisháh Edalji...	E. & B.C.
Patvardhan, Dámodar Ganesh	... E.
Patvardhan, Vásudev Vithal	F.G.A.
Pense, Dattátraya Rangnáth	... D.
Risvádkar, Shivrám Keshav	... D.
Sahasrabudhe, Bápu Ganesh	...R.C.
Sahasrabudhe, Trimbak Sakhárám	... D.
Seth, Lálbhái Dalpatbhái	... G.
Seth, Vithaldás Bhagvandás	St.X.
Sethná, Rastamji Aspandiárji	... D.
Shendre, Vishnu Náráyan	... D.
Sohoni, Krishnáji Vishnu...	... D.
Sule, Bálkrishna Govind	... E.
Tárápurválá, Ratanji Jivanji	... E.
Tripáthi, Tansukhrám Mansukhrám	... E.
Vaishnav, Jayaprasád Hariprasád	...B.C.
Vakil, Jametrám Jivanrám	... E.
Vángikar, Annáji Ganesh	... D.
Vasu, Lakhimal Aidás	... E.
Vyás, Jatáshankar Dayárám	...G.C.
Wádiá, Dosábhái Frámji	St.X.

1884.

Second Class.

Agáskar, Bálkrishna Vináyak	St.X.
Ambegávkar, Ganesh Balvant	.. D.
Apte, Hari Sadáshiv	... E.
Banáji, Rastamji Ratanji...	St.X.
Bhedvár, Dhanjisháh Pestanji	... E.
Bijápurkar, Vishnu Govind	...R.C.
Desái, Govindbhái Háthibhái	... E.
Ferreira, Dominic Joseph	St.X.
Gát, Ganesh Váman	... D.
Gháte, Gangádhar Náráyan	... D.
Godbole, Vináyak Appáji	... D.
Háte, Gajánan Harichandra	St.X.
Hydari, Muhámand Akbar Nazarálli	St.X.
Joshi, Bháskar Vishnu	... D.

Kále, Govind Vithal	F.G.A.
Kátrak, Dádábhái Hormasji	St. X.
Kehimkar, Abraham Aaron	E.
Koyáji, Sorábji Nasarvánji	E.
Lájmi, Venkat Anandráo	F.G.A.
Lálá, Chandirám Giánchand	F.
Lálváni, Kundanmal Manghirsing	E.
Limaye, Lakshuman Náráyan	D.
Makávaná, Hirálál Mulji	F.G.A.
Mánkar, Shámráo Dinánáth	St. X.
Mehtá, Manu Nandshankar	E.
Mehtá, Márkand Nandshankar	E.
Misquitta, Gabriel Hyacinth	St. X.
Mullá, Dinsháh Fardunji	E.
Narimán, Sorábji Kharshedji	E.
Nilkanth, Raman Mahipatrám	...G.C.
Pandit, Krishnáji Náráyan	...R.C.
Pávri, Navroji Pálanji	St. X.
Rájvade, Vishvanáth Káshináth	D. & E.
Raymond, Edward	St. X.
Reporter, Pirozeshah Edalji	St. X.
Samarth, Náráyan Mádhav	... D.
Screwválá, Kharshedji Hormasji	St. X.
Sethná, Nasarvánji Dhanjibhái	St. X.
Welinkar, Náráyan Gunáji	... E.

Pass.

Agáshe, Sakhárám Sadáshiv	F.G.A.
Aneráo, Govind Balvant...	...G.C.
Bade, Rámkrishna Nilkanth	D.
Baindur, Bhavánishankar Subráo	E.
Bajáj, Manchhárám Gordhandás	...B.C.
Bápat, Keshav Sakhárám	D.
Bápat, Rámchandra Vishnu	D
Barve, Váman Náráyan	D.
Báthá, Jehángier Dinsháh	E.
Báthená, Kharshedji Frámji	St. X.
Bátliboi, Ardesir Frámji	St. X.
Belsaré, Khandubhái Bhikáji	F.G.A.
Bendre, Jayarám Atmárám	E.
Bhat, Manchhárám Mayárám	...B.C.
Bhide, Náráyan Vishnu	D.
Bhide, Vásudev Trimbak...	...R.C.
Bidi, Krishnáji Kamalo	...R.C.
Billimoriá, Nánábhái Mancherji	E.
Bobade, Bálkrishna Ramákánt	D.
Borkar, Yashvant Bálappá	E.
Sherikar, Daniel Abraham	D.

Dadiset, Nasarvánji Jamshedji ...	St. X.
Dalál, Hirjibhái Kávasji...	... E.
Dalál, Káshidás Nárandás	... E.
Dallas, Barjorji Sorábji	... E.
Dalvi, Anant Náráyan	... E.
DeQuadros, Alfred Victor	St. X.
Desái, Ambálál Dayálji	...G.C. & B.C.
Desái, Durlabji Ranchhodji	...B.C.
Desái, Khandubhái Lallubhái	...B.C.
Deshmukh, Govind Sakhárám	... E.
Deshpánde, Váman Ganesh	...R.C.
Dev, Hari Shrikrishna	... D.
Divechá, Jijibhái Ardesir	... E.
Divechá, Navroji Ratanji	... E.
Dhekne, Shridhar Lakshuman	... D.
Doctor, Frámji Pestanji	St. X.
Doshi, Nánchand Bechar...	... E.
Dubásh, Mervánji Pestanji	St. X.
Dubásh, Sorábji Edalji	... E.
Ekhe, Yádav Chimnáji	... D.
Fojdár, Motilál Tribhovandás	... E.
Gáikvár, Khanderáo Appásáheb	...R.C.
Gházekhá, Rangnáth Shambhunáth	...G.C.
Ghodá, Sadáshankar Mayáshankar	...B.C.
Godbole, Dinkar Sadáshiv	.. D.
Godbole, Keshav Ráoji	... D.
Gogte, Raghunáth Bhikáji	... E.
Gupte, Lakshuman Appáji	... D.
Hardikar, Datto Krishna...	... D.
Hungund, Krishnáji Shrinivás	...R.C.
Jávadekar, Ganesh Váman	... D.
Kaikini, Shankar Krishnayá	F.G.A.
Kángá, Edalji Rastamji	... E.
Kaniá, Jekisandás Jethábhái	... E.
Káprekar, Náráyan Bhikáji	... E.
Karkariá, Rastamji Pestanji	St.X.
Kárkhánis, Rájárám Sadáshiv	...B.C.
Kasumbgár, Vadilál Nathubhái...	...G.C.
Khádilkar, Rámchandra Krishna	...R.C.
Khándekar, Bháskar Yadneshvar	F.G.A.
Kharás, Dosábhái Bejanji	... E.
Koppikar, Pándurang Timáppá	... E.
Kotvál, Dhanjisháh Pestanji	... E.
Kshirságar, Baburáo Káshináth	... E.
Kulhali, Hanmant Krishna	...R.C.
Lálkáká, Kaikhorsu Kharshedji...	...G.C.
Lálváni, Táráchand Alimchand	... E.
Lele, Raghunáth Hari	... D.

Limbálkar, Gunájirao Rájobá ... ...B.C.
Mádan, Ardesir Hormasji ... . E.
Málvankar Náráyan Káshináth .. .. F.G.A.
Manerikar, Balvant Rámkrishna .. . . E.
Mansukháni, Vádhumal Udhárám ... ... E.
Maráthe, Hari Antáji ... ... D.
Maráthe, Krishnáji Dhonddev ....R.C.
Maráthe, Rámchandra Náráyan... ... ... D.
Master, Ratanji Dosábhái ... ... St.X.
Mehervaid, Jehángier Mánikji ... ... F.G.A.
Mehtá, Bápuji Rastamji ... ... E.
Mehtá, Chamanlál Girdharlál ... . G.C.
Mehtá, Manmukh Krishnamukh ... ... E.
Mehtá, Partábrái Vajeshankar ... ... E.
Mistri, Dhanjibhái Pálanji ... ... E.
Mistri, Jamshedji Pestanji ... ... St.X.
Modi, Anupchand Jagjivan ... ... E.
Mohile, Ganpat Bháskar ... ... E.
Nádkarni, Rámchandra Hanmant ... ... St.X.
Náik, Pándurang Bhikáji ... ... D.
Nánávati, Bechardás Kasturchand ... ...G.C.
Nánávati, Hoshangsháh Phirozesháh ... ... E.
Nulkar, Atmárám Krishna ... ... E.
Ojá, Asandás Tejbhándás... ... ... E.
Oka, Mal ádev Káshináth ... ... D.
Oka, Váman Báláji ... ... E.
Padamji, Bamanji Dorábji ... ... D.
Pandit, Náráyan Bháskar ... ...R.C.
Pánse, Náráyan Sakhárám ... ... D.
Párakh, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... St.X.
Patel, Behrámji Ratanji ... ... E.
Patel, Jamshedji Pestanji ... ... St.X.
Patel, Sorábji Rastamji ... ... F.G.A.
Patvardhan, Náráyan Ganesh ... ... E.
Patvardhan, V. S. ... ... D.
Patvári, Ranchordás Vandrávandás ... ... E.
Phalke, Shivrám Govind... ... ... F.G.A.
Sabnavis, Gangárám Atmárám ... ... E.
Sáne, Ganesh Bháskar ... ... E.
Sáne, Rámchandra Balvant ... . F.G.A.
Saranjáme, Náráyan Balvant ... . D.
Shrikhande, Govind Vináyak ... ... R.C.
Sutáriá, Kávasji Mánikji... ... ... St.X.
Talpade, Náráyan Bápuji ... ... F.G.A.
Talvalkar, Hari Bálkrishna ... . E.
Tembe, Anant Dámodar ... ... D.
Thákore, Kalliánrái Keshavlál ... ...G.C.
Tipnis, Váman Rámchandra .. .. E.

Trivedi, Chhaganlál Shambhulál ... . E.
Upádhye, Káshináth Vishnu ... ... E.
Vakil, Chunilál Harilál ... ... E.
Vakil, Hardevrám Nánábhái ... ... E.
Vakil, Mahásukhrám Mánekrám ... ... F.G.A.
Veláskar, Shámráo Bápuji ... ... F.G.A.
Vorá, Jayachand Morárji... ... ... St.X.
Vorá, Maganlál Lakshmishankar ... ...B.C.

UNDERGRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

1864.

Second Division.

DaCunha, Joseph Gerson... ... ... G.
Gomes, Antonio Simplicio ... . G.

1872.

Second Division.

Bennet, Bejanji Pestanji ... ... G.
Coutinho, Joaquim Vicente ... ... G.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra ... ... G.

1873.

Second Division.

Khámbátá, Hiráji Jehángier ... ... G.

1874.

Second Division.

Alvares, Nicolao Santanna ... ... G.
DaSilva, Pascoal Manoel ... ... G.
Koyáji, Behrámji Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Mulán, Sorábji Pálanji ... ... G.

1875.

Second Division.

Dámlá, Edalji Mánikji ... ... G.
DeLima, Jose Turtulliano ... ... G.
Doctor, Hormasji Behrámji .. .. G.
Ghándhi, Dámodardás Dharamdás ... ... G.
Kángá, Jamshedji Kharshedji ... . G.

1876.

Second Division.

Contractor, Hormasji Navroji ... . G.
Dastur, Jámásji Sorábji ... ... G.
Forbes, Edalji Behrámji ... ... G.
Hakim, Hormasji Mervánji ... ... G.
Nánávati, Jamnádás Premchand ... ... G.
Pesikáká, Hormasji Dosábhái ... ... G.
Punáválá, Edalji Sorábji ... ... G.

1877.

Second Division.

Hakim, Phirozesháh Mervánji ... ... G.
Modi, Nánábhái Kuvarji ... ... G.

1878.

Second Division.

Colaço, Joseph ... ... G.
Dáruválá, Hormasji Sorábji ... ... G.
Pinto, Diogo John... ... ... G.
Sukhiá, Jehángier Kharshedji ... ... G.

1879.

First Division.

Sángle, Davlat Máruti ... ... G.

Second Division.

Abádán, Sorábji Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Amariá, Frámji Mánikji .. .. G.
Bábre, Sakhárám Rághobá ... ... G.
Dubásh, Jehángier Bamanji ... ... G.
Fernandez, Ambrozio Feleciano... ... ... G.
Jones, Maurice F. .. .. G.
Luis, Daniel Conceição ... . G.
Sethná, Ardesir Hormasji ... ... G.

1881.

Second Division.

Hall, Robert John Draper ... ... G.
Kharás, Kávasji Jehángier ... ... G.
Mehtá, Mahipatrám Govindrám ... ... G.
Pednekar, Krishna Sakhárám ... ... G.

1882.

Second Division.

Anklesariá, Bamanshâh Kharshedji	G.
Bhedvár, Pálanji Pestanji	G.
Dastur, Hormasji Behrámji	G.
Dave, Sevaklál Máneklál	G.
DeSouza, F. V. Albino	G.
Dhru, Hirálál Máneklál	G.
Faria, Franzoni Antonio	G.
Gokhale, Krishnáji Trimbakráo	G.
Mándviválá, Fakirji Kávasji	G.
Mantri, Dádobá Janárdan	G.
Masáni, Mervánji Dádábhái	G.
Nivásarkar, Krishnáji Govind	G.
Pereira, Nicholas Francis	G.
Pinto, Viriato João	G.
Trivedi, Mulshankar Dámodardás	G.

1883.

First Division.

Joshi, Khushaldás Karsanji	G.
Karandikar, Venkatesh Balvant	G.
Khojá, Ismáil Ján Muhámmad	G.
Mistri, Mancherji Jámáspji	G.
Modi, Maganlál Motirám	G.
Salgar, Vithal Annáji	G.
Saraiyá, Chunilál Dharamdás	G.

Second Division.

Anklesariá, Dhanjishâh Edalji	G.
DaCosta, Francis Xavier	G.
Dáruválá, Sorábji Jamshedji	G.
Dávadá, Purshottam Náranji	G.
Dávar, Frámroz Shávakshâh	G.
DeCunha, George Frederick	G.
DaGama, Mirabeau Laplace Francis	G.
DePereira, Antonio Jervis	G.
DeSouza, Joseph	G.
Dias, E. X.	G.
Gangárámáni, Táráchand Jairámdás	G.
Gonsalves, Gabriel F.	G.
Kámadin, Jamshedji Fardunji	G.

Kápadiá, Fardunji Sorábji ... ... G.
Kápadiá, Sorábji Frámji ... ... G.
Khambátá, Bápuji Navroji ... ... G.
Kher, Ganesh Vishnu ... ... G.
Kotháválá, Dorábsháh Edalji ... ... G.
Master, Chhabildás Tribhuvandás ... ... G.
Mehtá, Dhanjibhái Hormasji ... ... G.
Mehtá, Sorábji Kharshedji ... ... G.
Mehtá, Vithaldás Narbherám ... ... G.
Modi, Ratansháh Mánikji ... ... G.
Movdáválá, Dárásháh Jamshedji ... ... G.
Mudholkar, Rámchandra Narsinh ... ... G.
Mudliar, Sanmukh Venkatáchelam ... ... G.
Pandiá, Kapilvantrám Narbherám ... ... G.
Patel, Dosábhái Kávasji ... ... G.
Pochkhánáválá, Behrámji Sorábji ... ... G.
Richardson, Henry William Webbe ... ... G.
Táráchand, Sorábji Kharshedji ... ... G.
Tátá, Dhanjibhái Rastamji ... ... G.
Tolat, Chandulál Gulábdás ... ... G.

1884.

(UNDER OLD RULES.)

First Division.

Kalliánválá, Navroji Kávasji ... ... G.
Másiná, Hormasji Mánikji ... ... G.

Second Division.

Bakshi, Hormasji Dhanjibhái ... ... G.
Bharuchá, Shápurji Dosábhái ... ... G.
Bhogte, Bápuji Dhondshet ... ... G.
Bisni, Fardunji Nasarvánji ... . G.
Boyce, Kharshedji Pestanji ... ... G.
Dádimáster, Rastamji Ardesir ... ... G.
Dalál, Chunilál Fakirbhái ... ... G.
Diván, Vajerám Sákerrám ... . G.
Ferreira, F. Xavier ... ... G.
Gilder, Frámji Jivanji ... ... G.
Káne, Káshináth Váman ... ... G.
Kángá, Mancherji Kávasji ... ... G.
Khoté, Dvárkánáth Rámnáth ... ... G.
Kirloskar, Vishnu Rámchandra ... ... G.
Lákdáválá, Navroji Mancherji ... ... G.
Lukmáni, Badrudin Abdulkarim ... ... G.

Mehtá, Pránjivan Jagjivan... ... ... G.
Sirur, Ganpat Annáppá ... ... G.

(UNDER NEW RULES.)

Second Class.

Bharuchá, Dorábji Hormasji ... ... G.
Bharuchá, Kávasji Pestanji ... ... G.
Chitnis, Gopináth Chintáman .. .. G.
Commissariatválá, Jehángier Kharshedji... ... ... G.
Contractor, Ardesir Dhanjisháh ... ... G.
Doctor, Kaikhosru Dhanjisháh ... ... G.
Hyams, Abraham S.... ... ... G.
Modi, Edalji Mánikji ... ... G.
Patel, Dáyábhái Narottamdás .. .. G.
Svámi, P. J. .. .. G.
Ward, Samuel Thomas Festus ... ... G.
Whitcombe, Ernest Robert .. .. G.

UNDERGRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1866.

Second Division.

Dátár, Náro Govind ... ... P.E.

... 1868.

Second Division.

Mehtá, Venishankar Govindrám ... ... P.E.
Shirgávkar, Báláji Náráyan ... ... P.E.

1869.

Second Division.

Bhat, Moreshvar Náráyan ... . P.E.
Soman, Ganesh Náráyan ... ... P.E.

1870.

Second Division.

Gupte, Pándurang Gopál ... ... P.E.
Jámbhekar, Balvant Govind ... ... P.E.
Narimán, Gustádji Dorábji... ... ... P.E.
Támbe, Rámchandra Balvant ... . P.E.

1871.

Second Division.

Bhátavadekar, Vináyak Krishna ... ... P.E.
Chavbal, Káshináth Dámodar ... ... P.E.
Mhaiskar, Gopál Raghunáth ... ... P.E.
Mulekar, Vishnu Sadáshiv ... ... P.E.
Varlikar, Mahádev Janárdan ... ... P.E.

1872.

First Division.

Macnee, Henry Charles ... ... P.E.

Second Division.

Bhándárkar, Ráoji Ganesh ... ... P.E.
Nárgir, Shankar Bisto ... ... P.E.
Whittell, Charles ... ... P.E.

1873.

First Division.

Page, Hastings Montague ... ... P.E.
Párikh, Javerdás Bhogidás ... ... P.E.
Sohoni, Vásudev Sadáshiv ... ... P.E.

Second Division.

Kolatkar, Sitárám Vásudev ... ... P.E
Tarkhadkar, Vithal Rághobá ... . P.E.

1874.

Second Division.

Barve, Pándurang Sakhárám ... ... P.E.
Bhosekar, Lakshuman Pándurang ... ... P.E.
Mánde, Venkatesh Bápuráo ... . P.E.
Mehendale, Pándurang Káshináth ... .. . P.E.
Oka, Vináyak Anant ... ... P.E.
Thákur, Atmárám Sadáshiv ... ... P.E.

1875.

First Division.

Barve, Náráyan Vishnu ... ... P.E.
Lele, Trimbak Balvant ... ... P.E.
Savage, Thomas ... ... P.E.

Second Division.

Bhágvat, Rámchandra Ganesh ... ... P.E.
Joshi, Anáji Anant ... ... P.E.
Káthavaté, Narhar Vishnu ... ... P.E.
Mehtá, Lallubhái Govandás ... ... P.E.

1876.

First Division.

Cousens, Henry ... ... P.E.
Deshpánde, Sitárám Keshav ... ... P.E.
Gokhale, Vináyak Hari ... ... P.E.

Second Division.

Hemson, Reginald John ... . P.E.
Párkhe, Eknáth Yashvant ... ... P.E.

1877

Pass.

Chelá, Chunilál Khubchand ... ... P.E.
Dalál, Pránjivan Parbhudás ... ... P.E.
Majmudár, Dipakrám Navratrám ... ... P.E.
Munshi, Dádábhái Kharshedji ... . P.E.

1878.

Second Class.

Karmule, Vishńu Anant ... ... P.E.

Pass.

Ashirkar, Lakshuman Mahipat .. .. P.E.
Lohár, Máruti Hari ... . P.E.
Mádan, Edalji Hormasji ... . P.E.
Thatte, Bhálchandra Chintáman ... ... P.E.

1879.

First Class.

Hatyangdikar, Santáppá Santáyá ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Desái, Khusháldás Revádás .. .. P.E.
Gidváni, Ayedás Izatrám ... . P.E.
Goie, Vishnu Vithal ... ... P.E.
O'Sullivan, James John ... ... P.E.

Pass.

Bhaválkar, Balvant Keshav	P.E.
Dhurandhar, Rámchandra Vishvanáth	P.E.
Shirurkar, Shántmurti Annáppá	P.E.
Tádiválá. Ardesir Hormasji	P.E.
Tipnis, Ganesh Khanderáo...	P.E.

1880.

Second Class.

Gokhale, Gangádhar Sadáshiv	C.Sc.
Mansukháni, Hemandás Tejumal	C Sc.
Patel, Ardesir Kávasji	C.Sc.

Pass.

Abhyánkar, Pándurang Vishnu	C.Sc.
Abhyánkar, Váman Vishnu...	C.Sc.
Apte, Gangádhar Ballál	C.Sc.
Carvalho, Rudolph	C.Sc.
Dastur, Peshutan Hormasji	C.Sc.
Deshpánde, Balvant Ganesh	C.Sc.
Divechá, Vanmáli Mulji	C.Sc.
Kunte, Vásudev Keshav	C.Sc.

1881.

Second Class.

Anandatirtha Ráo, Mádhav Ráo	C.Sc.
Joshi, Narso Govind...	C.Sc.
Thánáválá, Ardesir Nasarvánji	C.Sc.

Pass.

Billimoriá, Jehángier Mancherji	C.Sc.
Joshi, Krishnáji Vishnu	C.Sc.
Sátáráválá, Nánábhái Dádábhái	C.Sc.

1882.

Pass.

Budhbhatti, Keshavji Shámji	C.Sc.
Dhekne, Káshináth Dámodar	C.Sc.
Kirtane, Bhagvant Sakhárám	C.Sc.
Párekh, Bechardás Chhaganlál	C.Sc.
Vaidya, Dattu Bálkrishna	C.Sc.

1883.

Second Class.

Chakravarti, C. ... ... C.Sc.
Dhume, Bálkrishna Váman ... . C.Sc.
Dole, Mahádev Yashvant ... ... C.Sc.
Mhaskar, Mánkeshvar Gopál ... . C.Sc.
Subbaráo, Basavapatna ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Challáváru, Rámayá Sambhayá ... ... C.Sc.
Jálnápurkar, Vináyak Rámchandra ... ... C.Sc.
Kinkhábválá, Chhaganlál Govindlál ... . C.Sc.
Mehtá, Chunilál Jethábhái ... ... C.Sc.
Mehtá, Gokaldás Rájpál ... ... C.Sc.
Oza, Ratishankar Girjáshankar ... ... C.Sc.
Vakil, Ardesir Kávasji ... ... C.Sc.

1884.

First Class.

Karpur, Shrinivásráo S. ... ... C.Sc.
Wágle, Krishnáji Balvant ... ... C.Sc.

Second Class.

Bindiganule, Bangalore Garudáchárya ... ... C.Sc.
Baptista, Joseph ... ... C Sc.
Chitalé, Vithal Vishnu ... ... C.Sc.
Dalál, Bhagvándás, Harkisandás ... ... C Sc.
Deshpánde, Dámodar P. ... ... C.Sc.
Grogan,, H. J. L. ... ... C.Sc.
Nagarkar, Lakshman Dáji ... ... C.Sc.
Nerurkar, Báburáo Yashvant ... ... C.Sc.
Patel, Chhotálál Káshibhái ... ... C.Sc.
Robinson, A. C. ... ... C.Sc.
Tudball, C. ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Nonaminákar, Venkatarám Rámasvámi Ayengar ... C.Sc.
Badhe, Jagannáth Ganesh ... ... C.Sc.
Bhágvat, Shivrám Káshináth ... ... C.Sc.
Edavanakar, Lakshuman Vithobá ... . C.Sc.
Gadre, Ganesh Váman ... ... C.Sc.
Junre, Govind Ganesh ... ... C.Sc.
Kulkarni, Appáji Rámchandra ... ... C.Sc.
Lele, Hari Vishnu .. .. C.Sc.
Maráthe, Govind Krishna ... ... C.Sc.
Navaratna, Rámráo ... ... C.Sc.
Ponnappá, Kongatti ... ... C.Sc.
Sáthe, Bálkrishna Moreshvar ... . C.Sc.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1884.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
1	Bhándárkar, Vithal Sitárám	E. S.
2	Kulkarni, Váman Báji	R.
3	Misquitto, Ignatius	St. M.
4	Chándorkar, Ganesh Lakshuman ..	E. S.
5	Gokhale, Vishnu Bálambhat	P. N.
6	Mulgávkar, Ganpatráo Shivrám	St. M.
7	Gomes, Manoel Xavier	St. M.
	Támháne, Ganesh Yashvant	B. Pro
9	Páthare, Krishnaráo Harichandra	E. S.
10	Sontake, Datto Dámodar	R.
11	Bodas, Mahádev Rájárám	E. S.
	Máchve, Rámchandra Gopál	Dhu.
13	Amalnerkar, Tukárám Rámchandra	Dhu.
14	Sanjáná, Hormasji Jamshedji	F.
15	Madgávkar, Govind Dinánáth	St. M.
16	Hamilton, John	St. M.
17	Godbole, Parshurám Ráoji	N. E.
18	Moylan, Edmund Cannon	Bis.
19	Kalliánpurkar, Vishveshvar Venkatesh ...	E. S.
20	Kotak, Nárandás Shivji	E. S.
21	Gobdole, Vináyak Janárdan	Ah
22	Anklesariá, Dhanjisháh Themurás	St. M
	Khán, Mancherji Frámji	St. M.
24	Belvalkar, Hari Sadáshiv	Rat.
25	Lele, Ganesh Antáji	Rat.
26	Samel, Pandharináth Sadánand	E. S.
27	Khárkar, Váman Trimbak	B. T.
28	Phansalkar, Shridhar Raghunáth	Sho.
29	Bhágvat, Purshottam Balvant	P.
30	Merchant, Amidás Karsandas	E. S.
31	Joglekar, Shridhar Rámchandra	P.
32	Bramhe, Govind Bahirav	N. E.
33	Dáruválá, Kávasji Dosábhái	Kát.
	Ugrankar, Rámráo Lakshuman	F. G. A.
35	Agáshe, Vináyak Trimbak	Ah.
36	Athalye, Madhusudan Vásudev	P. T.
	Kále, Krishnáji Rámchandra	R.
	Kothare, Dhákji Dádáji	F. G. A
39	Fernandes, Salvadore	K.
	Windsor, Charles...	St. M.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
41	Potdár, Váman Moreshvar	N. E.
42	Pátel, Ráoji Bháilál	B. S.
43	Mehtá, Jivanchand Uttamchand	Su.
44	Mehtá, Motirám Surbhái...	Su.
45	Dáte, Sadáshiv Manohar	N. E.
46	Vinekar, Shántárám Náráyan	E. S.
47	Deshpánde, Balvant Bábáji	Ah. M.
48	Desái, Champaklál Manilál	Bh.
	Digriá, Navroji Rastamji	F.
	Kohiyár, Kharshedji Ratanshán	E. S.
51	Kunte, Dámodar Hari	N. S.
52	Avásiá, Dhanjishán Nasarvánji...	Sir J.
	Bámji, Hormasji Edalji	St. M.
	Mehtá, Jivábhái Bhikábhái, ...	F. G. A.
55	Gándhi, Chotálál Kálidás	P. T.
56	Lalit, Bhikáji Gopál	P. & P. T.
57	Mehtá, Hormasji Behrámji	Sir J.
	Mehtá, Mansukrám Manirám	Su.
59	Dalál, Jesing Thákarsi	B. S.
	Velankar, Shrikrishna Gunáji	St. M.
61	Acháraj, Harjivan Achalji	N. W.
62	Ribeiro, Vincent Paul	St. M.
63	Limaye, Krishnáji Govind	N. E.
64	Baird, James Joseph William	G.K.& Bis.
65	Trivedi, Keshavlal Girdharbhái	Ah. M.
66	Mehtá, Mávji Kánji	Alf. B.
	Moghe, Sádáshiv Náráyan	E. S.
68	Kerkar, Váman Rámchandra	Sáv. H.
	Kshirságar, Nilkanth Krishna	E. S.
70	Mall, Lálbhái Gopáldás	Su.
71	Lauder, Charles William	St. M.
72	Pátel, Chhotálál Bábarbhái	N.
73	Nátu, Janárdan Keshav...	S.
74	Munshi, Mádhavrám Motirám	E. S.
75	Melag, Rangnáth Bápuji	St. M. & P. T.
76	Miles, George Roslyn	Bis.
77	Bárháte, Eknáth Tukárám	Am.
	Kulkarni, Râmchandra Raghunáth	B.
79	Kulkarni, Rámkrishna Bhikáji	P. T.
80	Hayagriva, Gajánan Náráyan	F. G. A.
81	Karandikar, Keshav Vásudev	S.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
82	Raghubersinh Duniásinh	Am.
	Rele, Chintámani Atmárám	E. S.
84	Kotvál, Bálkrishna Rámchandra	B. T.
85	Pathán, Saifudin Lálkhán	Am.
86	Nánávati, Hariprasád Kripárám	B. K.
87	Mehtá, Pánáchand Jeychand	Bh.
	Modak, Mahádev Hari	N. E.
91	Párikh, Chimanlál Nánábhái	A.
	Udgatti, Guddo Mukund	B.
	Mehtá, Maganlál Pránubhái	Su.
92	Agáshe, Ganesh Krishna	R.
	Gadre, Shankar Káshináth	Rat.
	Mehtá, Nasarvánji Edalji	E. S.
95	Párekh, Mangaldás Girdhardás...	P. T.
96	Gokhale, Krishnáji Keshav	N. E.
	Mahále, Krishnaráo Náráyan	F. G. A.
98	Karandikar, Rámchandra Balvant	E. S.
	Keni, Vishnu Atmárám	R. M.
	Sardesái, Govind Sakhárám	Rat.
101	Misquitto, John	St. M.
102	Gokhale, Keshav Náráyan	N. E.
103	Mehtá, Nandsukharám Ambarishrám ..	Su.
	Mehtá, Navnitrái Náráyanbhái	N.
	Trilokekar, Sundar Vishvanáth	E. S.
106	Buch, Mohanlál Rangildás	N. W.
107	Vaidya, Bápu Krishna	S.
108	Bahádurji, Jamshedjl Nasarvánji	St. M.
	Machhar, Harirám Mádhavji	Alf. B
	MacDonald, James Haldare	Sc.
	Munshi, Hirálál Mansukhlál	Su.
112	Atmárám-Bhukhanválá, Matubhái Karsanbhái,	Su.
113	Sahasrabudhe, Rámchandra Dámodar... ...	N. E.
114	Lavalekar, Vináyak Hanmant	N. E.
	Pitt, Jessie Elizabeth	St. M.
	Varde, Dinkar Sakhárám	E. S.
117	Chavghule, Krishnáji Govind	N. S.
	Khadikar, Sadáshiv Balvant	N. S.
119	Joshi, Vásudev Balvant...	F. G. A.
120	Mhaskar, Yashvant Chintáman	St. M.
121	Ahujá, Sundardás Hasrám	Sh.
122	Soni, Girdharlál Purshottam	P. T.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
123	Phadke, Sitárám Mahádev	N. P.
124	Achárya, Shrikrishna Mahádev	E. S.
125	Ezekiel, John	C. S.
	Master, Hormasji Sorábji	Sir. J.
	Sálvi, Shivrám Dájiráo	Rat.
128	Bhat, Manishankar Ratnaji	Kát.
	Deshpánde, Govind Vishvanáth . . .	Ak.
132	Kshirságar, Dámodar Náráyan...	Ah.
	Phadnis, Subbáji Sheshgir	B.
	Ghándi, Ratanji Behrámji	E. S.
	Trivedi, Mádhavlál Shambhulál	E. S.
134	Joshi, Ganesh Nilkanth	P. & Rat.
	Khare, Váman Sakhárám	P.
137	Sávardekar, Sadáshiv Náráyan	R.
138	Bharuchá, Rastamji Phirozsháh	P.
139	Taláti, Gokaldás Dvárkádás	N. & P. T.
	Padgávkar, Vithal Atmárám	E. S.
	Vimádalál, Jehángier Jamshedji	Sir C.
141	Ghodi, Keshavlal Murlidhar	E. S.
	Godbole, Bháskar Bhikáji	Sho
	Heblekar, Krishna Rámchandra	K.
144	Desái, Ishvarlál Ambárám	A. & P. T.
145	Godbole, Vithal Vishnu	N. E.
	Mehtá, Girdharlál Harilál -	A
147	Patvardhan, Mádhavráo Krishnaráo	Su. M.
148	Dave, Harihar Bhánushankar	Su.
	Kalliánpurkar, Lakshman Gopállayá	F. G. A.
	Mahálakshmiválá, Jamshedji Dhanjibhái ..	B. H.
	Reshamválá, Bháidás Itchhárám	Su.
152	Kotak, Samuel Nanji	P. M.
153	Bátliválá, Nasarvánji Edalji	B. Pro.
	Gogte, Dattátraya Ganesh	N. E.
	Sapre, Rájárám Sadáshiv	F. G. A.
156	Jayakar, Náráyan Gajánan	E. S.
157	Shukla, Jivanlál Mohanlál	A.
158	Gazdar, Manchersháh Kávasji	B. Pro.
	Sáher, Kharshedji Navroji	E. S.
160	Modak, Sumitra Rámkrishna	Ah. M.
	Moholkar, Rangaráo Náráyan	Ak.
	Poredi, Rámchandra Shiváji	P.
163	Kálápesi, Dinsháh Mánikji	B. Pro.
164	Mudliar, Vajravelu Munusvámi	N. E. D.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Desái, Shambhudhar Lakshmanji	A & P T.
165	Mistri, Kharshedji Jivanji ..	B. Pro.
	Mistri, Rastamji Hormasji ...	Sir J.
	Oka, Bálkrishna Rámchandra ...	N. E.
169	Kirtane, Yashvant Váman	B S.
	Phadke, Náráyan Khanderáo ...	Ak.
	Agáshe, Náráyan Krishna ...	R.
	Lám, Bápuji, Barjorji	F.
171	Mehtá, Shápurji Mánikji . ..	E. S.
	Munshi, Rastamji Bamanji	E. S.
	Nagarkar, Purshottam Keshav . .	P.
	Sutáriá, Máneklál Chunilál . .	Su.
177	Káthavate, Nágesh Abáji . .	E. S.
	Mountválá, Ardesir Hormasji . .	Ch.
179	Chikarmáne, Rámráo Shantáyá	F. G. A.
180	Joshi, Trimbak Ráoji	P. & P T.
181	Gádgil, Rámchandra Vishvanáth .	N. E
182	Ránáde, Vináyak Vishnu	N. E.
	Bámji, Kaikhosru Edalji .	St. M.
183	Majmundár, Jatanlál Venilál	N.W.&P T.
	Pátel, Sánkalchand Ravichand	A.
186	Gángal, Krishnáji Trimbak .	N. E.
187	Ayreton, Rastamji Dhanjibhái . ..	E. S.
	Gogte, Shridhar Bálkrishna . .	P.
189	Oka, Govind Bháskar	N. E.
190	Nene, Lakshuman Sadáshiv	N. E.
191	Oza, Harilál Chhaganlál ..	Bh.
	Bodhijá, Sirumal Khushirám .	H.
192	Pádhye, Dattátraya Sadashiv . ..	Rat.
	Rájádhaksha, Sajabá Yashvant .	F Ch. M.
	Ruválá, Máneklál Pránjivandás ... •	Su.
196	Sáthe, Govind Nilkanth . .	P.
	Chitnis, Balvant Sitárám ..	R.
197	Gokhale, Shridhar Balvant	Am.
	Koyá, Trikamji Jádavji ..	N. W.
	Atmárám-Bhukhanválá, Jagubhái Karsan-	Su.
200	bhái.	
	Phansalkar, Ganesh Ballál	S.
	Desái, Veniprasád Himatrám	E. S.
202	Kukade, Malan Sháhuráo	Am S
	Traill, Edith Julia	St. M. P.
205	Hátariá, Dinsháh Kávasji ...	Sir J.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
206	Trilokekar, Rámchandra Atmárám	E. S.
207	Desái Behrámji Barjorji	Sir C.
	Mistri, Jehángier Mánikji	B. H.
209	Desái, Dayábhái Ranchhodji	Su.
	Kotháre, Gajánan Dvárkánáth	E. S.
	Yavalekar, Vishvanáth Sadáshiv	N. E.
212	Abhyankar, Rámchandra Vishnu	P.
	Al-Aidrus, Syed Abubákar	Su.
	Cazalet, Amy	St. P. G.
	Dádáchanji, Ratansháh Karsháshji	B. S.
	Mistri, Jehángier Adarji	E. S.
217	Motáfrámná,, Jamshedji Pálanji	B. S.
218	Báná, Hormasji Kharshedji	E. S.
	Jalihál, Krishnáji Rangaráo	B.
	Kudalkar, Bháskar Ramchandra	Sáv.
	Ránáde, Náráyan Balvant	P.
222	Choghá, Methárám Sujansing	Sh.
	Dave, Káshirám Shevakrám	P. T.
	Pátharkar, Rangnáth Ráoji	B. S.
225	Kulkarni, Hari Ganesh	R.
226	Corkery, Charles M. M.	Pan. S.
227	Barnard, Mary	J. C.
	Hunt, Matilda	G. K.
	Thánáválá, Jehánbaksh Rastamji	F.
231	Trilokekar, Lakshuman Atmárám	F. G. A.
	Gorakshkar, Ganpatráo Krishnaráo	E. S.
232	Kelkar, Vásudev Vithal	F. G. A.
	Korgávkar, Vináyak Mahádev	F. G. A.
	Pahalájáni, Bhojsing Garudinmal	Sh.
	Simmonds, Ernest B.	Sc.
236	Sealy, Hugh Orr Ferns	C. S.
	Vaishnav, Lábhshankar Lakshmidás	B. K.
238	Ellis, Hilda	St. P. G.
	Ketkar, Pándurang Bálkrishna	P. T.
	Majmundár, Madhusudanlál Ratanlál ...	Su.
	Nánávati, Himatlál Jamnádás	A. & P. T.
242	Kápadiá, Maganlál Tápidás	Su.
	Kenghe, Mártand Jayarám	N. S.
244	Mulgávkar, Vithal Bhikáji	St. M.
245	Pandit, Vishnu Balvant	N. E.
246	Bhadakamkar, Náráyan Mahádev	R.
	Methá, Bhánji Visrám	F.
	Shroff, Premábhái Jaichand	A.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
249	Dáni, Malhár Narhar	N.S.& P.T.
250	Deshmukh, Dámodar Krishna	E. S.
	Jasáni, Mulchand Devshi	Kát.
	Methá, Shápurji Dádábhái	F.
	Mhálas, Shankar Raghunáth	Dhu.
	Shroff, Chimanlál Nagindás	A
255	Thákur, Tukárám Vithal	B.S.
256	Harrington, Arthur Frank	Bis.
257	Joshi, Govind Gangádhar	Rat.
	Madan, Atmárám Harichandra.	E. S.
	Vaidya, Rámchandra Raghunáth	B. S.
260	Agáshe, Váman Lakshuman	Sho.
	Dave, Purshottam Anuprám	N. & P. T
262	Dugal, Mahádev Balvant	Dhu.
263	Garde, Vishvanáth Krishna	N. E.
264	Balvalle, Lakshuman Ramchandráyá	E.S.
	Doctor, Dosábhái Kuvarji	E. S.
	Meherji, Hirjibhái Phirozshah	E. S.
	Sámbári, Anant, Náráyan	Sáv.
268	Bopardikar, Rámchandra Balvant	N. E.
269	Mehtá, Batukshankar Girdharlál	B.S.
	Watson, James	St. M.
271	Gosávi, Vináyak Shripat	N. S.
	Kelkar, Ganesh Bhikáji	Rat.
	Lálkáká, Dorábji Kharshedji	F.
	Vád, Náráyan Chimnáji	Dhu.
275	Lálá, Rahim Abdul	Rat.
276	Vadhuáni, Dvárkádás Sadhurám	Sh.
277	Amin, Maganbhái Chaturbhái	B. S.
	Munshi, Rámkrishna Bálkrishna	A.
	Námjoshi, Keshav Náráyan	R.
280	Gole, Dámodar Chintámanráo	P. & P. T
281	Gádgil, Anant Rámchandra	Rat.
	Kittur, Gurunáth Venkatesh	B.
283	Chakradev, Ganesh Purshottam	N. E.
	Ghodá, Himmatlál Máneklál	P. T.
285	Malani, Virumal Hemumal	K. M.
	Mehtá, Jamnádás Bhagvándás	P. T.
	Mehtá, Partáprái Santoshrám	Bh.
	Mehtáji, Krishnalál Manchhárám	Su.
289	Kále, Vishvanáth Krishna	E. S.
290	Joshi, Antáji Náráyan	P.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Anjáriá, Bhagvánlál Rághavji	Alf. B.
291	Kángá, Navroji Ratanji	Sir J.
	Kolaskar, Mangesh Bálkrishna	E. S.
	Mehtá, Ratanrám Manchhárám	Su.
	Dravid, Balvant Trimbák	R. & S.
295	Javeri, Mahásukh Chunilál	A.
	Maniár, Purshottam Devji	N. W.
	Patvardhan, Keshav Govind	S. E.
299	Limaye, Ganesh Mahádev	N. E.
	Banáji, Kharshedji Navroji	F.
	Bháthená, Mervánji Behrámji	E. S.
	Clubválá, Phirozsháh Mancherji	A. & P. T.
300	Maidment, Frank John	Sc.
	Nánávati, Mánshankar Haridás	B. K.
	Paránjapye, Shivrám Mahádev	N. E.
	Tánksále, Bálláji Rághavendra...	B.
	Troyal, Arthur	C. S.
308	Sethná, Frámroz Shápurji	St. M.
	Shetti, Sangáppá Chikáppá	Dh.
310	Paránjapye, Sadáshiv Vináyak...	N. E.
	Chápálkar, Raghunáth Rámchandra	B. M.
	Dikshit, Ganesh Krishna	P.
	Fernandes, Peter Manoel	St. M.
311	Kinkhábválá, Bálábhái Gatábhái	A.
	Martins, Sebastian Xavier	N. J.
	Rowe, Peter Antony	St. M.
	Saldanha, Alexander Nicholas	K.
	Thákore, Ratilál Mádhavrám	Su.
	Mistri, Mervánji Edalji	B. P.
319	Parmár, Devji Mullu	P. I.
	Raje, Rájárám Yashvant	E. S.
	Aghor, Purshottam Vishnu	Dhu.
322	Ribeiro, Julius	P. T.
	Vaishnav, Ishvarái Bápubhái	Bk.
	Agarválá, Brijlál Keshavlál	A.
	Akhund, Atámuhámmad Lutefáli	H.
	Dolton, Joseph Austin	P. T.
325	Fido, Ernest W.	C. S.
	Joshi, Harikrishna Prágji	Kát.
	Major, Frámroz Barjorji...	F.
	Párekh, Vádilál Bálubhái	B. S.
332	Bhide, Bháu Janárdan	P. M.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
333	Desái, Vasantlál Sundarlál	B. S.
	Limbuválá, Frámji Kuvarji	N. J.
	Surveyor, Dámodar Govind Kámat	P. T.
336	Bháleráo, Náráyan Rangnáth	P.
337	Bandhe, Udhav Venkatesh	N. S.
	Heble, Mangesh Shantámurtappá	F. G. A.
	Lákháni, Hassam Alidiná	Alf. B.
	Mansukháni, Gulábrái Murjsing	H.
341	Bhat, Krishnaráo Purshottam	Ak.
	Mehtá, Nagindás Pránjivandás	F. G. A.
	Mugá, Mervánji Dhanjibhái	F.
344	Ránáde, Bálkrishna Sadáshiv	S. & P. T.
345	Budha, Kelavadi Govind	B. M.
	Sabnis, Hanmant Govind	Dh.
347	Dastur, Karsásji Temulji	Sir J.
348	Bharuchá, Barjorji Bejanji	Br.
	Bhat, Karunáshankar Chhaganrám	A.
	Biliá, Frámji Jamshedji	P.
	Kámat, Keshav Padmanábh	P. T.
	Pym, Edmund	St. M.
353	Clancy, John Laurence	St. P.
	Mehtá, Kávasji Sorábji	E. S.
	Pandit, Doulatrám Káshirám	Su.
356	Sutton, Frank Goodwin Hill	Bis.
357	Garge, Balvant Lakshuman	P. T.
	Khámbete, Trimbak Mahádev	N. S.
	Khopkar, Shivrám Ráoji	B. S.
	Limaye, Pándurang Náráyan	Rat.
361	Amliá, Shámji Dámodar...	B. Pro.
	Gadre, Rámkrishna Vásudev	Rat.
	Khubchandáni, Khánchand Ráhumal	N. J.
	Rával, Durlabh Jethá	A.
361A	Waller, Alfred	C. S. & G. K.
365	Mehtáji, Rastamji Nasarvánji	Br
	Shivesvarkar, Nilkanth Atmárám	K.
367	Ashburner, Kávasji Rastamji	B. Pro
	Balsáriá, Maganlál Máneklál	Su
	Dátáni, Abdul Kádir Umarkhán	N. J.
	Dhárvád, Rámchandra Theshо	Dh
	Rájopádhye, Náráyan Sadáshivráo	R
372	Takle, Trimbak Rámchandra	P.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Amin, Ráoji Motilál	B. S.
	Dhamdhare, Vishnu Náráyan	C. Sc.
	Advani, Dharmdás Kevalrám	H.
373	D'Monte, Ignatius	St. M.
	Kápadiá, Ardesir Bamanji	St. M.
	Nagarválá, Sorábji Navroji	P. & P. T.
	Nene, Govind Keshav	F. G. A.
380	Pasarnikar, Vishnu Ganesh	P. T.
381	Dábholkar, Vináyak Jiváji	E. S.
	Esperance, John Joseph	St. M.
382	Khubchandáni, Thávardás Ráhumal	N. J.
	Limki, Frámroz Bamanji	N. J.
385	Dánge, Pándurang Náráyan	P. T.
	Gogte, Krishnaráo Goviudráo	P. N.
387	Patel, Dádábhái Edalji	F.
	Soman, Pándurang Trimbak	Ah.
388	Tapasvi, Bápuji Gopál	Dhu.
	Vakil, Motilál Ujamlál	P. T.
391	Jathár, Rámchandra Rájárám	S.
	Abdulkarim, Yaver Nánábhái	P. T.
	Bahádur, S. Tejrám	P. T.
	Desái, Khandubhái Bhimbhái	Su.
392	Koppi, Subráo Nágappá	K.
	Mehtá, Hiráchand Dhanji	P. T.
	Mehtá, Narshirám Atmárám	Su. M.
	Pandyá, Chandravidyánand Shrikrishnanand .	Su.
399	Anklesariá, Phirozsháh Mánikji	P.
	Sahasrabudhe, Vishal Shridhar...	S
	Gáyatonde, Ganesh Vishvambhar	B.
401	Mehtá, Ichháshankar Prabháshankar	Bh.
	Mehtá, Shankarprasád Chhaganlál	Bh.
404	Dátár, Ganesh Rámkrishna	P. T.
405	Jhurmaláni, Manghárám Dayárám	H.
	Vorá, Lakshmishankar Jatáshankar	Bk.
405A	Mehtá, Gangádás Pránjivandás...	F.
	Anklesariá, Hormasji Jamshedji	Br.
	Gokhale, Janárdan Mahádev	M.
	Jog, Gopál Hanmant	M.
407	Kádgi, Mádhavlál Bhagvándás...	P. T.
	Mehtá, Vadilál Khushál...	A. & P. T.
	Roddá, Rukmángad Venkatráo...	Dh.
	Vaishnav, Jádhavrái Bhavánidás	Bk.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Dantes, Augustus...	P. T.
	Korde, Rámchandra Bápuráo	P. T.
	Lálváni, Rámchand Khemchand	H.
414	Nádkarni, Ganpat Raghunáth	Náv.
	Nargund, Gurunáth Gangádharráo	B.
	Sealy, Amy	St. P.
	Store, Chhabildás Jamnádás	Su.
	Sháh, Purshottamdás Govardhandás	N.
421	Thánvi, Chaturbhuj Wáwámal...	H.
	Thonsar, Raghunáth Náráyan	B. T.
	Chogha, Kodanmal Varundmal	Sh.
	Dádarkar, Mankundráo Madhusudan	F.
	Haveliválá, Hussanálli Abdulálli	E. S.
	Langráná, Navroji Frámji	E. S.
	Máne, Báláji Limbáji	S.
424	Modi, Dádábhái Kharshedji	P. T.
	Mus, Kaikhosru Ardesir...	B. Pro.
	Pandiá, Manishankar Mulshankar	N.&P. T.
	Patvardhan, Ganesh Balvant	B. M.
	Ranbhor, Krishnaji Rámchandra	S.
	Shirgávkar, Ráoji Raghunáth	R.
	Bhat, Harilál Jhiná	Kát.
	Dhanáyat, Rámchandra Purshottam	N. E. D.
435	Desái, Nilkantrái Jasvantrái	A.&P. T.
	Kittur, Revanshidhappá Basavaneppá ...	Dh.
	Patvardhan, Náráyan Rámchandra	Rat.
	Turner, Ardesir Kávasji	E. S.
441	Pátankar, Anant Pándurang	P. T.
	Bápat, Vináyak Náráyan	E. S.
	Bhavanáni, Chandirám Dolatrám	Sh.
442	Dátár, Govind Náráyan	P. M.
	Karkare, Chintáman Raghunáth	P. T.
	Munshi, Abdullá Jairáz	P. T.
	Vaishnav, Purshottamrái Ranchhoddás ...	Bk.
	Kále, Vishnu Govind	R.
	Limaye, Keshav Náráyan	G.A. &. P. T.
448	Paránjapye, Anant Báburáo	G. A.
	Shástri, Bálkrishna Lakshuman	P. T.
	Soman, Rámchandra Raghunáth	Sho.
	Agáskar, Lakshuman Raghunáth	P. T.
453	Bám, Gopál Náráyan	P. T.
	Engineer, Hormasji Bejanji	P. T.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Kárkhánis, Rámchandra Krishna	B. T.
	Khambátá, Jehángier Kharshedji	B. Pro.
	Mehekrikar, Balvant Gopál	Ah,
453	Munolli, Rámchandra Shankar...	Dh.
	Náik, Náráyan Prágji	Sir C.
	Patel, Amritlál Tribhovandás	N. & P. T.
	Vyás, Mulshankar Jaishankar	P. T.
463	Gokhale, Náráyan Ganesh	N. E.
464	Biliá, Hormasji Dinsháh	N. J.
	Reporter, Ardesir Edalji.	B. Pro.
	Herlekar, Náráyan Ganesh	Dh.
	Kelkar, Dattátraya Ganesh	B.
466	Páthak, Dáyá Kánji	P. T.
	Sheth, Murárji Nárandás	F. G. A.
	Shipchandler, Sálebhái Ibráhim	E. S.
	Teli, Dhanji Krishna	Dhu.
472	Kavlagekar, Anant Náráyan	N. E.
473	Upádhye, Parshurám Váman	N. E.
474	Chháyá, Prabháshankar Jayashankar	Kát.
	Limaye, Krishnáji Raghunáth	Sho.
	Bhat, Keshav Dayárám	B. P.
	Chainání, Khubchand Jethmal	H.
	Chikkarmarlihalli, Bhimáji Narsinha... ..	B. M.
476	De Quadros, Jchn Baptist	St. M.
	Gilder, Isabel C.	Sc.
	Kirtane, Káshináth Vináyak	B. S.
	Mándviválá, Usafáli Alibhái	N. J.
	Nentin, Jamshedji Dhanjibhái	F
484	Bharde, Dámodar Káshináth	Ah M
	Hariharkar, Bhimáji Shrinivás	Dh.
	Kulkarni, Dinkar Chintáman	P. T.
	Mávinkarve, Subráo Venkatesh	K.
485	Párikh, Bhogilál Bápulál	N.
	Redker, Raghunáth Bálkrishna	E. S.
	Shedbál, Krishnáji Jiváji	B.
	Támbe, Gopál Rámchandra	R.
	Bhat, Manilal Pránlál	P. T.
	Joshi, Dámodar Keshav...	Rat.
492	Joshi, Vithal Krishna	P. T.
	Khale, Sakhárám Sadáshiv	E. S.
	Tilve, Datto Rámchandra	M. B.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
497	Bhat, Pharasrám Kuberrám	P. T.
	Kulkarni, Govind Rangnáth	P. N.
499	Távargeri, Hanmant Rághavendra	B.
500	Rede, Vishnu Govind	N. E.
501	Bengeri, Guru Bodhráo	Dh.
	Bharuchá, Nánábhái Dosábhái...	Sir J.
	Bijur, Ganpat Mangesh	K.
	Cooper, Annie Elizabeth	Sc.
	Madurkar, Govind Datto	B.
	Mánkad, Harjivan Rupshankar	N, W.
	Oka, Lakshuman Govind	Ak.
	Merchant, Mancherji Behrámji	P.
509	More, Náráyan Krishnáji	Am.
	Náik, Krishnáji Náráyan	B.
511	Dighe, Lakshuman Bálkrishna	P.
512	Dhavle, Raghunáth Vináyak	N. E.
513	Ahuja, Náráyandás Atmárám	Sh. & P. T.
	Arlikatti, Siddháppá Lakshuman	B. M.
	Higgins, Nora	F. C.
	Patel, Ardesir Sorábji	F.
	Sáthe, Vásudev Govind	R.
	Shrotri, Sitárám Janárdan	S.
	Taláti, Motilál Purshottamdás	N.
520	Phadke, Krishnaráo Antájipant	P. T.
521	Chavdhari, Keshav Rámchandra	Ah. M.
	Khare, Sadáshiv Sakhárám	Ah.
	Modi, Kaikhosru Barjorji	P.
524	Anávkar, Ganpat Bháskar	Sáv.
	Koláh, Dádábhái Mancherji	Su.
	Pethe, Govind Krishna	M.
527	Avádháni, Vásudev Venkatesh	Dh.
	Joshi, Hanmant Govind	B.
	Samel, Balvant Jairám	R. M.
	Trivedi, Ambáshankar Reváshankar	A.
531	Govitrikar, Dámodar Mádhavráo	P. T.
	Joshi, Jivráj Gavarishankar	B. H.
	Kapileshvar, Gopál Ravalnáth	B. M.
	Korgávkar, Baban Bápu...	E. S.
	Rával, Morárji Mahádev	Kát.
	Sahasrabudhe, Ganesh Govind	B. T.
537	Banáji, Jehángier Shávakshah	B. Pro.
	Bhore, John	Sc.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Collector, Ratanji Adarji	Su. M.
	Kámdin, Sorábji Dorábji	Sir J.
	Ketkar, Gangádhar Dádáji	N. S.
537	Limaye, Govind Bhagvant	P. T.
	Sayáni, Ahmed Rahimtuláh	E. S.
	Váchhá, Khodádád Ratanji	Sir J.
	Vánká, Chhotulál Dállabhrám	Su.
546	Pánse, Dámodar Sakhárám	P.
547	Wellis, Hope	P. T. & Bis.
	Cooke, Louisa R.	P. T.
548	Kinare, Hari Mahádev	G. A
	Limaye, Mahádev Náráyan	P.
	Sháh, Vrijvallabh Govardhandás	P. T.
	Cooke, Samuel Arthur	P. T.
	Divechá, Dádábhái Sorábji	Sir. J.
	Dushi, Rámchandra Anant	Dh.
	Fernandes, Julius Cæsar	P. T.
	Mehtá, Navroji Frámji	E. S.
552	Mistri, Frámji Pálanji	Sir J.
	Motiválá, Rastamji Barjorji	Ch.
	Párikh, Nagindás Lallubhái	A. & P. T.
	Pátel, Bájibhái Jádavbhái	Br.
	Vyás, Devshankar Dayárám	P. T. & A.
	Ghâte, Shankar Achyut	Rat.
562	Gokhale, Govind Vishvanáth	P. T.
	Niphádkar, Balvant Trimbak	Dhu.
565	Shidhaye, Mahádev Náráyan	N. E.
	Ankle, Jiváppá Chandápá	B.
	Chandávar, Venkatráman Mangesh	K.
	Chavghule, Rámchandra Vináyak	E. S.
566	Dádiná, Frámroz Mancherji	F. G. A. & P. T.
	Háte, Vasantráo Harichandraji...	P. T.
	Hirámánik, Kaikhosru Mancherji	Sir J.
	Khambátá, Dinsháh Frámji	B. H.
573	Godbole, Ganesh Náráyan	Rat.
574	Dikshit, Purshottam Bháilál	P. T.
	Pátel, Manilál Punjábhái	B. S.
576	Deshpánde, Káshináth Gangádhar	R.
	D'Mello, Victor Edmund	St. M.

Rank.	Names of Candidates	Schools.
	Irvine, Kate	C.
	Jasáválá, Dádábhái Dhanjibhái...	F.
	Joglekar, Ganesh Dáji	P. T.
576	Merchant, Abdulá Sheikáli	E. S.
	Mugásheth, Manchershán Bamanji	Ch.
	Nágdev, Navalrái Kesurám	Sh. & N. J.
	Bápat, Mahádev Anant	P. T.
	Kánitkar, Sitárám Bhikáji	M.
584	Mehtá, Anandrái Maganlál	Bh.
	Shamsi, Subráo Shámráo	Dh. & P. T.
	Bakshi, Shrinivás Krishnaráo	B.
	Dádibarjor, Dhanjibhái Sorábji	E. S.
	Garde, Vithal Ganesh	P. T.
	Lálá, Nandirám Giánchand	K. M.
588	Mehtá, Mánshankar Pitámbardás	P. T.
	Kázi Inámdár, Sayad Mir Sarfráz Ali Khán Bahádur Mir Abdul Ali.	F. G. A.
	Sethná, Rastam Edalji	B. Pro.
	Vakil, Manilál Maganlál	A. & P. T.
596	Bhupatkar, Váman Vishnu	P.
597	Dhru, Chandulál Jibhái	A. M.
	Ambegávkar, Govind Keshav	P. T.
	Kulkarni, Govind Náráyan	P. T.
598	Mehtá, Chandulál Chhotálál	P. T.
	Mehtá, Hirálál Reváshankar	A & P. T.
	Mehtá, Navroji Mervánji	Sir C.
603	Nádkarni, Dattátraya Ganpat	P. T.
604	Rájváde, Rámchandra Krishna...	Rat. F.
	Sethná, Behrámji Shápurji	B. M. &.
	Betigeri, Keshav Rámchandra	P. T.
	Dubásh, Bamanji Ratanji	E. S.
	Frenchman, Phirozsháh Pálanji	P. T.
606	Hildreth, Amy	St. P. G.
	Kelkar, Náráyan Chintáman	M.
	Pimputkar, Vishnu Rámchandra	P.
	Sealy, Hope	St. P. G.
613	Desái, Jugalbhái Kalliánrái	B. S.
	Doctor, Jamshedji Mánikshán	B. Pro.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Masurkar, Vithal Vishnu	R.
	Nádkarni, Rámchandra Devráo	K.
613	Shástri, Narbherám Ganpatrám	Br.
	Shroff, Jagmohandás Vandrávandás	F.
	Doctor, Kaikhosru Rastamji	E. S.
	Pátel, Bhulabhái Gopáldás	P. T.
619	Pátel, Darubhái Ishvarbhái	P. T.
	Sháh, Bhurábhái Vrajavalabh	P. T.
	Varde, Pundlik Gangádhar	R. M.
624	Chhanatiá, Girdharlál Ranchhod	P. T.
	Padalkar, Keshav Gopál...	P. T.
	Devadhar, Anant Bábáji...	P. T.
626	Keess, Henry Joseph	C. S.
	Khárkar, Trimbak Dhonddev	B. T.
626A	Káne, Bhálchandra Purshottam	N. E.
629	Bhise, Chintáman Anant	S.
	Jendáni, Gangárám Mohanlál	Sh.
	Dole, Ganesh Lakshuman	Dh. & P. T.
631	Kesváni, Daryáhising Harbaksrái	Sh.
	Patel, Mancherji Rastamji	Su. M.
634	Clifford, May Marie	St. M.
	Gor, Tápishankar Himatrám	Su. M.
635	Jobanputra, Shámji Jhiná	P. T.
	Kittur, Annáji Bhimráo...	B. M.
	Soman, Vináyak Trimbak	N. E.
639	Tejuáni, Mulchand Assumal	K. M.
640	Desái, Jivanlál Varajrái	A.
	Patel, Harikrishna Sánkalchand	P. T.
642	Kále, Krishnáji Govind	P. T.
	Ahetti, Rámchandra Hanmant...	B. M
	Athavale, Govind Sadáshiv	P. T.
643	Báriá, Jamshedji Hormasji	Dh
	Jáll, Manchershah Phirozshah	Sir J. F.
	Názar, Ochchavlál Hirálál	F. G. A.
	Shinde, Báláji Krishnáji...	R.
	Walker, Herbert Clarence	Sc.
643a	Varde, Dattárám Náráyan	P. T.
	Joshi, Krishnáji Virupáksha	N. E. D.
650	Oza, Navanidharái Vijeshankar	Bh.
	Patel, Motilál Shivábhái	N.
653	Paránjapye, Náráyan Bálkrishna	Am.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Cardmaster, Behrámji Sorábji	E. S.
	Dharádhar, Ganpat Rághobá	E. S.
654	Lodhánválá. Dádábhái Kávasji	N. J.
	Nánávati, Chhotálál Dharamchand	A. M. & P. T.
	Wádiá, Kávasji Nasarvánji	B. Pro.
659	Kolatkar, Náráyan Krishnáji	P.
	Kulkarni, Dhondo Govind	B. M.
660	Surveyor, Váshrám Keshar	P. T.
	Vaze, Gopál Govind	M.
	Bháká, Phirozsháh Pestanji	St. M.
	Deshpánde, Sadáshiv Nágnáth...	B. M.
663	Mohile, Vithal Morobá...	F.
	Shevrámáni, Gulrájmal Tulsidás	Sh.
	Shirolkar, Pandharináth Shridhar	Dhu.
668	Ghángarekar, Bápu Rámchandra	P.
	Barvé, Govind Vásudev	R.
	Gohel, Dáyá Devábhái	Ah. M.
669	Karanjá, Sorábji Navroji	B. Pro.
	Sheth, Tribhuvandás Pránvallabhdás ...	P. T.
	Talekar, Balvant Rámchandra...	P.
	Atre, Rangnáth Narhar...	Sho.
674	Dáruválá, Rastamji Dádábhái	Ch.
	Dave, Popat Vishvanáth	Kát.
	Taleyárkhán, Manchershah Hormasji	B. Pro.
678	Chobe, Shankar Amrit	P.
	Thâkor, Ratilál Máneklál	A.
	Divgy, Pándurang Dásappá	P. T.
	Hakim, Jehángier Hormasji	Sir J.
680	Kárvá, Sorábji Kharshedji	E. S.
	MacDonald, Alice Maud	C. S.
	Pátel, Vrijlál Kálidás	P. T.
	Wágle, Atmárám Balvant	P. T.
686	Kolatkar, Dinkar Krishna	Sho.
687	Barve, Náráyan Amrit	P. T.
	Brahmin, Tikamdás Rájárám	P. T.
	Chinái, Ardesir Kávasji...	F.
	Dalál, Maganlál Mathurádás	Su. M.
688	Desái, Manilál Ranchhodji	St. M.
	Kavi, Maganlál Dalpatrám	N. & A.
	Kotvál, Bamanshah Bejanji	E. S.
	Rájá, Rámji Bhimji	B. K.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Jathár, Váman Dinkar	Dh. & P. T.
695	Khárá, Odhavji Nágar	P. T.
	Keláválá, Rastamji Mánikji	Br.
	Shástri, Párvatishankar Harishankar	P. T.
	Unválá, Kharshedji Frámji	B. Pro.
700	Sorábji, Susie	V.
	Dalál, Bhogilál Sánkalchand	A. & P. T.
	Gore, Chinto Krishnáji	B. M.
701	Modi, Chhabildás Pránjivandás	P. T.
	Mullánfiroz, Rastamji Phirozji...	P. T.
	Pandit, Mahádev Ganesh	P. & P. T.
	Shroff, Phirozsháh Sorábji	E. S.
707	Kálokhe, Mary	Am. S.
	Ratanji Mervánji...	Bis.
709	Apte, Shridhar Hari	P.
	Bádaráyani, Rámchandra Ashavatha	P. T.
710	Betigiri, Krishnáji Bhojo	B. M.
	Chinái, Behrámji Bamanji	Sir J.
	Mehtá, Chhaganlál Chunilál	A.
714	Tilak, Vásudev Krishna	P.
	Dábu, Meherjibhái Hormasji	St. M.
	Divekar, Pándurang Balvant	S.
715	Gadre, Bháu Govind	P. T.
	Jagtiáni, Methárám Deumal	H.
	Mehtá, Jehángier Hormasji	P. T.
	Sáthe, Narsinha Venkatesh	R.
	Kangrálkar, Minappá Thakappá	B.
721	Mediválá, Hosangji Kuvarji	B. S.
	Thákor, Jamaitrám Narbherám	A.
	Travádi, Bálkrishna Purshottam	B. S.
725	Málshe, Ganesh Krishna	P. T.
	Joshi, Mahádev Vináyak	E. S.
726	Háddá, Dosábhái Nánábhái	B. Pro.
	Kelkar, Ganesh Keshav	B.
	Thákore, Chimanlál Herderám...	P. T.
	Badve, Bápu Baberáo	B. S.
730	Desái, Anantrái Girdharlál	B. S.
	Karnátki, Shrinivás Náráyan	B. M.
	Apte, Trimbak Purshottam	P.
733	Avari, Ulaváppá Viráppá	N. E. D.
	Desái, Gulábbhái Vasanji	Sir C.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
733	Kurlává, Dhanjibhái Navroji	E. S.
	Motáfrám, Bhikáji Dádábhái	P. T.
738	Athavle, Náráyan Vishnu	P. N.
	Devale, Anná Bábáchárya	R.
	Hiránandáni, Thákurdás Khemchand... ...	P. T. & H.& N.J.
	Modá, Rastamji Dádábhái	E. S.
742	Dhadpale, Chintáman Dádo	P.
	Mulye, Náráyan Ganesh	P. T.
	Oza, Bhupatrái Lakshmishankar	Bh.
	Pandit, Haribhái Lakshmishankar	P. T.
	Pradhán, Pándurang Náráyan	P. T.
747	Desái, Manganlál Chhotálál	B. S.
	Kámat, Vishnu Vithal	B. M.
	Solainá, Rastamji Dádábhái	E. S.
750	Dhárvád, Narsinh Mádhav	Dh.
	Ghásválá, Ardesir Hormasji	E. S.
	Koppi, Lakshuman Shámráo	K.
	Vyavahárkar, Gajánan Sadáshiv	E. S.
754	Bápat, Keshav Prabhákar	R.
	Dalál, Dáyábhái Dholsá	A.
	Dudáni, Jesasing Kimatsing	N. J. & P. T.
	Hangal, Trimbak Krishna	Dh.
	Kavshikar, Ganesh Náráyan	Ah. M.
	Sankholkar, Rangáji Pándurang	Sáv.
760	Makhij ni, Rupchand Methárám	H.
761	Mámá, Phirozsháh Hormasji	B. Pro.
	Nádkarni, Harihar Anant	K.
	Pereira, Edmund	St. M.
764	Bhábhá, Dorábji Dádábhái	B. Pro.
	Guttal, Sitárám Náráyan	Dh.
	Páthak, Lajáshankar Madanji	P. T.
	Dalál, Chhabildás Máneklál	Su.
	Deshmukh, Rangnáth Krishna...	P. T.
767	Kirpálni, Jashanmal Relárám	H.
	Mistri, Gustádji Pestanji	P. T.
	Narimán, Narimán Dosábhái	F.
	Patel, Thákordás Narottamdás... .... ~	Su.
	Roche, J N. P.	St. A.
774	Maráthe, Káshináth Bábáji	S.
775	Dátár, Gopál Vishnu	P. T.
	Divátiá, Gunvantrái Gopálrái	A.
	Kirtikar, Vasantráo Moroji	P. T.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
778	Vaidya, Krishnáji Ganesh	P. T.
779	Bálse, Anant Subráo	Dh. M.
	Fereira, Joseph Anthony	P. T.
	Karandikar, Bálkrishna Sakhárám	N. E. D.
	Kolatkar, Báláji Krishnáji	P. T.
	Shivadásaní, Dipchand Fatechand	H.
784	Kotabáge, Govind Raghunáth	R.
	Nerurkar, Báji Vishnu	R. M.
	Sháh, Mulji Liládhar	Ch. & P. T.
787	Langráná, Shápurji Frámji	Ch.
	Navalkar, Shámráo Chandrabhán	F.
	Palnitkar, Govind Hari	N. S.
	Shroff, Kharshedji Mervánji	B. Pro.
791	Dalál, Mohanlál Hemchand	A.
	Kále, Vishnu ándurang	P. T.
	Kulkarni, Rámchandra Nilkanth	P. T.
	Sheth, Máneklál Hargovandás	Br.
795	Lalit, Lakshuman Shridhar	B. Pr.
796	Ghándi, Maganlál Chunilál	F.
	Honavar, Bhujang Krishna	N. E. D.
798	Desái, Lakhamgoudá Bassaprabhu	B.
799	Cooper, Shávakshán Frámji	B. Pro.
	Deshpánde, Tátiá Balvant	R.
	Kundanáni, Chatursing Ailmal	H.
802	Majmundár, Venishankar Dinmanishankar ...	B. S.
	Vaidya, Ráoji Dinkar	G. A.
802A	Troyal, William	C. S. & G. K.
804	Commissariatválá, Shápurji Hormazsháh ..	Su. M.
	Kulkarni, Sitárám Chintáman	G. A.
806	Ghámat, Kaikhosru Edalji	F.
	Náik, Lallubhái Nathobhái	Su. M
808	Chipalkatti, Bhimáji Gopál	Dh.
	Cooper, Manchersháh Dorábji	F.
	Dastur, Ardesir Nasarvánji	P. T.
	Wright, Henrietta	J. C.
812	Kochak, Náráyan Govind	P. T.
813	Ratnágar, Ratanji Jamshedji	E. S.
814	Chitale, Dattátraya Rámchandra	S.
	Kharé, Datto Gopál	B. M.
816	Chitgupi, Rámchandra Shrinivás	P. T.
	Doctor, Ardesir Dosábhái	F. I.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
816	Durvás, Báláji Durvás	B. M.
	Ráje, Dvárkánáth Yashvant	B. T.
820	Pujári, Vishnu Tukárám...	P. T.
821	Káshikar, Krishnáji Shankar	Pt. N. E.
	Joshi, Anant Rámáchárya	B.
823	Kumtá, Bápayá Mhalpái	P. T.
	Laurence, Annie E. R.	St. M. B.
825	Mehtá, Kávasji Dinsháh...	A. & P. T.
	Vilekar, Gopál Trimbak...	A.
827	Apte, Trimbak Ganesh	P. T.
828	Kohiyár, Sorábsháh Ratansháh...	E S.
	Náik, Prágji Kalliánji	Sir C.
830	Kálápesi, Ratansháh Dádábhái...	P. T.
	Rájopádhye, Gopál Giriráo	P. T.
832	Bodas, Yashvant Govind	S. E.
833	Thomas, Louisa Caroline	P. T.
834	Vantamuri, Shivshankar Bábáshástri... ..	Dh. & P. T.
835	Lálkáka, Ardeşir Kávasji	A.

XI.

REGULATIONS FOR THE RECOGNITION OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIE

1. Any College or other Institution desirous of being recognized in any Faculty by the University of Bombay must forward, with its application, the following documents, signed in each case by the responsible authority, and countersigned by two members of the Senate:—

(*a.*) A statement showing the present staff of Instructors and the course of study in the Faculty in which recognition is desired during the last two years, provided the Institution has existed for such a period.

(*b.*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard of the highest degree in the Faculty in which recognition is desired.

(*c.*) It shall be competent for the Senate, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, to recognize an Institution in any Faculty for the purposes of a particular Examination or Examinations only.

2. By the term Responsible Authority is to be understood the Managing Board in the case of an Institution under such a Board, and the Director of Public Instruction in the case of Government Institutions.

The fact of an Institution having been once recognized in any Faculty by the University, is not to prevent the Senate withdrawing their recognition in that Faculty, in the case of the Institution changing its course of instruction or ceasing to educate up to the University standard.

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS—UNIVERSITIES.

The Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, and of India, in all the Faculties in which Degrees are granted by them respectively.

II.—COLLEGES AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS RECOGNIZED IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

I. Elphinstone College, Bombay.
II. Deccan College, Poona ...
III. Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay .. . } *In Arts.*
IV. St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

V. Guiarát College, Ahmedábád.
VI. Rájárám College, Kolhápur. } *For the purposes of the Previous and First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.*

VII. Larodá College ... ...
VIII. Fergusson College, Poona ...
IX. Sámaldás College, Bhavnagar. } *For the purposes of the Previous Examination.*

X. Government Law School, Bombay.
XI. Government Law Class, Poona. } *In Law.*

XII. Grant Medical College, Bombay. *In Medicine; and for the purposes of the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.*

XIII. College of Science, Poona. *In Civil Engineering; and for the purposes of the First and Second Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.*

I.—ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1860.)

Elphinstone College arose by a separation in the year 1856 of the professorial element from the "Elphinstone Institution," which henceforth became a High School.

The Elphinstone Institution had its origin in a meeting of the Bombay Native Education Society on the 22nd August 1827, to consider the most appropriate method of testifying the affectionate and respectful sentiments of the inhabitants of Bombay to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, on his resignation of the Government of Bombay. The result of this meeting was that a sum of money, amounting to Rs. 2,29,656, was collected by public subscription, towards the endowment of Professorships for teaching the English Language, and the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Europe; to be denominated the Elphinstone Professorships. This sum afterwards accumulated to Rs. 4,43,901, and the interest of it is augmented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 22,000.

In 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Jus of the Peace, Bombay, presented Government with hundred thousand Rupees towards erecting suitable Coll Buildings for Elphinstone College, to be called the "Cow jee Jehanghier Buildings."

In 1864, on account of the rise in the prices of buildi materials and labour, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymon added a second sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to h former munificent donation. The Elphinstone College w removed on the 20th of February 1871 to the building c the Parel Road.

The property and endowments of the Elphinstone College a under the guardianship of the Trustees of the Elphin- s ece Funds. Present Trustees are Sir Mungaldass Nathoo- bh y, Knight, C.S.I.; The Honourable Ráo Sáheb Vishvanáth Nigiyan Mandlik, C.S.I.; and Sorábji Shápurji Bengálli, cov, C.I.E.

The following endowments are connected with the Elphinstone College :—

The West Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1828, in honour of Chief Justice Sir Edward West.

The Clare Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1835, in honour of the Earl of Clare, Governor of Bombay.

The Gaikavád Scholarship, established by His Highness the Gaikavád in 1850.

The Bell Prize Fund, subscribed in 1848, as a testimonial to Professor John Bell of the Elphinstone Institution.

The Sundarji Jiváji Prize Fund, established in 1842 by Bábáji Sundarji in memory of his father.

The Rájá of Dhár's Prize Fund, given by the Rájá of Dhár in 1853.

The Ganpatráo Vithal Prize Fund, given in 185 Ganpatráo Vithal of Indore.

The Nawáb of Sachin Prize Fund, given in April by His Highness the Nawáb of Sachin in memory of his fourth son, Sidi Abdul Karim Khán.

The Mountstuart Elphinstone Prize, founded in 1874. This prize consists of Rs. 327-8-0 (the interest on Rs. 7,500 in Government securities) and is annually awarded to the student who passes the Previous Examination with the highest aggregate number of marks and who is certified to be on the rolls of the College.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition in the College :—

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages...	...	10 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics	...	4 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Natural Sciences...		2 of Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

1st Class	...	...	10 of Rs. 15 per mensem.
2nd Class	...	...	19 of Rs. 10 per mensem.

A certain number of Undergraduates who are unable to pay the College fee are admitted free.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1845. John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1866. Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.
1874. WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, B.A.

1885.

Principal.

William Wordsworth, B.A. Oxon., Professor of History and Political Economy.

Professors.

James Thomas Hathornthwaite, M.A. Cantab., Professor of Mathematics.
Peter Peterson, D.Sc., M.A. Edin., B.A., Oxon., Professor of Oriental Languages.
[illegible]ael Macmillan, B.A. Oxon., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.
1827, ur Barrett, B.A., Lampeter, Professor of English Literature. (*On leave to Europe*).
J. Oliver, *Acting* Professor of English Literature.
Mirza Hairat, Professor of Persian.
Isadore Bernadotte Lyon, F.C.S., F.I.C., Professor of Chemistry.
D. MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc., C.M., Professor of Biology.
Kávasji Dádábhái Náegaumválá, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.C.S., F.I.C., Lecturer in Experimental Physics.

Shástris.

Bhimáchárya bin Rámbhat, Zalakikar.
Rájárám Bhat bin Ganesh Bhat, Bodas.

DAKSHINA FELLOWS.

Seniors.

Gokhalé, Mahádev Vishnu, M.A.
(1) Vaidya, Lakshuman Rámchandra, M.A.
Náik, Bhimbhái Jivanji, B.A.
Wádiá, Jamshedji Rastamji, B.A.

Juniors.

(2) Pádsháh, Pestanji Jámásji, B.A.
Taná, Morárji Anandji, B.A.

Superintendent and Librarian.

Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak, M.A., LL.B.

Gymnastic Master.

Hormasji Nasarvánji Kurleválá.

Senior Scholars.

	Bhágvat, Sakhárám Keshav, B.A.... ...	Elph. Fund.
	Dárukhánáválá, Mervánji Pestanji, B.A....	,,
(3)	Gándhi, Virchand Rághavji, B.A.... ...	Clare Fund.
(4)	Gokhale, Gopál Krishna, B.A.	,,
	Mantri, Káshináth Janárdan, B.A. ...	Elph. Fund.
	Mehtá, Náráyanji Kuvarji, B.A.	Clare Fund.
	Nátu, Vishnu Raghunáth, B.A.	Elph. Fund.
(5)	Pátil, Govind Appáji, B.A.	,,
(4)	Phadnis, Hanamant Sheshgir, B.A. ...	,,
	Ráshinkar, Vishnu Krishna, B.A... ...	,,
(4) (6)	Sováni, Govind Krishna, B.A.	Clare Fund.
	Surveyor, Nasarvánji Fakirji, B.A. ...	,,
	Vargharkar, Jacob Bápuji, B.A.	Elph. Fund.
(7)	Vyás, Rághavji Jayakrishna, B.A. ...	,,

Junior Scholars.

*	Banáji, Frámji Kávasji	West
(8) *	Bhárdá, Bhikáji Dorábji	,,
*	Dalál, Bálkrishna Pitámbardás	,,
*	Javeri, Mathurádás Rámchand	,,
*	Khánzode, Ambádás Ravji	,,
	Koyáji, Hormasdyár Kuvarji	,,
*	Koyáji, Koyáji Nasarvánji	,,

* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.
(1) Bhugwándás Purshottamdás Sanskrit Scholar.
(2) Cobden Club Medallist.
(3) Sir Jasvnntsingji Scholar.
(4) Alfred Scholar.
(5) Barodá State Scholar.
(6) Náráyan Vásudev Scholar.
(7) Ráo Sir Prágmalji Scholar.
(8) Mountstuart Elphinstone Prizeman, 1884.

* Oka, Gopináth Vináyak ... ... West Fund.
* Puránik, Shankar Vishnu ... . ,,
* Sámant, Námdev Vithal .. .. ,,
* Trivedi, Tanmanshankar Ratanshankar ... ,,
* Wágh, Venkatesh Vaikunth .. .. ,,
† Apté, Hari Sadáshiv ... ... Clare Fund
† Dalál, Hirjibhái Kávasji ... ... ,,
† Dállas, Barzorji Sorábji .. .. ,,
† Desái, Govindbhái Háthibhái ... ..
† Kehimkar, Abráhim Aaron ... Gáikwár und.
† Koyáji, Sorábji Nasarvánji ... ... Clare und.
† Lálá, Chandirám Giánchand.. .. .. ,,
† Mehtá, Manu Nandshankar ... ... ,,
† Mehtá, Márkand Nandshankar ... ... ,,
† Mehtá, Pratáprái Vajeshankar ... .. ,,
† Mistri, Dhanjibhái Pálanji ... ... ,,
† Upádhye, Káshináth Vishnu ... ... ,,
† Talvalkar, Hari Bálkrishna.. ... Gáikwár Fund.
† Velinkar, Náráyan Gunáji ... . Clare und.
Belvelkar, Hari Sadáshiv ... . West Fund.
(9) Bhándárkar, Vithal Sitárám ... ... Elph. Fund.
Bodas, Mahádev Rájárám .. .. Clare Fund.
Chándorkar, Ganesh Lakshuman ... ... Elph. Fund.
Kalliánpurkar, Vishveshvar Ventakesh ... West Fund.
(10) Kotak, Nárandás Shivji ... ... ,,
Merchant, Amidás Karsandás ... . Clare Fund.
Pátháre, Krishnaráo Harischandra ... ,,

Commoners.

(11) * Adváni, Hiránand Khemsing.
* Bhátkhánde, Vishnu Náráyan.
* Desái, Gulábbhái Govindbhái.
* Desái, Haribhái Gopálji.
* Doctor, Shápurji Barjorji.
* Ghodá, Ganpatrái Mayáshankar.
* Kápadiá, Sorábji Bamansháh.
* Majumdár, Sárábhái Valabbhái.
* Nábar, Dattátraya Náráyan.
* Pádhye, Dámodar Ganesh.
* Patel, Chaturbhái Valabbhái.
* Reporter, Edalji Dárásháh
* Shukla, Dalpatrám Bhagvánji.

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† Passed the Previous Examination.
* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.
(9) Bái Maneckbái Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prizeman.
(10) Cowasjee Jehangier Latin Scholar.
(11) Sind Scholar.

* Surti, Hormasji Edalji.
* Tátá, Edalji Pestanji.
* Vaishnav, Anandrai Dvárkádás.
Valsárá, Manchershâh Bamanji.
(11) † Adváni, Himatsing Gajsing.
† Akhund, Gulám Muhámmad Gulámálli.
† Bápat, Gopál Váman.
† Báttá, Jehángier Dinsháh.
Bhatt, Manchhárám Mayárám.
(12) † Bendre, Jairám Atmárám.
† Bhedvár, Dhanjisháh Pestanji.
† Billimoriá, Nánábhái Mancherji.
† Borkar, Yashvant Bálláppá.
† Chavbal, Nilkanth Bháskar.
† Dalvi, Anant Náráyan.
† Desái, Ambálál Dayálji.
† Desái, Durlabhji Ranchhodji.
† Desái, Hirálál Motilál.
† Desái, Khandubhái Lallubhái.
† Desái, Naginbhái Santukbhái.
† Deshmukh, Govind Sakhárám.
† Dholkiá, Manishankar Sadáshankar.
† Dhond, Rámchandra Sájo.
† Divechá, Jijibhái Ardesir.
† Divechá, Navroji Ratanji.
† Doshi, Nánchand Bechar.
† Fouzdár, Motilál Tribhuvandás.
† Ghodá, Sadáshankar Mayáshankar.
† Hodiválá, Shápurji Hormasji.
† Káji, Gordhandás Nautamrám.
† Kundanmaláni, Liláchand Hasmal.
† Kaniá, Jaykisandás Jethábhái.
† Káprekar, Náráyan Bhikáji.
† Kharás, Dosábhái Bezanji.
† Kopikar, Pándurang Timáppá.
† Kshirságar, Bápuji Káshináth.
† Kotvál, Dhanjibhái Pestanji.
† Lálkáká, Káikhoshru Kharshedji.
† Lálváni, Kundanmal Manghirsing.
† Lálváni, Tárachand Alimchand.
(5) † Limbálkar, Gangájiráo Rájobá.
† Mádan, Ardesir Hormasji.
† Manerikar, Bálkrishna Rámkrishna.

† Passed the Previous Examination.
* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B. A.
(5) Barodá State Scholar.
(11) Sind Scholar.
(12) Berár Scholar.

† Mansukháni, Vadhumal Udhavrám.
† Masand, Atmárám Gangárám.
† Mehd, Chhaganlál Anantrái.
† Mehtá, Bápuji Rastamji.
† Mehtá, Manmukh Krishnamukh.
(3) † Mehtá, Motichand Javerchand.
† Mehtá, Nagindás Gokuldás.
† Modak, Rámchandra Váman.
† Modi, Anupchand Jagjivan.
† Mohile, Ganpat Bháskar.
† Mullan, Dinsháh Fardunji.
† Nánávati, Becherdás Kasturchand.
† Nánávati, Hoshangsháh Phirozesháh.
† Narimán, Sorábji Kharshedji.
† Nilkanth, Rámanbhái Mahipatrái.
† Nulkar, Atmárám Krishna.
(11) † Ojá, Asanmal Tejabhándás.
† Pradhán, Káshináth Bábáji.
† Patvári, Ranchhoddás Vandrávandás.
† Shástri, Jametrám Gavrishankar.
† Sule, Bálkrishna Govind.
† Tripáthi, Tansukharám Mansukharám.
† Trivedi, Chhaganlál Shambhulál.
† Vakil, Chunilál Harilál.
† Vakil, Hardevrám Nánábhái.
† Vakil, Jametrám Jivanrám.
† Vaishnav, Jayaprasád Hariprasád.
† Vásu, Lákhimal Aidás.
† Vyás, Jatáshankar Dayárám.
Achárya, Gajánan Govind.
Achárya, Rámráo Keshav.
Al Aidrus, Syed Abubaker.
Anklesariá, Hormasji Jamshedji.
Arjáni, Navroji Jámáspji.
Ashburner, Kávasji Rastamji.
Atmárámbhukanválá, J. K.
Atmárámbhukanválá, M. K.
Badvalli, Lakshuman Rámchandra.
Balsáriá, Maganlál Máneklál.
Banáji, Kharshedji Navroji.
Banáji, Nánábhái Mancherji.
Bhávanáni, Chandirám Davlatrám.
Bhende, Yashvant Náráyan.
Broker, Karsandás Chhabildás.
Bottleválá, Hormasji Sorábji.

† Passed the Previous Examination.
(3) Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar.
(11) Sind Scholar.

Captain, Kharshedji Hormasji.
Chainâni, Khubchand Jethmal.
Chinái, Ardesir Kávasji.
Chokshi, Manchhábhái Narsidás.
Cooper, Manchersháh Dorábji.
Dastur, Karsásji Temulji.
Dátáni, Abdul Kádir Umarkhán.
Dave, Káshirám Shevakrám.
Desái, A.N.
Desái, Chhotábhái Khandubhái.
Desái, Champaklál Manilál.
Desái, Dhanjisháh Bápuji.
Desái, Jivanlál Varajrái.
Desái, Harilál Desáibhái.
Deshpánde, Váman Santu.
Dhárkar, Vináyak Shivrám.
Digriá, Navroji Rastamji.
Doctor, Dosábhái Kuvarji.
Doctor, Jehángier Frámji.
Gadgari, Dattátraya Sitárám.
Gaitonde, Ganesh Vishvambhar.
Gándhi, Ardesir Dádábhái.
Ghadially, Hormasji Pestanji.
Ghámat, Kaikhoshru Edalji.
Ghásválá, Kávasji Frámji.
(7) Ghodi, Keshavlál Murlidhar.
Gokhale, Shridhar Balvant.
Háte, Motábhái Gopináth.
Hiránandáni, Thákordás Khemchand.
Jáll, Manchersháh Phirozesháh.
Jendáni, Gangárám Mohanlál.
Jayakar, Náráyan Gajánan.
Jijibhái, Mervánji Dhanjibhái.
Joshi, Nandshankar Motirám.
Kámá, Hormasháh Kávasháh.
Kundánáni, Chatursing Ailmal.
Khambátá, Sorábji Dosábhái.
Kohiyár, Kharshedji Ratanshah.
Kohiyár, Sorábsháh Ratanshah.
Koláh, Dádábhái Mancherji.
Kotháre, Gajánan Dvárkánáth.
Kotvál, Bálkrishna Rámchandra.
(7) Lákháni, Hassam Alidiná
Lálá, Nandirám Giánchand.
(11) Lálváni, Kishinchand Uttamchand.

(3) Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar.
(7) Rao Sir Prágmalji Scholar.
(11) Sind Scholar.

Langráná, Navroji Frámji.
Mádan, Atmárám Harischandra.
Mádan, Frámji Bamanji.
MacDonald, James Haldare.
Mákhijáni, Rupchand Methárám.
Mándviválá, Usafali Alibhái.
Mánkad, Harjivan Rupshankar.
Mansukháni, Gulábrái Murijsing.
Mehtá, Motibhái Manibhái.
Mehtá, Motirám Surbhái.
Mehtá, Narsinhrám Atmárám.
Mehtá, Navanitrái Náráyanbhai.
(3) Mehtá, Pránjivan Jasjivan.
Mehtá, Ratanrám Manchhárám.
Mehtá, Navroji Frámji.
Mistri, Jehángier Adarji.
Mistri, Rastamjj Hormasji.
Mohile, Vithal Morobá.
Munshi, Abdulla Jairáz.
Munshi, Hirálál Mansukhlál.
Munshi, Mahádevrám Motirám.
Nádkarni, Rámkrishna Atmárám.
Nánávati, Himatlál Jamnádás.
Navalkar, Shámráo Chandrabhán.
Nentin, Jamshedji Dhanjibhái.
Nerurker, Báji Vishnu.
Pakvásá, Vrijbhukandás Manchhárám.
Pandiá, Manishankar Mulshankar.
Pandit, Davlatrám Káshirám.
Paránjapye, Keshav Bálkrishna.
Parikh, D. K.
Patel, Ardesir Sorábji.
Penkar, Sámuel Ábáji.
Pitalé, Vináyakráo Sadánandji.
Ráje, Dvárkánáth Yashvant.
Ratangávkar, Náráyan Govind.
Rele, Chintámáni Atmárám.
Reshamválá, Bháidás Ichhárám.
Rindáni, Davlatrám Motirám.
Ruválá, Máneklál Pránjivandás.
Saher, Kharshedji Navroji.
Sayáni, Ahmad Rahimtuláh.
Setlná, Rastamj Edalji.
Shástri, Narbherám Ganpatrám.
Shipchándler, Sálebhái Ibráhim.
Shroff, Jagmohandás Vandrávandás.
Sulená, Rastamji Dadábhái.

(3) Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar.

Taleyárkhán, Fardunji Pestanji.
Thákor, Jametrám Narbherám.
Thákor, Ratilál Mádhavrám.
Váchá, Rastamji Fardunji.
Vaidya, Vishvanáth Prabhurám.
Vinekar, Shántárám Náráyan.
Wádiá, Dádábhái Mervánji.

Free Students.

* Chavhán, Udhavji Devji.
(4) * Kelkar, Vishnu Sadáshiv.
* Lálváni, Dalpatrám Rohirám.
† Dalál, Káshidás Nárandás.
† Gogte, Raghunáth Bhikáji.
† Kángá, Edalji Rastamji.
† Patvardhan, Náráyan Ganesh.
† Patel, Behrámji Ratanji.
† Sáne, Ganesh Bháskar.
† Tipnis, Váman Rámchandra.
Avásháh, Dhanjisháh Nasarvánji.
Desái, Veniprasád Himatrám.
Joshi, Vásudev Balvant.
Kerkar, Váman Rámchandra.
Mehtá, Hormasji Behrámji.
Vardhe, Dinkar Sakhárám.

II.—DECCAN COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1860.)

On the occupation of the Deccan by the British Government in 1818 it was found that a certain portion of the revenue of the Maráthá State had been yearly set apart for pensions and presents to Bráhmans (Dakshiná). To prevent hardship and disappointment, and to fulfil the implied obligations of the new rulers, the British Government continued these payments ; but as the pensions and allowances fell in, they resolved, while maintaining the same total expenditure, under the name of the Dakshiná Fund, to devote a portion of it to a more permanently useful

* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B. A.
† Passed the Previous Examination.
(4) Alfred Scholar.

end, in the encouragement of such kind of learning as the Bráhmans were willing to cultivate. With this view the Poona College was founded in 1821, as a Sanskrit College, exclusively for Bráhmans.

In 1837 some branches of Hindu learning were dropped, the study of the Vernacular and of English was introduced, and the College was opened to all classes, and after having been amalgamated with the English School in 1851 it arose in its present form in 1857, by a separation of the College Division from the School Division. From another portion of the Dakshiná Fund, Dakshiná Fellowships have been founded, of which four fellowships, one Senior and three Junior, are attached to this College.

In 1863 Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., offered to Government the sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to provide suitable College Buildings for the Deccan College.

In March 1868 the new Buildings were occupied, and the Government directed that the name, which had been Poona College, should henceforth be Deccan College.

The following endowments are connected with the Deccan College:—

I.—GOVERNMENT.

One Senior Fellowship, of Rs. 100 per mensem.

Three Junior Followships, of Rs. 75 per mensem.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages, 6, tenable for one year	Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics, 2, tenable for one year	Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

Eleven Junior Scholarships of the value of Rupees 10, and one of the value of Rupees 5 per mensem, tenable for one year.

Junior Scholars further pay a reduced College fee of Rupees 3 per mensem, but Senior Scholars pay the full fee of Rupees 5 per mensem.

II.—PRIVATE.

Two Candy Scholarships of the value of Rupees 4 each: one for Maráthi and one for Sanskrit. These Scholarships were founded in 1857 by some Native friends of Major Candy, some time Principal of this College, in memorial of his long services in the cause of Native literature and education.

In the year 1877 a fund was raised by subscription among Bombay Civil Servants to perpetuate the memory of William Henry Havelock, some time Revenue Commissioner, S.D. The interest upon this fund is devoted to an annual prize awarded in September of each year. The prize is open to all students of the College of not more than three years' standing.

In the year 1879 Mr. Vishnu Moreshvar Mahájani, M.A., some time a student and fellow of the College presented the sum of one thousand rupees to found an annual Prize for that student who obtains the highest marks for Sanskrit in the annual Junior Scholarship Examination.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1851. Major Thomas Candy.
1857. Edwin Arnold, M.A.
1860. William Allan Russell, M.A.
1862. William Wordsworth, B.A.
1874. R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.

1885.

Principal.

R. G. Oxenham, M.A. Oxon, Professor of English Literature, (*absent on furlough to Europe*).

F. G. Selby, B.A. Oxon., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, (*Acting* Principal and Professor of English Literature).

Professors.

G. W. Forrest, B.A. Cambridge, Professor of Mathematics, (*absent on special duty*).

Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A., Professor of Oriental Languages.
Govind Vithal Kurkary, B.A., Cambridge, (*Acting* Professor of Mathematics).
Vithal Náráyan Páthak, M.A., (*Acting* Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy).
Khán Bahádur Dastur Hosháng Jamásp, Professor of Persian.
Dhanjisháh Hormasji Dastur, M.A., Lecturer on Physics.

Fellows.

Vaijnáth Káshináth Rájváde, B.A., Senior Dakshina Fellow.
Bápu Náráyan Dhekne, B.A., Junior Dakshina Fellow.
Rámchandra Malhár Deshpánde, B.A., Junior Dakshnia Fellow.
Chintáman Gangádhar Bhánu, B.A., Junior Dakshina Fellow.

Superintendent of Resident Students.

Rámchandra Malhár Deshpánde, B.A.

Librarian.

Vaijnáth Káshináth Rájváde, B.A.

Shastris.

Govind Shastri Bháradvája.
Vámanáchárya Jhalkikar.

Students.

1.—*Graduates.*

(4) (1) (11) Arte, Bháskar Rámchandra.
(3) Parchure, Vináyak Náráyan.
(3) Patvardhan, Ganesh Vináyak.
(3) Sethná, Dárásháh Shápurji.
(3) Shengarpavár, Náráyan Subáji.

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(1) Candy Sanskrit Scholar.
(3) Senior Scholar.
(4) Varjivandás Mádhavdás Sanskrit Scholar.
(11) Bháu Dáji Prizeman.

2.—*Undergraduates.*

(*a*)—*Senior Scholars.*

(2) Bápat, Mahádev Sakhárám.
(2) Bhadkamkar, Hari Mahádev.
(2) Bhide, Ráoji Janárdan.
(2) Lenahan, Herbert Thomas.
(2) Sabnis, Rámchandra Ghanashám.

(*b*)—*Junior Scholars.*

(4) Cherikar, Daniel Abraham.
(4) Gát, Ganesh Váman.
(8) Gokhale, Vishnu Bálambhat.
(4) Hardikar, Datto Krishna.
(4)(8)(10) Joshi, Bháskar Vishnu.
Kḥárkar, Váman Trimbak.
Lele, Ganesh Anant.
(4) Lele, Raghunáth Hari.
(4) Limaye, Lakshuman Náráyan.
(4) Samarth, Náráyan Mahádev.
Sáthe, Náráyan Nilkanth.
(4) Saranjáme, Náráyan Balvant.

Commoners.

(2) Apte, Chintáman Náráyan.
(2) Atre, Bháskar Rámchandra.
(2) Bakshi, Govind Bajáji.
(2) Bhátavadekar, Purshottam Hari.
(2) Chándorkar, Dinkar Trimbak.
(2) Chinmulgund, Hanmant Venkatesh.
(2) (13) Dámle, Anant Mahádev.
(2) Dáte, Náráyan Káshináth.
(2) Dugal, Bháskar Rámchandra.
(15) (2) Ghánekar, Lakshuman Govind.
(2) Gole, Gopál Shivrám.
(2) Huilgol, Lakshuman Narsinh.
(2) Jagade, Ganesh Balvant.
(2) Koprekar, Ganesh Lakshuman.
(2) Lele, Rámchandra Sadáshiv.
(2) Mangalvedhekar, Náráyan Rághavendra.
(2) Musgávkar, Bálkrishna Rango.

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(2) Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.
(4) Passed the Previous Examination.
(8) Jugonnath Sankersett Scholar
(10) Vináyakráo Jugonnath Sunkersett Prizeman.
(13) Alfred Scholar. (15) Barodá Scholar.

(2) Mudivedkar, Shrinivás Rájeráo.
(2) Pátankar, Parshurám Náráyan.
(2) Sáthaye, Shridhar Náráyan.
(2) Sáthe, Shankar Keshav.
(7) Ambegávkar, Ganesh Balvant.
(7) Argikar, Lakshuman Bhimráo.
(7) Baindur, Bhavánishankar Subráo.
(7) Bápat, Keshav Sakhárám
(7) Bápat, Rámchandra Vishnu.
(7) Barve, Váman Náráyan.
(7) Bharuchá, Behrámji Phirozesháh.
(7) Bhide, Náráyan Vishnu.
(7) Bhide, Vásudev Trimbak.
(7) Bobde, Bálkrishna Ramákánt.
(7) Dámle, Bháu Krishna.
(7) Devrukhkar, Náráyan Sadáshiv.
(7) Deshmukh, Vishnu Keshav.
(7) Deshpánde, Shivrám Ganesh.
(7) Dhekne, Shridhar Lakshuman.
(7) Ekhe, Yádav Chimnáji.
(7) Gháte, Gangádhar Náráyan.
(7) Godbole, Keshav Ráoji.
(7) Gokhale, Janárdan Ganesh.
(7) Hanson, Charles Maurice.
(7) Hungund, Krishnáji Shrinivás.
(7) Jávdekar, Ganesh Váman.
(7) Javeri, Krishnadás Vishnudás.
(7) Joshi, Mahádev Dinkar.
(7) Joshi, Chintáman Hari.
(15) (7) Kárkhánis, Rájárám Sadáshiv.
(7) Kharvandikar, Náráyan Váman.
(7) Khádilkar, Rámchandra Krishna.
(7) Kále, Ganesh Bápuji.
(7) Kulhathe, Hanmant Krishna.
(7) (9) Limaye, Hari Vithal.
(7) Maráthe, Hari Antáji.
(7) Maráthe, Rámchandra Náráyan.
(7) Náik, Pándurang Bhíkáji.
(7) Nene, Vithal Shankar.
(7) Oka, Váman Báláji.
(7) Oka, Mahádev Káshináth.
(7) Padamji, Bamanji Dorábji.
(7) (8) Pánse, Náráyan Sakhárám.
(7) Pandit, Náráyan Bháskar.

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(2) Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.
(7) Passed the Previous Examination.
(8) Juggonnath Sunkersett Scholar.
(9) Nagpur Scholar.
(15) Barodá Scholar.

(7) Paránjapye, Hari Krishna.
(7) Patel, Dhanjisháh Edalji.
(7) Patvardhan, Vináyak Sadáshiv.
(7) Pense, Dattátraya Rangnáth.
(7) Rájváde, Vishvanáth Káshináth.
(7) Risvádkar, Shivrám Keshav.
(7) Sahasrabudhe, Ganesh Balvant.
(7) Sahasrabudhe, Trimbak Sakhárám.
(7) Shendre, Vishnu Náráyan.
(7) Sethná, Rastamji Aspaeriarji
(7) Sohoni, Krishnáji Vishnu.
(6) (7) Sabnavis, Gangádhar Atmárám.
(7) Tembhe, Anant Dámodar.
(7) Váknis, Dinkar Hari.
(7) Vángikar, Anáji Ganesh.
Adváni, Dharmadás Kevalrám.
Agáshe, Váman Lakshuman.
Alimchandáni, Lilárám Jethmal.
Anklesariá, Phirozsháh Mánikji.
Apte, Vináyak Vishnu.
Arankalle, Vishvanáth Anant.
Athale, Mahádev Gopál.
Athalye, Madhusudan Vásudev.
Atre, Rangnáth Narhar.
Bálsekar, Mangesh Krishnáji.
Bápat, Nilkanth Krishna.
(6) Bárátte, Yeknáth Tukárám.
Bhade, Lakshuman Vithal.
Bhadkamkar, Náráyan Mahádev.
Bhágvat, Purshottam Balvant.
(6) Bháleráo, Govind Janárdan.
Bháleráo, Náráyan Raghunáth.
Bharuchá, Rastamji Phirozsháh.
Bhátavadekar, Mahádev Rámchandra.
Bhagvánáni, Mulráj Sujansingh.
Bhopatkar, Váman Krishna.
Bumlá, Nasarvánji Pestanji.
Chakradev, Ganesh Purshottam.
Choubal, Anant Mahádev.
Chavghule, Rámchandra Vináyak.
Chaván, Gangárám Mahádev.
Chiplunkar, Váman Náráyan.
Dámle, Shankar Nágesh.
Deshpánde, Balvant Bábáji.
Dhadphale, Chintáman Bhivráo.
Dole, Ganesh Lakshuman.

(6) Berar Scholar. (7) Passed the Previous Examination.

Gadre, Shankar Káshináth.
Gádgil, Anant Rámchandra.
Ghole, Satyappá Sankhyappá.
Ghángrekar, Bápu Rámchandra.
Ghárpure, Shrikrishna Sadáshiv.
Gogte, Krishnáji Govind.
Gokhale, Janárdan Mahádev.
Gupte, Nilkanth Káshináth.
Huligeri, Mahádev Náráyan.
Hungul, Trimbak Krishna.
Jhánjiáni, Premchand Avatrái.
Jathár, Rámchandra Rájárám.
Jathár, Shambhu Bhikáji.
Joshi, Narhar Bápu.
Kále, Atmárám Raghunáth.
Karandikar, Rámchandra Balvant.
Kavshikar, Ganesh Náráyan.
Kelkar, Prabhákar Lakshuman.
Kharé, Váman Sakhárám.
Khubchandáni, Khánchan Ráhumal.
Kochak, Náráyan Govind.
(14) Kololgi, Virupáksha Shivling.
Kuber, Dinkar Ráoji.
Lalit, Bhikáji Gopál.
Lele, Vásudev Venkatesh.
Mahájani, Váman Bhikáji.
Mahálas, Shankar Raghunáth.
Masur, Govind Venkatesh.
Masurekar, Yashvant Shankar.
Mehikrikar, Balvant Gopál.
Melegue, Raghunáth Bápuji.
Merchant, Mancherji Behrámji.
Mondkar, Trimbak Dámodar.
Nagarkar, Janárdan Keshav.
Nagarválá, Sorábji Navroji.
Nimak, Bálkrishna Atmárám.
Nirokhekar, Dattátraya Sadáshiv.
Pandit, Bháskar Mahádev.
Pánse, Krishnáji Mártand.
Paránjapye, Govind Dinkar.
(6) Paránjapye, Vásudev Káshináth.
Parvatikar, Hanmant Krishna.
Pasarnikar, Vishnu Ganesh.
(6) (12) Pathán, Saifudin Lálkhán.

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(6) Berár Scholar.
(12) Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholar.
(14) Hubli Scholar.

Patvardhan, Rámkrishna Vishnu.
Paymaster, Behrámji Rastamji.
Pendse, Vishvanáth Makund.
Phadke, Náráyan Khanderáo.
Phansalkar, Ganesh Ballál.
(6) Pimple, Balirám Meghashám.
Purveyor, Pestanji Barjorji.
(6) Raghubirsinh Duniásinh.
Rájádhyasha, Raghunáth Bálkrishna.
Ráje, Rájárám Yashvant.
Ránáde, Bálkrishna Sadáshiv.
Ráste, Lakshumanráo Shámráj.
Risvádkar, Govind Sadáshiv.
Roda, Rukhamángud Venkatesh.
Sadávarte, Mártand Balvant.
Sahasrabudhe, Vithal Shridhar.
Samuel Mary.
Sáthaye, Ganesh Vishnu.
Sáthe, Govind Nilkant.
Sháraṅgpáni, Ganesh Vishnu.
Sháháni, Sáhibsingh Chandasingh.
Sirdesái, Shrinivás Bhikáji.
Sorábji, Cornelia.
Sabnis, Hanmant Govind.
Sukhiá, Jamshedji Dhanjibhái.
Takalé, Trimbak Rámchandra.
Talekar, Balvant Rámchandra.
Támbe, Gopál Rámchandra.
Thákur, Sakhárám Vithal.
Thosar, Raghunáth Náráyan.
Tilak, Vásudev Krishna.
Vantamuri, Shivshankar Bábáshástri.
Vaze, Gopál Govind.
Vadvane, Pandharináth Chintáman.

Free Students.

(5) Parchure, Sadáshiv Gopál.
(5) Pethe, Annáji Rámchandra.
(7) Bade, Rámkrishna Nilkanth.
(7) Godbole, Dinkar Sadáshiv.
(7) Godbole Vináyak Appáji.
Bopardikar, Ramchandra Balvant.
Dátár, Ganesh Maheshvar.

(5) Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.
(6) Berár Scholar.
(7) Passed the Previous Examination.

Hingne, Nilkanth Raghunáth.
Kelkar, Ganesh Bhikáji.
Kenghe, Mártand Jayarám.

III.—FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.

(Recognized 1861.)

This Institution arose out of an English School for Native youths, founded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson in 1832, and was originally dependent on local contributions. It was afterwards recognized in 1835 by the Church of Scotland and in 1843 by the Free Church of Scotland, from which body it receives the greater part of its funds. The following endowments are attached to the Institution :—

Endowed Scholarships.

One Fleming Scholarship	Rs. 100	per annum.
Nesbit (R.) Memorial Theological Scholarship	„ 120	per annum.
Smyttan (G.) Memorial Scholarship...	„ 60	per annum.
Lang (W.) Scholarship.....	„ 180	per annum.
Miller (H.) do.	„ 100	per annum.
Nesbit (R.) Memorial Literary Scholarship	„ 60	per annum.
St. Clair Jameson Memorial Scholarship.	„ 40	per annum.
Four Fleming (Jas. N.) Nomination Scholarships, each	„ 40	per annum.
Purvis (Col.) Scholarship.....	„ 62	per annum.
Molesworth (J. T.) Scholarship	„ 40	per annum.
Davidson (D.) do.	„ 40	per annum.

Endowed Prizes.

The Wilson Prize (Gold Medal or Books).

The Rájá of Dhár Prize.

Vithal Náráyan Páthak Prize (value Rs. 40 per annum).

The Campbell (A.) Prize.
The Murray Mitchell Prize.
The Bálá Gopál Joshi Prize.
} For Preparatory Classes.

List of Principals.

1832. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1876. The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.
1884. The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.

1885.

Principal.

The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., Professor of Physics and Logic.

Professors.

The Rev. Buchanan Blake, M.A., B.D., Professor of History and Political Economy. (*Europe*).

The Rev. A. C. Grieve, Professor of English Literature.

,, ,, R. Scott, M.A., Professor of English and Moral Philosophy.

J. Jack, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.

Shridhar Ganesh Jinsivále, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit.

Kharshedji Mancherji Khateli, Professor of Persian.

Shastri.

Ráoji Rámchandra Upásani.

Teacher attached.

Dádábhái Kharshedji Munshi, B.A.

Students.

Safre, Vishnu Vináyak.
Khándekar, Bájiráo Vishnu.
Desái, Pándurang Anant.
Dábholkar, Gopál Rámchandra.
(1) Lájmi, Venkat Anandráo.
Belsare, Khandu Bhikáji.
Kaikini, Shankar Krishna.
Málvankar, Náráyan Káshináth.
Talpade, Náráyan Bápuji.
(1) Makávná, Hirálál Mulji.
Khándekar, Bháskar Yadneshvar.
Patel, Sorábji Rastamji.
Mehervaid, Jehángier Mánikji.

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(1) College Scholar.

Vorá, Maganlál Lakshmishankar.
Agáshe, Sakhárám Sadásiv.
(1) Kále, Govind Vithal.
Bajáj, Manchhárám Govardhandás.
Alekar, Gopál Bápu.
Sáne, Rámchandra Balvant.
Vèláskar, Shámráo Bápuji.
Pátkar, Dámodar Raghunáth.
Vakil, Mahásukhrám Mánikrám.
Phalke, Shivrám Govind.
Surveyor, Kharshedji Nasarvánji.
Korgávkar, Káshináth Rámkrishna.
Bám, Govind Parshurám.
Velankar, Rámchandra Hari.
Lalit, Vishnu Narhar.
Umrá, Ardesir Shápurji.
Anandráo, Michagen.
Panthaki, Fardunji Phirozsháh.
Modi, Hirjibhái Dhanjibhái.
Lavangiá, Kharshedji Navroji.
Dádáchanji, Dorábji Sorábji.
Sayad, Mainodin Sayad Husein.
Chándorkar, Ganesh Rámchandra.
Patki, Vásudev Raghunáth.
Kelkar, Náráyan Rámchandra.
Nádkarni, Pándurang Mangesh.
Káne, Morobá Pándurang.
Bhástekar, Isaac Aron.
Masurkar, Yashvant Shankar.
Mehtá, Edalji Kharshedji.
Panthaki, Nádirsháh Phirozsháh.
Dádiná, Frámroz Mancherji.
Bennett, Sorábji Kharshedji.
Sett, Dhanji Chaturbhuj.
Dholkiá, Rupshankar Murárji.
Nánávati, Purshottamrái Bhagvatidás.
Buch, Anantrái Nánálál.
Limaye, Keshav Náráyan.
Kinare, Hari Mahádev.
Vaishnav, Purshottamrái Ranchhordás.
Korgáumkar, Baban Bápu.
Sánkholkar, Rangoji Pándurang.
Názar, Ochhavlál Hirálál.
Jikar, Gulábshankar Narmadáshankar.
Páthâre, Krishnaráo Harichandra.
Rájádhyaksh, Sájbá Yashvant.
Trilokekar, Lakshuman Atmárám.

(1) College Scholar.

Trilokekar, Rámchandra Atmárám.
Patvardhan, Náráyan Rámchandra.
Háte, Vasantráo Harichandra.
(1) Moghe, Sadáshiv Náráyan.
Bápat, Vináyak Náráyan.
(1) Trilokekar, Sundar Vishvanáth.
Agáskar, Lakshuman Raghunáth.
Paránjapye, Anant Báburáo.
Doctor, Jamshedji Mánikji.
Meherji, Hirjibhái Phirozsháh.
Kalliánpur, Ganpat Rághavendra.
Mehtá, Nagindás Pránjivandás.
Ghámat, Kaikhosru Edalji.
Desái, Ambelál Nágarji.
Vyás, Mulshankar Jayashankar.
Shett, Mavrárji Náráyandás.
Julio Rebeiro.
Cardmaster, Behrámji Sorábji.
Dhurandhar, Bábáji Káshináth.
Dádarkar, Makundráo Madhusudan.
Korgámkar, Vináyak Mahádev.
Nagarkar, Bháskar Náráyan.
(1) Kotak, Jayavant Nánji.
Airten, Rastamji Dhanjibhái.
Sarfarazáli Abduláli.
(1) Ugrankar, Rámráo Lakshuman.
Meherji, Phirozsháh Frámji.
Khambátá, Dinsháh Frámji.
(1) Chikarmáne, Rámráo Shantáyá.
Khárkar, Trimbak Dhondu.
Abdulkarim, Yávarhusein Nánábhái.
Karnik, Shankar Vináyak.
(1) Mehtá, Mávji Kánji.
Lalit, Lakshuman Shridhar.
(1) Padgámkar, Vithal Atmárám.
Kolaskar, Mangesh Bálkrishna.
Dave, Shevaklál Máneklál.
Talkar, Daniel Moses.
Khale, Sakhárám Sadáshiv.
Karma, Sorábji Kharshedji.
Nene, Govind Keshav.
Karnátki, Shrinivás Náráyan.
Khándválá, Tuljárám Chunilál.
(1) Sapre, Rájárám Sadáshiv.
Mistri, Gustádji Pestanji.
(1) Kotháre, Dhákji Dádáji.
Shroff, Phirozsháh Sorábji.
Páthare, Madan Morobá.

(1) College Scholar.

Dev, Sitárám Vishnu.
Hayagrive, Gajánan Náráyan.
Gorakshkar, Ganpatráo Krishnaráo.
(1) Mehtá, Jivábhái Bhikhábhái.
Kámat, Vishnu Vithal.
Kángá, Kaikhosru Kávasji.
Taleyárkhán, Manchershâh Hormasji.
Mavinkurva, Subráo Venkatesh.
Nádkarni, Rámchandra Devráo.
Divgi, Pándurang Dásappá.
Potnis, Moreshvar Mahádev.
Kulkarni, Dinkar Chintáman.
Wádiá, Bamanji Hormasji.
Bennetná, Rastamji Mánikji.
Chavdhari, Keshav Rámchandra.
Bhat, Keshav Dayárám.
Karnadkar, Rámráo Shivráo.
Saraiyá, Motilál Vithaldás.
Varde, Vishvanáth Morobá.
Párekh, Nagindás Lallubhái.
MullaPhiroz, Rastamji Phirozji.
Jathár, Váman Dinkar.
Ghándi, Maganlál Chunilál.
Belápuriá, Nagindás Dámodar.
Dalál, Maganbhái Mathurádás.
Raval, Murárji Mahádev.

IV.—BOMBAY ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1869.)

St. Xavier's College owes its origin to the development and growth of St. Mary's Institution and of the European Roman Catholic Orphanage. In it Undergraduates may continue their University studies under the same advantages as those enjoyed at St. Xavier's High School.

The site of the College was granted by Government in 1867. The funds were supplied chiefly from private sources, Government contributing a grant of Rs. 61,368.

There is one endowed Scholarship connected with the College:—

The Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholarship for Portuguese Undergraduates, of the annual value of Rs. 125, tenable for two years. It is awarded by competition in an English Essay. The competition takes place in the month of January.

(1) College Scholar.

1885.

Rector.

The Rev. J. Mayr, S.J.

Professors.

The Rev. F. Dreckmann, S.J., Professor of Philosophy and Mathematics.
,, ,, J. M. Hamilton, S. J., Professor of English Literature.
,, ,, J. LeHalle, S.J., Professor of Latin and Political Economy.
,, ,, A. Usteri, S.J., Professor of Latin and History.
,, ,, A. Walsh, S.J., Professor of History and Philosophy.
Mr. Rájárám Rámkrishna Bhágvat, Professor of Sanskrit.
,, Agá Rustam Meherbán ... } Professors of Persian.
,, Kángá Nasarvánji Kávasji ... }

Students.

(*a*) *Graduates attending the M. A. Class.*

Mr. Kutár, Bejanji Navroji.
,, Master, Manchershàh Bamanji.
(1) (2) ,, Mehtá, Dárashàh Bejanji.
,, Munshi, Kaikhosru Ardesir.
,, Pleader, Phirozshàh Nasarvánji.
,, Ráná, Frámji Ardesir.
,, Vijayakar, Dinkar Khanderáo.

UNDERGRADUATES.

Seniors.

* Agáskar, Bálkrishna Vináyakráo.
* Banáji, Rastamji Ratanji.
* Bátliboi, Ardesir Frámji.
* Bháthená, Kharshedji Frámji.
* Dádiseth, Nasarvánji Jamshedji.
† Daphtare, Kisanlál Ratanlál.
* DeQuadros, Alfred Victor.
* Diván, Umedrám Girdharlál.
* Doctor, Frámji Pestanji.
* Dubásh, Mervánji Pestanji.
† Engineer, Hirjibhái Dinshàh.
(3)* Ferreira, Dominic.
† Gándhi, Dosábhái Kharshedji.

* Passed the Previous Examination.
† Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.
(1) Duke of Edinburgh Fellow.
(2) James Taylor Prizeman.
(3) Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney Portuguese Scholar.

(4)* Haidari, Muhámmad Akbar.
(5)* Háte, Gajánan Harichandra.
* Karkariá, Rastamji Pestanji.
* Kátrak, Dádábhái Hormasji.
† Kotvál, Pestanji Sorábji.
* Mánkar, Shámráo Dinánáth.
Máster, Ratanji Dosábhái.
* Misquitta, Gabriel Hyacinth.
* Mistri, Jamshedji Pestanji.
† Modi, Jekisandás Murárdás.
* Nádkarni, Rámchandra Hanmant.
* Párekh, Rastamji Hormasji.
* Patel, Jamshedji Pestanji.
* Pávri, Navroji Pálanji.
* Raymond, Edward.
* Reporter, Phirozsháh Edalji.
* Screwválá, Kharshedji Hormasji.
* Sethná, Nasarvánji Dhanjibhái.
† Sháh, Mahásukh Narsidas.
* Seth, Vithaldás Bhagvándás.
* Sutáriá, Kávasji Mánikji.
* Vohrá, Jayachand Morárji.
* Wádiá, Dosábhái Frámji.
† Warden, Behrámji Hirjibhái.

Juniors.

Anklesariá, Dhanjisháh Temuras.
Bahádurji, Jamshedji Nasarvánji.
Bámji, Hormashji Edalji.
Bamji, Kaikhoshru Edalji.
Banáji, Jehángier Shávakshah.
Bastáválá, Sorábji Dádábhái.
Bamanji, Ratanji Bamanji.
Bookbinder, Bhikáji Edalji.
Cooper, Shávakshah Frámji.
Dádáchanji, Kávasji Edalji.
DeMonte Ignatius.
Desái, Behrámji Barjorji.
Desái, Vináyak Venkobá.
Doctor, Ardesir Dosábhái.
Doctor, Jamshedji Pestanji.
Dhábolkar, Vináyak Jiváji.
DosRemedios, Thomas.
Enti, Edalji Bamanji.
Enti, Kaikhoshru Ardesir.
Esperance, John Joseph.

* Passed the Previous Examination.
† Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.
(4) Sir Frank Souter Scholar.
(5) Hughlings Prizeman.

Ganderiá, Chunilál Govardhandás.
Ghándi, Ratanji Behrámji.
Gazdar, Manchershán Kávasji.
Hatariá, Dinsháh Kávasji.
Javeri, Chandulál Chhotulál.
Joshi, Mahádev Vináyak.
Joshi, Shápurji Sorábji.
Khán, Mancherji Frámji.
Khoté, Dinánáth Sundarnáth.
Kotvál, Ardesir Pestanji.
Kotvál, Bamanshán Bejanji.
Lálkáká, Bápuji Pálanji.
Lálkáká, Dorábji Kharshedji.
Lám, Bápuji Barjorji.
Lauder, Charles William.
Madgávkar, Govind Dinánáth.
Major, Frámroz Barjorji.
Mahálakshumiválá, Jamshedji Dhanjibhái.
Master, Sháváksháh Dádábhái.
(6) Mehtá, Sákarlál Mansukhrám.
Mehtá, Shápurji Dádábhái.
Mistri, Ardesir Shápurji.
Mistri, Bamanji Shápurji.
Mistri, Frámji Pálanji.
Mistri, Mervánji Edalji.
Mus, Nánábhái Hormasji.
Motiválá, Rastamji Barjorji.
Mulgámkar, Ganpatráo Shivrám.
Mulgámkar, Vithal Bhikáji.
Munshi, Rastamji Bamanji.
Náik, Ganpatráo Rámchandra.
Pahalájáni, Bhojsing Gurudinmal.
Pálkhiválá, Jehángier Sorabji.
Pánandikar, Dattárám Dámodar.
Patel, Ardesir Dhanjibhái.
Pereira, Edmund.
Pingle, Mádhavráo Morobá.
Ratnágar, Ratanji Jamshedji.
Sanzgiri, Shankar Vináyak.
Sethná, Behrámji Shápurji.
Sethná, Kharshedji Pheroze.
Sethná, Dhanjibhái Rastamji.
Sethná, Frámji Shápurji.
Sethná, Hormasji Mervánji.
Táráchand, Jehángier Mervánji.
Tarkhad, Dnyaneshvar Atmárám.
Unválá, Kharshedji Frámji.

(6) Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar.

Valladares, Philip Reginald.
Varde, Pundlik Gangádhar.
Velankar, Shrikrishna Gunáji.
Velkar, Vámanráo Shámráo.
Vyavahárkar, Gajánan Sadáshiv.
Wágle, Atmárám Balvant.
Vimádalál, Jehángier Jamshedji.

V.—GUJARA'T COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1879.)

In 1856 a subscription was set on foot for the establishment of a College at Ahmedabad. A sum of Rupees 50,000 was collected, and by favourable investment and accumulation of interest this amount was afterwards raised to Rupees 70,000. In 1858 the sanction of Government was given to the "establishment of a professional School at Ahmedabad (to be called a College if thought desirable) in which English composition, translation, the elements of jurisprudence (as required by Deputy Magistrates and Police Officers), positive law in its most popular and useful branches, the elements of political economy, the revenue and administrative system of Government in India, drawing as a useful rather than a fine art, surveying and the most practically useful applications of natural science (especially agricultural chemistry) might be taught." The object of the College was the special preparation of youths "for Government employment in the Revenue and Judicial lines and in the Public Works Department." Government promised a State contribution equal to the annual interest of the Endowment, and with the total sum thus available classes were sanctioned for the instruction of youths in Law and Civil Engineering. But the insufficiency of the income for even a school of this character, and the want of precise and definite objects at which the institution might aim, were from the first apparent, and combined with other causes to prevent the development and growth of the College. The Engineering class was never opened, partly because of the difficulty of obtaining a competent teacher for the salary offered, partly because of the discouraging want of funds and opportunities for practical instruction. In the Law class, on the other hand, it was found that the general education of the pupils was not as high as was required for the effective study of jurisprudence; and it was considered that instruction in Literature was necessary to liberal-

ize their minds. Accordingly in 1863 the salary set apart for the Engineering lecturer was divided between three teachers in the subjects of (1) Logic, Moral Philosophy and History, (2) Applied Mathematics (Surveying, Mechanics, &c.), (3) Drawing. The two last subjects were intended for boys desirous of preparing for admission to the new Civil Engineering College at Poona. These arrangements continued in force until 1872, when the failure of the Law students to pass the test imposed on candidates for the Pleaders' examination led to an enquiry which resulted in the closing of the Law class. The other classes were continued for a time until it could be decided how the funds might be applied to a less vague object than that assigned to the College "of keeping up a taste for literary pursuits in young men who had matriculated, and of extending the knowledge of those who were unmatriculated." The leading Native gentlemen of Ahmedabad acquiesced in this condemnation of the old institution, but applied to Government for the establishment at Ahmedabad of an Arts College such as that given to Poona, and at once set themselves to the task of collecting additional subscriptions, which, with the old fund, might form a sufficient endowment to justify compliance with their application. In September, a public meeting was held, and a Committee of management was appointed with the Collector as President. By these efforts Ahmedabad has raised a fund which will yield a yearly income of Rupees 8,000. This sum, met by a Government grant of equal amount and supplemented by fees, has been considered sufficient for the establishment of classes studying up to the First B.A. Examination. The Trustees for the College are the Collector of Ahmedabad, Ráo Bahádur Bechardás Ambaidás, and Ráo Bahádur Hemábhái Premábhái, the Collector being nominated by Government, while the two Native gentlemen were elected by the subscribers.

The endowments connected with the Gujarát College are—

The Ráo Bahádur Maganbhái Karamchand Scholarships, eight in number, of the annual value of Rs. 588 per annum.

The A. A. Borradaile Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 120 per annum, from the Borradaile Fund entrusted to the Gujarát Vernacular Society.

1885.

Principal.

K. T. Best, M.A. Oxon., M.R.A.S., Professor of English Literature.

Professors.

Jamshedji Ardesir Dalál, M.A., LL.B., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. (*Acting* Vice-Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay.)
Kávasji Jamshedji Sanjáná, M.A., *Acting* Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Abáji Vishnu Káthavate, B.A., Professor of Oriental Languages.

Dakshina Fellows.

Náráyan Dáso Banhatti, B.A.
Polatrám Purshottam Barodiá, B.A.

A. A. Borradaile Scholar.

Trivedi, Keshavlál Girdhar.

S. H. Philpott Scholar.

Mehtá, Chamanlál Girdharlál.

Lallubhái Sámaldás Scholar.

Gháreklıá, Rangnáth Shambhunáth.

Ráo Báhádur Maganbhái Karamchand Scholars.

Desái, Haridhar Ranchhodji.
Kasumbgar, Vadilál Nathubhái.
Aneráo, Govind Balvant.
Kádri, Shamshudin Sayedmiá.
Thákore, Kalliánrái Keshavlál.
Maniár, Abhechand Vakhatchand.
Mehtá, Girdharlál Harilál.
Shukla, Jivanlál Mohanlál.

Commoners.

Bakshi, Chinubhái Mádhubhái.
Karnik, Krishnaráo Balvant.
Mehtá, Umedrám Jametrám.
Udelkar, Bháskar Rámchandra.
Káthavate, Nágesh Abáji.
Shroff, Premábhái Jayachand.
Thákore, Ratilál Máneklál.

Dalál, Mohanlál Hemchand.
Mehtá, Fardunji Dorábji.
Mehtá, Chhaganlál Chunilál.
Javeri, Mahásukh Chunilál.
Dalál, Dáhyábhái Dholsá.
Clubválá, Phirozsháh Mancherji.
Kinkhábválá, Bálubhái Gatábhái.
Desái, Shambhudhar Lakshuman.
Talyárkhán, Erachsháh Jehángierji.
Urezi, Buránudin Abdullá.
Hundivála, Dorábji Edalji.
Vakil, Manilál Maganlál.
Desái, Chunilál Lakshmilál.
Dalál, Bhogilál Sánkalchand.
Javeri, Dalsukhbhái Bhagubhái.
Shroff, Chimanlál Nagindás.
Báriá, Varajdás Dáhyábhái.
Shringárpure, Khanderáo Mádhavráo.
Divátiá, Krishnaráo Bholánáth.
Bhat, Karunáshankar Chhaganrám.
Divátiá, Vináyak Ishvarrái.
Agarválá, Brijlál Keshavlál.
Dalál, Ardesir Fardunji.

Free Students.

Munshi, Rámkrishna Bálkrishna.
Patel, Sánkalchand Ravichand.
Párikh, Chimanlál Nánábhái.

VI.—RA'JA'RA'M COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1880.)

The Rájárám College, which is maintained by the Kolhápur State, owes its origin partly to the growth and development of the Rájárám High School, and partly to the desire of Government to make a suitable provision for the education of Chiefs and Sardárs in the Southern Maráthá Country. The British Government having assumed the administration of the State in 1844, laid the foundation of English education in 1851 by opening an English school in the town of Kolhápur. This in 1867 was raised to the status of a High School, called the Rájárám High School, after the lamented Rájárám Mahárái of Kolhápur, who while travelling in Europe died at Florence in 1870.

In 1880 the Government, on the recommendation of the Political Agent, raised the School to an Arts College which was subsequently recognized in the Faculty in Arts of the University of Bombay for the purposes of the Previous Examination, and in 1883 it was further recognized for the purposes of the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.

The College is provided with a substantial and ornamental building which cost the Kolhápur State nearly five lakhs of Rupees, the foundation stone being laid in 1869 by the late Rájá and the building completed in 1874.

Endowments.

Government has sanctioned the transfer of the sum of Rs. 760, being the annual interest on the so-called Sardárs' Fund at Belgaum, where a Sardárs' Class was opened some years ago.

In 1883 the Rájá of Mudhol on leaving the College presented an endowment of Rs. 15,000 to be held in trust by the Political Agent, Southern Maráthá Country, and Rájá of Mudhol for the time being: the interest of this sum to be applied towards the support of a "Ghorpade Lectureship" in honour of the Rájá's father.

The late Rájárám Maháráj, to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to this country, invested Rs. 45,000 in the four per cent. Promissory notes, the interest thereon being applied to the formation of Scholarships for the encouragement of higher education in the State. The following Scholarships are awarded every year:—

(*a.*) One Alfred Scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem tenable for four years at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, will be awarded to a deserving freshman who shall have matriculated from the Rájárám High School after having attended that school for not less than three continuous years immediately previous. The stipend may be continued for a fifth year if funds are available and the Principal recommends it. If there be no freshman desirous of studying medicine, a scholarship of the same value to be held in Bombay and tenable for two years will be given to a deserving candidate who passes the Previous Examination from the Rájárám College with the highest number of marks.

(*b.*) Two Alfred Scholarships of Rs. 15 per mensem, each tenable for one year and to be held at any College, will be awarded to two deserving students who have passed the First B.A. Examination from the Rájárám College after having attended it for two full terms.

(*c.*) Three Alfred Scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem, each tenable for one year and to be held at the Rájárám College, Kolhápur, will be awarded to three deserving students who have passed the Previous Examination, from the Rájárám College, after having attended it for two full terms.

(*d.*) Four Alfred Scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem, to be held for one year at the Rájárám College, will be awarded to four deserving students who have passed the Matriculation Examination from the Rájárám High School after having attended it for not less than two continuous years immediately previous.

(*e.*) In 1884, Mr. Krishnáji Bhikáji Gokhale presented the sum of Rs. 1,500 in 4 per cent. Government paper to found a "Bhikájipant Scholarship" in memory of his father the late Mr. Bhikájipant Gokhale. The stipend of Rs. 5 per mensem is to be held for one year by that undergraduate of the Rájárám College who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from the Miraj High School.

1885.

Principal.

C. H. Candy, B.A., LL.M. Cantab., Principal and Professor of English Literature.

Professors.

Balvant Bhikáji Vakhárkar, B.A., Vice-Principal and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Shivrám Bápuji Paránjapye, B.A., Professor of Oriental Languages.

áláji Prabhákar Modak, F.A., Lecturer in Physical Science.

Káshináth Ganesh Kelkar, B.A., Ghorpade Lecturer.

Alfred Scholars.

Agáshe, Ganesh Krishna.
(1) Bijápurkar, Vishnu Govind.
Chitnis, Balvant Sitárám.
Kále, Krishnáji Rámchandra.
Kulkarni, Hari Ganesh.
(1) Gáikavád, Khanderáo Appásáheb (Honorary.)
(1) Pandit, Krishnáji Náráyan.
(1) Shrikhande, Govind Vináyak.
Sávardekar, Sadáshiv Náráyan.
Sontake, Datto Dámodar.

Students paying half-fee.

Cháfalkar, Raghunáth Rámchandra.
(1) Deshpánde, Váman Ganesh.
Dravid, Balvant Trimbak.
Kále, Vishnu Govind
Kitur, Gurunáth Venkatesh.
Manoli, Rámchandra Shankar.

Commoners.

Agáshe, Náráyan Krishna.
Balikundri, Bálkrishna Dattátraya.
Bápat, Keshav Prabhákar.
(1) Bidi, Krishnáji Kamlo.
Bodas, Yashvant Govind.
Deshpánde, Gangádhar Venkatesh.
Deshpánde, Káshináth Gangádhar.
Deshpánde, Sadáshiv N.
Deshpánde, Tátiyá Balvant.
Dhanáyak, Rámchandra Purshottam.
Dhárvádkar, Gopál Govind.
(1) Dhurandhar, Gajánan Vishvanáth.
Ghodgiri, Amrit Dádáji.
Herulekar, Náráyan Ganesh.
Jathár, Divákar Balvant.
Kanmarkar, Vináyak Govind.
(3) Kelkar, Náráyan Chintáman.
Kulkarni, Dhondo Govind.
(2) Kulkarni, Váman Báji.
Mhasurkar, Vithal Vishnu.
(1) Maráthe, Krishnáji Thondo.
Náik, Krishnáji Náráyan.
Námjoshi, Keshav Náráyan.

(1) Passed the Previous Examination.
(2) Sir LeGrand Jacob Scholar.
(3) Bhikájipant Scholar.

Nátu, Datto Hari.
Padalkar, Keshav Gopál.
Patvardhan, Durgo Rámchandra.
Rájopádhye, Náráyanráo Sadáshivráo.
Sáthe, Narsinh Venkatesh.
Sindhe, Bálāji Kushábá.
Shirgávkar, Ráoji Raghunáth.
Tilve, Datto Rámchandra.

VII.—BARODA COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1881.)

The Baroda College was founded to complete the system of English education organized in the Baroda State by the Government of His Highness the Mahárájah Sayájiráo Gáekwár, and on the 1st of October 1881 was recognized in the Faculty of Arts of the University of Bombay for the purposes of the Previous Examination. The College building is one of the handsomest structures of the kind in India. It is in the shape of an E, the centre being formed by a domed hall sixty feet square and one hundred and forty-four feet high. Each wing contains ten class rooms, five on the ground floor and five on the first floor, besides library, museum, chemical and physical laboratories, offices, and smaller ante-rooms. There is accommodation for about six hundred students, and College and High School classes are both carried on in the building. The style of architecture is early Hindu *(Hemádapanti)*, and the design is by R. Chisholm, Esq., F. R. I. B. A., Architect to the Madras Government. The building has cost about Rs. 6 lákhs.

Endowments.

Three scholarships of Rs. 20 per mensem tenable at any college are awarded under certain conditions to students passing the Previous Examination direct from the Baroda College. Two additional scholarships of Rs. 20 per mensem are reserved for students wishing to join the Poona College of Science or the Grant Medical College. Five scholarships of Rs. 5 per mensem to be held for one year at the Baroda College are awarded under certain conditions to deserving students who have passed the Matriculation Examination from the Baroda High School. In addition to the above the University awards the Melvill Memorial Scholarship to that

student from this College who obtains the highest number of marks at the Previous Examination.

1885.

Principal.

T. S. Tait, M.A. Camb., B.Sc. Lond., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Professors.

Harold Littledale, B.A., Senior Moderator T. C. D., Vice-Principal, Professor of History and English Literature.

Tápidás Dayárám Mehtá, M.A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Govind Moreshvar Hasabnis, B.A. } Lecturers in Sanskrit.
Rámchandra Dinkar Phadke, B A. }
Farid-ud-din Ahmed, B.A., Lecturer in Persian.

Scholars.

Dádáchanji, Ratanshah Karshásji.
Dalál, Jeysing Thákarshi.
Kirtane, Yashvant Váman.
Mehtá, Batukshankar Girdharlál.
Pátharkar, Raghunáth Ráoji.

Commoners.

Amin, Ráoji Motilál.
Astekar, Rámchandra Gopál.
Atháválá, Jekisandás Lallubhái.
Collector, Navroji Ádarji.
Dalál, Kaniálál Jamnádás.
Dave, Krishnarám Joitárám.
Divátiá, Gunvantrái Gopálrái.
Desái, Anantrái Girdharlál.
Desái, Ambábhái Keshavbhái.
Desái, Jugalbhái Kalliánrái.
Desái, Maganlál Chhotálál.
Desái, Venilál Jivanrám.
Desái, Vasantlál Sundarlál.
Gándhi, Manilál Bápálál.
Gupte, Govind Keshav.
Gupte, Shankar Keshav.
Harshe, Raghunáth Moreshvar.
Kharé, Ganesh Káshináth.
Khopkar, Shivrám Ráoji.
Kirtane, Káshináth Vináyak.

Kotháválá, Rastamji Ratanji.
Majmudár, Venishankar Dinmanishankar.
Mehtá, Mansukhrám Maniráin.
Náik, Gulábbhái Nathubhái.
Náik, Prágji Kalliánji.
Párekh, Vadilál Bállubhái.
Patel, Chhotálál Bábarbhái.
Patel, Darubhái Ishvar.
Patel, Motilál Shivábhái.
Patel, Ranchhodbhái Náranbhái.
Patel, Vrijlál Kálidás.
Patvardhan, Keshav Appáji.
Sapre, Jagannáth Anant.
Seth, Tribhuvandás Pránvallabhdás.
Sháh, Chunilál Ghelábhái.
Shukla, Venishankar Reváshankar.
Taláti, Gokaldás Dvárkádás.
Thakar, Maganlál Umedrám.
Tolat, Vithaldás Gokaldás.
Vaishnav, Anantrái Bhupatrái.
Watson, James William.

VIII.—FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1884.)

The Fergusson College owes its origin to the development and growth of the New English School, Poona, founded in 1880 by the late Vishnu Krishna Chiplunkar and Messrs. B. G. Tilak and M. B. Námjoshi for the purpose of cheapening and facilitating education. Gradually several other gentlemen joined the staff of teachers with the object of devoting their lives to the work, and the body thus formed felt that they were in a position to take a higher step. Before doing so, however, they called a meeting of the sympathizers of private education on the 24th October 1884 and this meeting formed themselves into the "Deccan Education Society" for the purpose of carrying out the original objects of the promoters of the New English School. Soon after, the Council of the Society resolved to start a college under the name of "The Fergusson College" to mark their appreciation of the interest which His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Governor of Bombay, took in the cause of private education generally and in the growth and prosperity of their school in parti-

cular; and on their application, the College was recognized in the Faculty of Arts for the purposes of the Previous Examination on the 13th December 1884.

The College is under the direct control and supervision of the Local Managing Board and the Council of the Deccan Education Society.

The permanent funds of the Society including sums realized and subscribed up to date, amount to nearly Rs. 74,000.

Seven scholarships of the total value of Rs. 60 per month (2 of Rs. 10 and 5 of Rs. 8) are awarded from the current funds of the Society to the students of the College under certain conditions. Besides there are a number of free and half-free studentships. Mr. Mahádev Chimnáji Apte, B.A., LL.B. of the Bombay bar has given two scholarships of Rs. 5 each per month for two years and a half to be awarded to poor Bráhmin students.

1885.

Principal.

Váman, Shivrám Apte, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit.

Professors.

Bál Gangádhar Tilak, B.A., LL.B., Professor of Mathematics.
Gopál Ganesh Agarkar, M.A., Professor of History and Logic.
Mahádev Shivrám Gole, M.A., Professor of Physics.
Vásudev Bálkrishna Kelkar, B. A., Professor of English Literature.

Clerk and Librarian.

Trimbak Sitárám Joshi.

Scholars.

Amalnerkar, Tukárám Rámchandra.
Bramhe, Govind Bahirav.
Dáte, Sadáshiv Manohar.
Godbole, Parshurám Ráoji.
Joglekar, Shridhar Rámchandra.
Phansalkar, Shridhar Raghunáth.
Potadár, Vaman Moreshvar.

Commoners.

Ankle, Kuber Bharmappá.
Apte, Ganesh Shridhar.
Apte, Hari Náráyan.
Bápat, Mahádev Anant.
Barve, Govind Vásudev.
Bhanage, Káshináth Bálkrishna.
Bhat, Krishnáji Purshottam.
Bhurse, Krishnaráo Bápuráo.
Budha, Kelabadi Govind.
Chávgule, Krishnáji Govind.
Chitgupi, Rámchandra Shrinivás.
Dáni, Malhár Narhar.
Deshmukh, Hari Pándurang.
Devale, Anná Bábáchárya,
Dhavle, Raghunáth Vináyak.
Divekar, Pándurang Balvant.
Durvás, Durvás Báláji.
Gangal, Krishnáji Trimbak.
Gadre, Vishvanáth Rámchandra.
Garde, Vishvanáth Krishna.
Gogte, Shridhar Bálkrishna.
Gokhale, Krishnáji Keshav.
Hariharkar, Bhimáji Shrinivás.
Jalihál, Krishnáji Rangráo.
Jog, Gopál Hanmant.
Kále, Krishnáji Govind.
Kámat, Vishnu Vithal.
Kapileshvar, Gopál Ravalnáth,
Karandikar, Keshav Vásudev.
Kelkar, Vásudev Vithal.
Khardikar, Sadáshiv Balvant.
Kulkarni, Rámchandra Náráyan.
Kulkarni, Rámchandra Raghunáth.
Lavlekar, Vináyak Hanmant.
Lele, Gangádhar Ballál.
Limaye, Krishnáji Govind.
Limaye, Mahádev Náráyan.
Máchve, Rámchandra Gopál.
Madurkar, Govind Datto.
Mhaskar, Mánkeshvar Gopál.
Nargund, Gurunáth Gangádharráo
Nátu, Janárdan Keshav.
Nene, Lakshuman Sadáshiv.
Nene, Vásudev Náráyan.
Pandit, Vishnu Bálkrishna.
Pandit, Vishnu Balvant.

Paránjápye, Shivrám Mahádev.
Paránjapye, Sadáshiv Vináyak.
Patel, Thákurdás Narottamdás.
Pethe, Govind Krishna.
Phadnis, Subáji Sheshgir.
Phátak, Ganesh Bálkrishna.
Pujári, Vishnu Tukárám.
Potnis, Raghunáth Bájiráo.
Pradhán, Dinkar Váman.
Pusulari, Bháskarráopant Suryaprakáshráopant.
Ránáde, Vináyak Vishnu.
Sardesái, Govind Sakhárám.
Shedhal, Krishnáji Jiváji.
Shirválkar, Pandharináth Shridhar.
Soman, Pándurang Trimbak.
Soman, Vináyak Trimbak.
Tákalkar, Gopál Amrit.
Talekar, Balvant Rámchandra.
Tilak, Sakhárám Váman.
Udgatti, Guddo Makund.
Vaidya, Krishnáji Ganesh.
Vaze, Sadáshiv Ganesh.

Free Students.

Modak, Mahádev Hari.
Phadke, Sitárám Mahádev.
Upádhye, Parshurám Váman.
Yavalekar, Vishvanáth Sadáshiv.

Half-free Students.

Abhyánkar, Rámchandra Vishnu.
Bakshi, Shrinivás Krishna.
Gokhale, Keshav Náráyan.
Káne, Bhálchandra Purshottam.
Limaye, Pándurang Náráyan.
Patvardhan, Ganesh Balvant.
Patvardhan, Keshav Govind.
Shidhaye, Mahádev Náráyan.

IX.—SA'MALDA'S COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED IN 1885.)

This College was founded by His Highness Sir Takhtsingji Jasvatsingji, Thákore Sáheb of Bhávnagar, in memory of his late Diván Sámaldás Parmánanddás. The College was opened in January 1885.

* First Jugonnath Sunkersett Scholar for 1884.

The College is maintained by the Bhávnagar State, and is under the supervision of a Managing Board, consisting of six officials of the State, with the Diván, Mr. Vithaldás Sámaldás, as President.

The following endowments are connected with the College :—

Eight Scholarships founded by the Darbár, of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem, tenable for one year.

Two Javantsingji Scholarships, of the same value, founded by the Darbár in memory of His Highness's younger brother.

One Vidyárám Scholarship, of the same value, founded by Mr. Vidyárám Motirám, the Chief Nyáyádhish, in token of the respect he always felt for the late Mr. Sámaldás.

One Gaurishankar Scholarship, of the same value, founded by Mr. Gaurishankar Udeshankar, C.S.I., in affectionate memory of his nephew, the late Mr. Sámaldás.

One Gaurishankar Gold Medal, founded by the same gentleman, of the value of Rs. 120, to be awarded annually.

1885.

Principal.

R. H. Gunion, B.A. Oxon., Professor of English Literature and History.

Professors.

Jamsetji Navroji Unválá, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Vice-Principal.

Fardunji Manoherji Dastur, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Persian.

Manilál Nabhubhái Dvivedi, B.A., Professor of Sanskrit.
Barjorji Ardesir Enti, B.A., Professor of Logic.

Clerk and Librarian.

Bechardás Chhaganlál Párekh.

Scholars.

1 Mehtá, Pánáchand Jechand. (*a*)
2 Mehtá, Nandsukhrám Ambarishrám.
3 Buch, Mohanlál Rangildás.
4 Dave, Harishankar Bhánushankar.
5 Ozá, Harilál Chhaganlál.
6 Mazmudár, Madhusudanlál Ratanlál.
7 Thákore, Balvantrái Kalliándás.
8 Kápadiá, Maganlál Tápidás.
9 Ozá, Vasantrái, Mahipatrái.
10 Ghodá, Himatlál Máneklál.
11 Mehtá, Partáprái Santokrám.
12 Nánávati, Mánshankar Haridás.

Commoners.

Contractor, Ardesir Edalji.
Desái, Khandubhái Bhimbhái.
Joshipará, Jasvantrái Nihálchand.
Mehtá, Anandrái Maganlál.
Mehtá, Ichháshankar Prabháshankar.
Mehtá, Mánshankar Pitámbardás.
Mehtá, Shankarprasád Chhaganlál.
Nánávati, Hariprasád Kripárám. (*b*)
Ozá, Bhupatrái Lakshumishankar.
Ozá, Navanidhrái Vajeshankar.
Pándiá, Chandravidyánand Shrikrishnánand.
Párikh, Bhogilál Bápulál.
Vachhrájáni, Dolatshankar Vajeshankar.
Vaishnav, Ishvarrái Bápubhái.
Vaishnav, Jádavrái Bhaváníds.
Vanká, Chhotálál Dulabhrám.
Vorá, Lakshmishankar Jatáshankar.

X.—GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

(Recognized 1860.)

The foundation of this institution is due to a subscription which was raised by the inhabitants of Bombay in the month of November 1852, on the eve of the departure from India of Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Knight, Chief Justice, who had been for nearly nine years President of the Board

(*a*) Also Sir Jasvatsingji Scholar and Jám Shri Vibháji Scholar.
(*b*) Hebbert and LaTouche Scholar.

of Education, to found a Professorship of Jurisprudence, as a memorial of his long connection with both law and education in India.

This endowment yields a monthly income of Rs. 169, to which Government contribute a subsidy, which was fixed in 1856 at Rs. 100 per mensem, the aggregate being the stipend of the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. Government also contributes Rs. 600 per mensem for the maintenance of two Professorships of Law.

Lectures are delivered on the following subjects:—

1. Roman Civil Law. Elements of General Jurisprudence and International Law.
2. Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
3. The Law of Contracts, and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property.
4. Equity with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgages and other securities for money, and Specific Relief.
5. The Law of Torts and Crimes.
6. The Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure, including Limitation and Criminal Procedure.

1885.

Professors.

Edward Tyrrell Leith, LL.M., Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law.

William C. Webb, Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law.

S. Newcome Fox, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

I.—Senior Law Students.

Adhikári, Rám Dattátraya.
(1) Advání, Hiránand Khemsing.
Bávdekar, Ganesh Krishna, B.A.
Bharuchá, Frámji Dorábji, B.A.
Billimoriá, Sorábji Frámji, B.A.
Dalvi, Anandráo Sadáshiv, B.A.

(1) Free Students.

Dalvi, Sitárám Yashvant, B.A.
Dubásh, Jehángier Phirozsháh.
Gokhale, Náráyan Vishnu, B.A.
Herlekar, Vishvanáth Mahádev, B.A.
Jámbhekar, Hari Bhimráo, B.A.
(1) Javheri, Mathurámal Rámchandra.
Kundanmaláni, Liláchand Hasmal.
Kángá, P. M.
Kirkire, Krishnáji Hari, B.A.
Lálváni, Dalpatrái Rochirám.
Mangalvedhekar, Rájeráo Vithal, B.A.
(1) Mehtá, Motichand Javherchand.
Mohile, Hari Atmárám, B.A.
More, Vináyak Mahádev, B.A.
Mundle, Rámchandra Ganesh, B.A.
Munshi, Gulámmuhámad Bávámiá.
Pádsháh, Pestanji Jámásji, B.A.
Paravatikar, Rámchandra Krishna, B.A.
Pátil, Govind Appáji, B.A.
(1) Patel, Chaturbhái Valabbhái.
Patel, Jamshedji Kávasji, B.A.
Phadke, Náráyan Lakshuman, B.A.
Phadnis, Hanmant Sheshgir, B.A.
Pradhán, Vináyak Harischandra, B.A.
(1) Puránik, Shankar Vishnu.
Rebellow, F. R. C.
Rego, E. F.
Risvádkar, Krishnáji Sadáshiv, B.A.
Sádhale, Vásudev Náráyan, B.A.
Sakládválá, Mervánji Nánábhái, B.A.
Sapre, Dattátraya Sadáshiv, B.A.
Thákore, Uttamrám Dhirajrám, B.A.
Unválá, Ardesir Frámji, B.A.
Vakil, Hardevrám Nánábhái.
Vakhárkar, Bháskar Lakshuman, B.A.
Válvelkar, Pándurang Báburáo, B.A.
Vaidya, Lakshuman Rámchandra, M.A.

II.—Junior Law Students.

Prizeman, 1884.

Kolá, Hiráji Kávasji, B.A.

Passed Jurisprudence Examination, 1884.

(1) Advání, Himatsing Gajsing.
Akhund, Ghulám Muhámmad Ghulám Ali.
(1) Apte, Hari Sadáshiv.

(1) Free Students.

Apte, Raghunáth Náráyan, B.A.
Bápat, Gopál Váman.
Bendre, Jairám Atmárám.
Bhatt, Mahádev Váman, B.A.
Bhide, Vidhyádhar Váman, B.A.
Boyce, Bamanji Rastamji, B.A.
(1) Dalál, Bálkrishna Pitámbar.
Damniá, Ranchhordás Lálbhái.
Dárukhánáválá, Mervánji Pestanji, B.A.
(1) Desái, Khandubhái Lallubhái.
(1) Desái, Naginbhái Santukbhái.
Deshpánde, Dámodar Lakshuman.
Dhond, Rámchandra Sájo.
Gádgil, Vishnu Gangádhar, B.A.
Gogte, Raghunáth Bhikáji.
Kalsulkar, Trimbak Vithal.
Kápadiá, Sorábji Bamanshán.
Ketkar, Keshav Sadáshiv, B A.
Khare, Dámodar Nilkanth, B.A.
Khare, Purshottam Parshurám, B.A.
Khándekar, Shankar Dattátraya, B.A.
(1) Khánzode, Ambádás Ravji.
Kirtane, Rámchandra Trimbak, B.A.
Kshirságar, Bápuji Káshináth.
Kutár, Bezanji Navroji.
Lálváni, Kundanmal Manghirsing.
Laskari, Hormasji Bápuji, B.A.
Manerikar, Bháskar Dhonddev, B.A.
Masand, Atmárám Gangárám.
Mehtá, Nagindás Gokuldás.
Mehtá, Pratáprái Vajeshankar.
Mistri, Dhanjishán Pálanji.
Modi, Chhaganlál Thákordás, B.A.
Munshi, Kaikhoshru Ardesir.
Nátu, Vishnu Raghunáth, B.A.
Nisal, Shivrám Náráyan, B.A.
(1) Ozá, Asandás Tejbhándás.
Pleader, Phirozshán Nasarvánji, B.A.
Patvardhan, Mahádev Náráyan, B.A.
Sháh, Mahásukh Narsinhdás.
(1) Shukla, Dalpatrám Bhagvánji.
Sovani, Govind Krishna, B.A.
Talvalkar, Hari Bálkrishna.
Tátá, Edalji Pestanji.

(1) Free Students.

Trivedi, Chhaganlál Shambhulál.
(1) Vaishnav, Anandrái Dvárkádás.
Vaishnav, Jayaprasád Hariprasád.
Vakil, Chunilál Harilál.
(1) Wágh, Venkatesh Vaikunth.

III.—Candidate Law Students.

Haidari, Muhámad Akbar Nazerálli.
Pleader, Ardesir Nasarvánji.
Máster, Manchershàh Bamanji.
Ráná, Frámji Ardesir.
Patel, Kharshedji Sorábji.
Kalliánpur, Ganpat Rághavendra.
Kanekar, Moreshvar Keshav.
Chavbal, Nilkanth Bháskar.
Wádiá, Hirjibhái Rastamji.
Atmárámbhukanválá, Jagubhái Karsanbhái.
Jaindáni, Gangárám Mohanlál.
Lálá, Nanderám Gyánchand.
Mávalankar, Vásudev Keshav.
Athalye, Ganesh Vishnu.
Desái, Jivanlál Varajrái.
Thákore, Jametrám Narbherám.
(1) Desái, Ambálál Dayálji.
Joshi, Narbherám Manchhárám.
Anklesariá, Dhanjisháh Temurus.
Vijayakar, Shripat Khanderáo.
Desái, Ambálál Nagarji.
(1) Kundaláni, Chatursing Ailmal.
Bhavaláni, Chandirám Davlatrám.
Chaináni, Khubchand Jaithmal.
Hiránandáni, Thákordás Khemchand.
Atmárámbhukanválá, Mathurbhái Karsanbhái.
Shástri, Narbherám Ganpatrám.
Gokhale, Shridhar Báláji.
Patvári, Ranchhordás Vandrávandás.
Desái, Gulábbhái Govindrám.
Koppikar, Pándurang Timmáppá.
Kalliánpurkar, Vishveshvar Venkatesh.
Vinekar, Shántárám Náráyan.
Balvalli, Lakshuman Rámchandra.
Háte, Gajánan Harischandra.
Mehtá, Navanidhrái Náráyanbhái.
Vaidya, Vishvanáth Prabhurám.
Jikar, Gulábshankar Narmadáshankar.

(1) Free Students.

Dholkiá, Rupshankar Murárji.
Achárya, Rámráo Keshav.
Kirtikar, Vasantráo Moroji.
Nánávati, Purshottamrái Bhagvatidás.
Buch, Anantrái Nánálál.
(1) Dalál, Káshidás Nárandás.
Fouzdár, Motilál Tribhuvandás.
Ferriera, Dominic Joseph.
Náik, Harischandra Sadáshiv.
Patel, Ardesir Dhanjibhái.
Sethná, Phiroze Kharshedji.
Vijayakar, Dinkar Khanderáo.
Nánávati, Bechardás Kasturchand.
(1) Bhatt, Manchhárám Mayárám.
Desái, Harilál Desáibhái.
Vaishnav, Purshottamrái Ranchhordás.
Taná, Morarji Anandji, B.A.
Koyáji, Hormasdyár Kávasji.
Mehtá, Bápuji Rastamji.
Nánávati, Himatlál J.
Limbálkar, Gangájiráo Rájobá.
Surti, Hormasji Edalji.
Desái, Gulábbhái Vasanji.
Dátáni, Abdul Kádir Umarkhán.
Anklesariá, H. J.
Ghámat, Káikhoshru Edalji.
(1) Borkar, Yashvant Bálláppá.
Nádkarni, Rámkrishna Anantráo.
Ruválá, Máneklál Pránjivandas.
Joshi, Narhar Bálkrishna, B.A.
(1) Upádhye, Káshináth Vishnu.
Desái, Káshirám Shevakrám.
Kelkar, Vásudev Sadáshiv.
Vorá, Maganlál Lakshmishankar.
Nimachválá, Jehángier Dorábji, B.A.
Chanderámáni, Golábrái Murijsing.
Nábar, Dattátraya Náráyan.
Nagarválá, Jamshedji Navroji.
Munshi, M. M.
Deshmukh, Govind Sakhárám.
Frani, K. T.
Mávinkurve, Subráo Venkatesh.
Nádkarni, Rámchandra Devdhar.
Koláh, Dádábhái Mancherji.
(1) Desái, Hirálál Motilál.
(1) Vyás, Jatábhánshankar Dáyárám.

(1) Free Students.

XI.—GOVERNMENT LAW CLASS.

(RECOGNIZED IN 1885).

In April 1884 the Principal of the Deccan College requested that a jurisprudence class might be established and a Lecturer in jurisprudence appointed in the Deccan College. It was pointed out that for want of such a class students of this College could keep none of their law terms as undergraduates, so that they laboured under a great disadvantage as compared with students in Bombay. In a Government Resolution, dated November 10th, His Excellency the Governor in Council sanctioned the establishment of the class asked for, subject to its recognition by the University. The class was recognised by the University, and Ráo Bahádur Mahádev Govind Ránáde, M.A., LL.B., was appointed Law Lecturer. The Lecturer delivers about seventy lectures during the thirty five weeks of the academic year on the subjects of the first year's course as given to undergraduates in Bombay. The salary of the lecturer is Rs. 125 per mensem, Rs. 50 is given as a prize to the pupil who is first in the yearly examination. The year is divided into two terms, and the fee for each term is Rs. 12-8. The class was opened on January 1st, 1885.

Ráo Bahádur Mahádev Govind Ránáde, M.A., LL.B., Law Lecturer.

Students.

Angal, Balvant Rámchandra, B.A.
Apte, Chintáman Náráyan.
Athale, Madhusudan Vásudev.
Arte, Bháskar Rámchandra, B.A.
Bápat, Rámchandra Vishnu.
Bápat, Mahádev Sakhárám.
Bakshi, Govind Bajáji.
Bhadkamkar, Hari Mahádev.
Bobde, Bálkrishna Ramákánt.
Bomlá, Nasarvánji Pestanji.
Chinmulgund, Hanmant Venkatesh.
Cherikar, Daniel Abraham.
Chiplunkar, Váman Náráyan.
C. Shrinivás Acháryа.
Dámle, Anant Mahádev.
Devrukhakar, Náráyan Sadáshiv.
Deshpánde, Balvant Bábáji.

Deshpánde, Shankar Ganesh, B.A.
Dastur, Meherji Hoshang, B.A.
Ekhe, Yádav Chimnáji.
Gole, Gopál Shivrám.
Gupte, Nilkant Káshináth.
Gokhale, Janárdan Ganesh.
Godbole, Dinkar Sadáshiv.
Godbole, Vináyak Appáji.
Huilgol, Lakshuman Narsinh.
Hardikar, Datto Krishna.
Hungund, Krishnáji Shrinivás.
Joshi, Bháskar Vishnu.
Javeri, Krishnadás Vishnudás.
Jhángráne, Premchand Avatrái.
Koparkar, Ganesh Lakshuman.
Kále, Ganesh Bápuji.
Kárkhánis, Rájárám Sadáshiv.
Khubchandáni, Khánchand Rahumal.
Limaye, Lakshuman Náráyan.
Lenahan, Herbert Thomas.
Lele, Gangádhar Váman.
Masgávkar, Bálkrishna Rango.
Mudhivedkar, Shrinivás Rájeráo.
Náik, Pándurang Bhikáji.
Patvardhan, Rámkrishna Vishnu.
Paymaster, Behrámji Rastamji.
Parchure, Sadáshiv Gopál.
Pandit, Náráyan Bháskar.
Patvardhan, Gajánan Bháskar, B.A.
Patvardhan, Ganesh Vináyak, B.A.
Padamji, Bamanji Dorábji.
Purveyor, Phirozsháh Barjorji.
Pathán, Saifudin Lálkhán.
Ránáde, Yashvant Nágesh, B.A.
Rájádhyaksha, Raghunáth Bálkrishna.
Roddá, Rukmángad Venkatesh.
Raghubirsingh Duniásingh.
Sáthe, Náráyan Nilkant.
Samarth, Náráyan Mahádev.
Sáthaye, Shridhar Náráyan.
Sabnis, Rámchandra Ghanashám.
Sethná, Dárásháh Shápurji, B.A.
Sukhiá, Jamshedji Dhanjibhái.
Shengarpavár, Náráyan Subáji, B.A.
Tembhe, Anant Mahádev.
Thákur, Tukárám Vithal.
Vadavane, Pandharináth Chintáman.

XII.—GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

This College was established in the year 1845, under the name of the Grant Medical College, as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, with whom the system of instruction pursued in it originated. The object of its establishment is to "impart, through a scientific system, the benefit of medical instruction to the Natives of Western India." A moiety of the cost of the building was defrayed by Sir Robert Grant's friends, the remainder by Government. The funds for the support of the College, with the exception of certain endowments for the encouragement of deserving students, are contributed by Government.

The College is under the immediate control of a Principal who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction. Lectures are delivered in the English language on every branch of Medical Science by Professors, who are generally officers on the Bombay Medical Establishment.

Clinical and practical instruction is imparted in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, which contains 350 beds, and has attached (*a*) an Obstetric Institution with 30 beds; (*b*) an Ophthalmic Hospital (Cowasjee Jehánghier Ophthalmic Hospital) with 60 beds; (*c*) a Hospital for incurables, built by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy family, containing 40 beds. There are also two detached buildings, each with 20 beds, for the treatment of persons suffering from Contagious Diseases.

The students are arranged in two classes:—

1. Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for Medical Degrees.

2. Members of the European Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, who are educated through the English language for the grade of Apothecary.

The College possesses the following endowments:—

The Farish, Carnac, Anderson, Reid, McLennan, Lisboa, Jamkhandi and Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney Scholarships and Medal Funds; the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy

Medical Book Fund, Prize Fund; and Gold Medal Fund; the Burnes, Arnott and Hemabhoy Vakutchund Medal Funds; and Sir J. P. Willoughby, Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Prize Funds, and Hunter Prize Funds.

The aggregate sum on account of these endowments amounting to Rs. 1,08,700, is lodged in the Government Treasury.

Formerly the College conferred upon its students a Diploma or License to practise medicine, and the designation "Graduate of Grant Medical College." There are at the present time forty-eight such Graduates, who either are engaged in the private practice of their profession or are in the service of Government. Upon the establishment of the University of Bombay, the College ceased to grant diplomas, and became affiliated to the University as a College for medical education.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1845. Charles Morehead, M.D., F.R.C.
1860. John Peet, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1865. Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865. Robert Haines, M.B. (Lond.)
1866. William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1876. HENRY COOK, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.

1885.

Principal.

H. Cook, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S., Professor of Medicine, Clinical Medicine and Hygiene.

Professors.

A. N. Hojel, L.K. and Q.C.P.I., Professor of Physiology (*Acting* Physician, European General Hospital.)

G. Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Acting* Professor of Physiology.

I. B. Lyon, F.C.S., F.I.C., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

W. Gray, M.B., Professor of Surgery and Clinical and Operative Surgery *(Europe)*.

G. Bainbridge, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), *Acting* Professor of Surgery and Clinical and Operative Surgery.

G. A. Maconachie, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

J. Arnott, M.D., Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

G. Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E., Professor of Pathology and Curator of the Pathological Museum (*Acting* Professor of Phy siology).

R. Manser, *Acting* Professor of Pathology and Curator of the Pathological Museum.

W. K. Hatch, M.B., Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum.

R. Manser, Professor of Materia Medica (*Acting* Professor of Pathology and Curator of the Pathological Museum.)

R. Baker, M.D., *Acting* Professor of Materia Medica.

D. MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc., Professor of Practical Histology and Physiology.

Sakhárám Arjun Ravut, L.M., Professor of Botany.

Demonstrator.

Anná Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Tutors.

Nasarvánji Hormasji Chokshi, L.M. & S., Tutor in Anatomy, Materia Medica and Botany.

Sorábji Kharshedji Narimán, L. M. & S., Tutor in Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

Nasarvánji Frámji Bansháh, L. M. & S., Mayo Demonstrator and Tutor in Practical Histology and Physiology.

Senior Students.

		Foundation.
*	Maganlál Motirám Modi ...	...Farish Scholar.
*	Chunilál Dharamás Saraiyá ..	.. Govt. Exhibitioner and Carnac Scholar.
*	E. X. Dias	...Anderson Scholar.

* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.

*	Ismael Ján Muhámmad... ...	...Reid Scholar.
†*	Mancherji Jámásji Mistri ...	...
*	Dhanjibhái Edalji Anklesariá ...	...
*	Frámroz Shávakshâh Dávar ...	...
†*	Dhanjibhái Hormasji Mehtá ...	...
*	Chhabildás Tribhuvandás Master	...
*	Dosábhái Kávasji Patel	...Farish Scholar.
*	Dorábji Hormasji Pochkhánáválá	...
*	A. G. Pereira	...
*	Dárâshâh Edalji Kotháválá ...	...
*	Behrámji Sorábji Postválá ...	...
*	Sorábji Jamshedji Dáruválá ..	...
†*	Khushâldás Karsanji Joshi ...	...Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar.
*	Venkatesh Balvant Karandikar, B.A.	...Govt. Exhibitioner and Dhárvád Scholar.
*	Dárâshâh Dinshâh Writer ...	...
†*	Dhanjibhái Rastamji Tátá ...	...
*	Jamshedji Fardunji Kámdin ...	...
*	Francis H. De Costa	...
*	H. W. Richardson	...
*	Fardunji Sorábji Kápadiá ...	...
*	Sorábji Frámji Kápadiá... ...	...
*	Dárashâh Jamshedji Movdáválá	...
—	G. T. DeCunha	...
†*	Tárachand Jeyrámdás Vadváni	...Govt. Exhibitioner.
*	M. L. F. DeGama	...
†*	Ganesh Vishnu Kher	...
*	Sorábji Kharshedji Mehtá ...	...
*	Krishnáji Káshináth Gokhale ...	...NágpurScholar.
*	Joseph DeSouza	..
*	Purshottam Náráyan Davdá ...	...
†*	Bápuji Navroji Behrámji Khambátá	...
*	Vithaldás Narbherám Mehtá ...	...
*	Rámchandra Narsinh Mudholkar	...
*	Chandulál Gopáldás Tolat ...	...
*	Sorábji Kharshedji Tárachand...	...
*	Kapilvantrám Narbherám Pandiá	...
*	Sanmukh Venktachelam Mudliar	...
†*	Gabriel F. Gonsalves	...
*	Ratanshâh Mánikji Modi ...	...
*	Navroji Kávasji Kalliánválá ...	...Farish Scholar.
*	Hormasji Mánikji Másiná ...	...Carnac and Lisboa Scholar.

* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.
† Free students.

* Mancherji Kávasji Kángá, M. A. ...Farish Scholar.
* Káshináth Váman Káne ... ...Reid Scholar.
* Kharshedji Pestanji Boyce ... ...Anderson Scholar.
* Vajerám Sákerrám Diván ... ...
* Dvárkánáth Rámnáth Khote, B.A. ...
* Shápurji Dosábhái Bharuchá ... ...
* Navroji Mancherji Lákdáválá .. ...
* F. H. Ferreira ... ...
* Pránjivan Jagjivan Mehtá ... ...
* Ganpat Annáji Sirur ... ...
* Fardunji Nasarvánji Bisni ... ...
* Rastamji Ardesir Dádimaster ... ...
* Vishnu Rámchandra Kirloskar ...
* Hormasji Dhanjibhái Bakshi ... ...
* Frámji Jivanji Gilder ... ...
* Bápu Dhonsett Bhogte ... ...
* Chunilál Fakirbhái Dalál ... ...
* B. A. K. Lukmánji ... ...

Junior Students.

Dorábji Hormasji Bharuchá ... ...
† Kávasji Pestanji Bharuchá ... ...
Gopináth Chintáman Chitnis ... ..
Kaikhoshru Dhanjisháh Doctor ...
Edalji Mánikji Modi ... ...
Dáyábhái Narottamdás Patel ... ...
P. J. Svámi ... ...
A. F. Ward ... .
Ardesir Frámji Báhádurji ... ...
Phirozsháh Dhanjisháh Bhágaliá ...
Hari Vaman Bhat ... ...
Murárji Náranji Bhat .. ..
Moreshvar Ganesh Bodas ... ...
A. Britto ... ...
Gulábrái Durgárám Dave ... ...
Krishnáji Ganesh Deshpánde ... ...Govt. Exhibitioner
Chhaganprasád Deviprasád Divánji ...
Bamanji Behrámji Doctor ... ...
E. G. R. Whitcombe ... ...
Jehángier Edalji Doctor.. ... ...
† Sorábji Kávasji Doctor ... ...
Kharshedji Ratanji Kápadiá ... ...
Kharshedji Jamshedji Kheniá... ...
Mánikji Bápuji Láheválá ... ...

* Passed the First Examination for the Decree of L.M. & S.
† Free students.

†	Kávasji Mancherji Langráná ...	...
†	Lakshuman Ganpat Máne ...	...Chiplunkar Scholar
	Bháu Janárdan Mantri	...
	Dámodardás Karsandás Mehtá...	...
	Dhanjibhái Sorábji Mehtá ...	...
	Shridhar Nityarám Mehtá ...	...
	Pránjivan Jagjivan Mehtá ...	...
	Kaikhoshru Jamshedji Modi ...	...
	Ratanji Edalji Modi	...
	Jamshedji Mancherji Mulán ...	...
	Purshottam Rámchandra Pilgávkar	...
	Balvant Mahádev Puránik, B.A.	.. Govt. Exhibitioner.
	Shávakshah Ratanji Sethná ...	...
	Ratanji Bejanji Soneválá ...	...
	Bábáji Bápuji Vijayakar ...	...
	T. J. Waite	...
†	Frámroz Pestanji	...
	Mansukhlál Hirálál Názar ...	...
	Anandráo Sundarji Dharádhar...	...
‡	Ishvarchandra Rámchandra Jayakar	...
	Prabhákar Rámkrishna Bhándárkar,	B.A.Govt. Exhibitioner.
	Mahádev Krishna Pánsare ...	...
	Erachji Sheriárji Bharuchá ...	...Reid Scholar.
†	Adarji Mernosji Masáni, B.A., B.Sc.	...Anderson Scholar.
	Sorábji Fardunji Gándhi ...	...Anderson Scholar.
	Mulchand Gangárám Thadáni ...	...Farish and Sind Scholar.
	Kharshedji Kávasji Málegávválá	...Carnac Scholar.
	Mánikji Dosábhái Cámá ...	...Carnac Scholar.
	Kharshedji Edalji Surti... ...	...
	Sorábji Mánikji Pávri	...
	Hormasji Kávasji Taveriá ...	...
	Bápuji Pálanji Doctor, B.A. ...	...
	Dhanjibhái Nasarvánji Divechá	...
	Sorábji Kávasji Doctor	...
	Louis G. Godinho	...
	Rastamji Dorábji Cooper ...	...
	Hormasji Pestanji Kámákáká ...	...
	Dinsháh Mervánji Surti ...	...
	Hormasji Pestanji DadiBarjor	...
	Bálkrishna Govind Thákur ...	...Alfred Scholar.
	Kaikhoshru Mancherji Gimi ...	...
	Brijlál Javerilál Gujaráthi ...	...
	Narottamdás Indraji Vaishnav...	...
	Náráyandás Pránjivandás Mehtá	...

† Free students ‡ Passed F. E. A. Examination.

Benjamin Reubin...	...
Dhanji Khimji Merchant ...	...Ráo Sir Prágmalji Scholarship.
Ratanji Mancherji Nánji ...	...
Kharshedji Behrámji Doctor ...	..
Ardesir Mánikji Dotiválá ...	. .
Barjorji Dádábhái Ráná... ...	...
Ardesir Dosábhái Cooper ...	...
Vásudev Káshináth Kirloskar ...	...
Nasarvánji Mánikji Cámá ...	...
Pitámbardás Kuberdás Patel ...	...
Augustus DeQuadros	...
Chhotálál Hirálál Desái... ...	...
Dosábhái Homjibhái Koblá ...	...
Navroji Jamshedji Billimoriá ...	...
Rámji Nathu Mandeviá... ...	...
Shamsabal Sitárám Misser ...	...
Sorábji Edalji Dubásh	...
Khojá Abdullá Adam	...
Reginald Hamilton Summers ...	...
Mánikji Dosábhái Gorválá ...	...
Behrámsháh Hormasji Cooper ...	...
Navroji Behrámji Doctor ...	...
Mervánji Jamshedji Hakim ...	...
Mervánji Erachji Pávri	...
Phirozsháh Navroji Karanjiá ...	...
Rastamji Kharshedji Munshi ...	...
Herbert John Adamson Fido ...	...
Mánikji Sorábji Karáká... ...	...
Bálárám Bápuji Rele	...
St. John Duarte	..
Bájiráo Krishnaráo Dhairyaván	...
Mánikji Bejanji Lilámválá ...	...
D. M DeSilva	...
Mánikji Kharshedji Táráchand	...
Mánikji Rastamji Javeri ...	...
Luis A. Valladares	...
Anant Ghanashám Sabnis ...	...
Vináyak Balvant Chitnis ...	...
Kávasji Behrámji Mehtá ...	...
Bamanji Dorábji Dotiválá ...	...
Hormasji Navroji Virájogi ...	...
Anant Narsopant Godbole ...	...
Dámodar Vásudev Kánitkar ...	...
Mangesh Náráyan Dhume ...	...

† Free students.

Frámji Shápurji Gándhi ...	...
Hoshang Sorábji Kotvál ...	...
Dáji Ganesh Deshpánde... ...	...
Edalji Dinsháh Lám	...
Navroji Mervánji Táráchand ...	...
Vináyak Sokarji Trilokekar ...	...Govt. Scholar.
Miss Annie Walke	...Govt. Scholar.
Jivráz Ghelábhái Doshi	. Govt. Exhibitioner and Scholar.
Rámchandra Náráyan Jádhav ...	...Govt. Scholar.
Shivdás Parmánand Broker ...	...Govt. Scholar.
Narsinh Trikamji Mehtá ...	...
Sakhárám Ganesh Kánitkar ...	...
Behrámsháh M. Marshall ...	...
John Moniz	...
Rámshankar Ganesh Anjáriá ...	...
Pándurang Lakshuman Paránjapye	...
Dosábhái Hormasji Kámdin ...	...
Sorábji Ratanji Sirvái	...
Kávasji Behrámji Shroff ...	...
Purshottam Harichand Dalál ...	...
Abasáli Alibhái Háthiválá ...	...
Hirjibhái Jehángier Dádisett ...	...
Charles Cochrane	...
Vináyak Gopál Kirloskar ...	...
Jehángier Manchersháh Meherhomji	...
Yashvant Mangesh Sanzgiri ...	...
Purshottam Vishnu Rángnekar	...
Vikáji Dorábji Afinválá... ...	...
Kaikhoshru Edalji Doctor· ...	...
Kaikhoshru Edalji Master ...	...
Samuel Jacob	...
Vardráj Govind Naidu	. .
Jagmohandás Chhabildás Merchant	...
Ardesir Dorábji Doctor	...
Ranchhordás Parmánand Vorá...	...
Rafiudin Imámudin Moulvi ...	...
Prabháshankar Dalpatrám Patani	...
Sorábji Mancherji Gandeviá ...	...
Bálu Lallubhái Kináriválá ...	...
J. Sheshádri	...
Chandulál Ghelábhái Mal ...	...
Kaikhoshru Mánikji Dubásh ...	...
Náráyandás Dámodardás Sháh...	...
Bálkrishna R. Shirgávkar ...	...

† Free Students.

Náráyan Vináyak Bhágvat ...	...
Dorábji Kávasji Doctor	...
Trikamrái Mahipatrái Ozá ...	...Govt. Exhibitioner and Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar.
Pestanji Ukarji Engineer ...	...
Umiáshankar Gavrishankar Mehtá	...Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar.
Rámkrishna Náráyan Parmánand	...
Váman Ganesh Sáthe	...
Bálkrishna Rámchandra Jayakar	...
Popat Prabhurám Vaidya ..	...
Dosábhái Rastamji Dhábhar ...	...
Dámodar Lakshuman Deshpánde, B.A	.Govt. Exhibitioner.
Nasarvánji Fakirji Surveyar, B.A.	...Govt. Scholar.
Hari Shrikishna Dev	...Govt. Exhibitioner.
Hormasji Jamshedji Sanjáná ...	...Govt. Scholar,
James Baird	...Govt. Scholar.
Vishnu Atmárám Keni	...Jamkhindi Scholar.
Yashvant Chintáman Mhaskar	...Govt. Scholar.
Shrikrishna Mahádev Acháraya	...
Rámchandra Shiváji Poredi ...	...Govt. Scholar.
Kharshedji Jivanji Mistri ...	...Sir Cowasji J. Scholar.
Shápurji Mánikji Mehtá ...	...Sir Cowasji J. Scholar.
Peter Lawrence	...
Jamshedji Pálanji Motáfrámná	...Gaikwar Scholar.
Jehánbaksh Rastamji Thánáválá	...
Anant Náráyan Sámbáre ...	...
Vishvanáth Krishna Kále ...	...
Krishnáji Rámchandra Madgávkar	...
Barjorji Bejanji Bharuchá ...	...
Shámji Dámodar Amaliá ...	...
Rastamji Nasarvánji Mehtáji ...	...
Augustus Dantes..	...
Ardesir Kávasji Turner ..	...
Jehángier Kharshedji Khambátá	...
Ardesir Edalji Reporter... ...	...
John Baptist DeQuadros ...	...
Raghunáth Bálkrishna Redkar	..
Nánábhái Dosábhái Bharuchá ...	...
Ratanji Adarji Collector ...	...
Sorábji Dorábji Kámdin ...	...
Hope Wellis	...

‡ Passed F. E. A. Examination.

Miss Louisa Cooke ... ...
Kaikhoshru Mancherji Hirámánik ...
Hirálál Reváshankar Mehtá ... ...
P. P. Frenchman... ... ...
Kaikhoshru Rastamji Doctor ... ...
Ganpat Rághobá Dharádhar ... ...
Kávasji Nasarvánji Wádiá ... ...
Phirozsháh Pestanji Bháká ... ...
Rastamji Dádábhái Dáruválá ... ...
Shankar Amrit Chobe ... ...
Reváshankar Pránshankar Buch ...
Rastamji Mánikji Keláválá ... ...
Hoshangji Kuvarji Mediválá ... ...
Raštamji Dádábhái Modá ... ...
Ardesir Hormasji Ghásválá ... ...
Narimán Dosábhái Narimán ... ...
Shápurji Frámji Langráná ... ...
Shápurji Hormazsháh Commissariválá .
Kaikhoshru Jivanji Pestanji ... ...
Ganpat Raghunáth Nádkarni ... ...
Umedrám Lallubhái Desái ... ...
Purshottam Devji Maniár ... ...
Alfred Waller ... ...

XIII.—POONA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

(RECOGNIZED 1865.)

The Poona College of Science (formerly the Poona Civil Engineering College) arose out of a school established in Poona in 1854 by Government, at the suggestion of Lieut.-Colonel (now Major-General) Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers, for the purpose of educating subordinates for the Public Works Department.

The College is under the control of the Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction.

The College is divided into four Departments:—

1. Matriculated Students who are educated through the English language for University Degrees in Civil Engineering.

2. Matriculated Students who study Scientific Agriculture in the College and the farm attached to it, and who obtain certificates of qualification from the College.

3. Matriculated Students who enter the Forest Branch of the College, to which Branch six appointments have been guaranteed annually by the Bombay Forest Department.

4. Students, who prosecute their studies in the College and the Workshops attached to it, with the object of becoming educated Maistries.

Attached to the College are workshops where practical instruction is conveyed to the students, and where work of various kinds is executed for Government and the Public.

In July 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, offered to Government the sum of Rupees 50,000 to assist in the erection of suitable Buildings for the College. The foundation-stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere on the 5th August 1865.

Fellowships.

Four Fellowships of Rs. 25, each tenable for one year, are attached to the College.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition:—

1	of Rs.	15	per mensem.
1	„	12	„
3	„	10	„
1	„	9	„
5	„	8	„
3	„	7	„
4	„	6	„
10	„	5	„
2	„	4	„
2	„	3	„

1 *McDougall Scholarship* of Rs. 6 per mensem.
1 *Frere Scholarship* of „ 25 „

McDougall Scholarship.

On the retirement from India of the Rev. James McDougall in 1862, a subscription was raised by the ex-Students of the Poona Civil Engineering College for the purpose of perpetuating in the then school the name of its former Principal

Vináyak Trimbak Agáshe.
Jagannáth Bápu Akut.
Roslyn George Miles.

Undergraduates not holding Scholarships.

Third-year Students.

* Basvapatana Subráo.
* Gokuldás Rájpál Mehtá.
* Chunilál Jethábhái Mehtá.
* Ratishankar Girjáshankar Ozá.
* Ardesir Kávasji Vakil.
* Appáji Rámchandra Kulkarni.
* N. V. Rámasvámi.
* B. B. Garudáchárya.
* Lakshuman Vithal Edvankar.
* Hari Vishnu Lele.
* Govind Krishna Maráthe.
* Kongatti Ponnappá.
* Shivrám Káshináth Bhágvat.
* Bálkrishna Mahádev Sáthe.
* Ganesh Váman Gadre.

Second-year Students.

William Dracott.
A. Sámbamurti.
Mandrim Rupsing Chaván.
Percival Wright.
Charles H. Parker.
Chotálál Dvárkádás Sháh.
Charles Hammond Dracott.
Keshavji Gopálji Dave.
Harichandra K. Mhátre.
Janárdan Balvant Joshi.
Edward John Hale.
Shantápá Ganesh Shashitalkar.
Ráoji Motilál Patel.
Venkáji Hanamantráo Katarki.
Mansukhbhái Varajbhái Mehtá.
Dattátraya Pándurang Bhosekar.
Panpanpalli Bhimsenráo.

First-year Students.

Vithal Vishnu Godbole.
Náráyan Vishnu Athavale.
Rangaráo Náráyan Moholkar.

* Has passed the F.C.E. Examination.

Mahádev Bhikáji Parchure.
Meherji Hormasji Dábu.
Sumitra Rámkrishna Modak.
John Bhore.
Mervánji Ratanji.
Vincent Paul Rebeiro.
Dámodar Náráyan Kshirságar.
Frámji Jamshedji Biliá.
Hormasji Bezanji Engineer.
Bájibhái Jádavrái Patel.
Parshurám Kuberrám Bhat.
Harirám Mádhavji Machhar.
Arthur S. Cooke.
Dádábhái Soràbji Divechá.
Revensidappá Basavappá Kittur.
Peter Manuel Fernandez.
Mulji Liládhar Sháh.
Bhujang Krishna Honavar.
Jijibhái Jiváji Vatchá.
Harihar Anant Nádkarni.
Sangáppá Chikáppá Shetti.
Charles Windsor.
Louis L. Cosserat.
Nasarvánji Edalji Bottleválá.
Ranganáth Krishna Deshmukh.
Nellore Rámráo.
Chakravarti Krishna Iyengar.

Half-free Students.

Báburáo Yashvant Nirurkar.
Vithal Vishnu Chitale.
Chhotátál Káshibhái Patel.
Shalaom Elizah.
Annájiráo Narsápur.
Rámchandra Shesho Dhárvád.
Khodádád Ratanji Vácchá.
Dájiráo Amritráo Vichare.

Quarter-free Students.

Govind Ganesh Junre.
Jagannáth Ganesh Badhe.
Gopál Rámchandra Sáne.
Victor Emmanuel De Mello.
Dámodar Mádhavráo Goitrekar.

II.—Agricultural Department.

Mánkeshvar Gopál Mhaskar.
Náráyan Ganesh Tilak.

Ganyá dhar Dámodar Vartak.
Ganesh Vishnu Behere.
Vishnu Yashvant Sohoni.
Vishvanáth Lakshuman Apte.
Venkatesh Hanmant Bevur.
Náráyan Sakhárám Paránjapye.
Báburáo Ráojiráo Chaván.
Rámchandra Bábáji Koppá.
Vishvanáth Annáji Moghe.
Lakshuman Vishnu Mahájani.
Sadáshiv Venkatesh Pánde.
Mahádev Bálkrishna Tádpatri.
Datto Bálkrishna Vaidya.
Jamnádás Bhagvándás Mehtá.
Purshottamdás Govardhandás Sháh.
Vishnu Náráyan Damdhere.
Rámchandra Hanamant Ahetti.
Pándurang Váman Bhágvat.
Purshottam Keshav Nagarkar.
Vishnu Bálkrishna Pandit.
Tribhuvan Pránjivandás Ruvállá.
Pándurang Rámchandra Muzumdár.
Kuber Golappá Varur.
Náráyan Balvant Ránáde.
Ganesh Keshav Kelkar.
Dattátraya Ganpat Nádkarni.
Rámchandra Shrinivás Kulkarni.
Govind Náráyan Dátár.
Govind Raghunáth Kulkarni.
Lakshuman Rámanayá Manvarti.
Govind Bháskar Oka.
Vishnu Govind Rede.
Vishnu Rámchandra Pimputkar.
Govind Vishvanáth Deshpánde.
Vináyak Janárdan Godbole.
Vináyak Hari Gokhale.
Bhagvándás Rághavji Anjáriá.
Náráyan Vithal Godbole.
Amritlál Táráchand Dalál.
Rámchandra Shridhar Joshi.
Vináyak Rámchandra Jálnápurkar.

III.—Forest Department.

Bhárgav Govind Sháháne.
Ganpat Lakshuman Ugrankar.
Mangesh Venkatráman Sirur.
Vásudev Shankar Pálekar.
Narbherám Kanji Joshi.

A Statement of Endowments and Benefactions.

ENDOWMENTS.

I. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship	Rs.	20,000
II. The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal.....	,,	5,000
	,,	1,000
	,,	500
III. The Bhugwandass Purshottumdass Sanskrit Scholarship.....	,,	10,000
	,,	1,500
IV. The Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize.....	,,	5,000
	,,	1,500
	,,	1,000
V. The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships..	,,	20,000
VI. The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship	,,	4,500
	,,	600
VII. The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship	,,	5,000
VIII. The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal	,,	5,000
	,,	2,200
	,,	2,000
IX. The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship ...	,,	5,000
	,,	1,700
X. The James J. Berkley Gold Medal	,,	8,000
	,,	1,000
	,,	1,500
Carried forward...	Rs.	1,02,000

	Brought over.....	Rs. 1,02,000
XI.	The Ellis Prize	„ 1,500
XII.	The Hebbert and La-Touche Scholarship ...	„ 5,000
XIII.	The Wilson Philological Lectureship	„ 23,500 „ 500
XIV.	The Ellis Scholarship ...	„ 7,500
XV.	The Chancellor's Medal.	„ ...
XVI.	The Arnould Scholarship.	„ 6,000
XVII.	The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship	„ 10,000
XVIII.	The Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize	„ 2,000
XIX.	The Râo Sir Pragmalji Scholarships	„ 30,000 „ 1,500
XX.	The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships	„ 25,000
XXI.	The Karsandas Mulji Prize	„ 3,000
XXII.	The Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize ...	„ 5,000 „ 1,500
XXIII.	The Hughlings Prize ...	„ 2,500
XXIV.	The James Taylor Prize.	„ 2,500
XXV.	The Bhau Daji Prize...	„ 5,000
XXVI.	The Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize	„ 4,500
XXVII.	The Mervanji Framjee Panday Scholarship...	„ 6,000
XXVIII.	The Kahandas Mancharam Scholarship	„ 6,000
XXIX.	The Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship	„ 6,000
XXX.	The Sinclair Prize	„ 1,500
	Carried forward ...	Rs. 2,58,000

	Brought over	Rs.	2,58,000
XXXI.	The Gibbs Prize.....	„	2,000
XXXII.	The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship	„	5,000
XXXIII.	The Cobden Club Medal...	„	...
XXXIV.	The Sir George Le Grand Jacob Scholarship	„	3,000
XXXV.	The Sir George Le Grand Jacob Prize	„	11,000
XXXVI.	The Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship	„	5,000
XXXVII.	The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship	„	5,000
XXXVIII.	The Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naegaumvala Prize.....	„	3,000
XXXIX.	The Melvill Memorial Scholarship	„	6,000
XL.	The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships	„	13,500
XLI.	The Charles Morehead Prize.....	„	5,000
XLII.	The Balkrishna Sudamji Prize	„	5,000
			3,21,500

BENEFACTIONS.

I.	University Hall.....	Rs.	1,00,000	
II.	University Arms and Common Seal	„	1,200	
III.	University Library Building	„	2,00,000	
IV.	The Rajabai Tower with Clock and Peal of Bells.....	„	2,00,000	
V.	Mace for the University.	„	1,200	
VI.	The Gibbs Library	„	12,808	
				5,15,208
	Total.....	Rs.		8,36,708

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The total annual value of Endowments at present is Rs. 13,035

The total amount of Benefactions received is Rs. 5,15,208.

Twelve Institutions are recognized by the University of Bombay.

The number of Matriculated Students is 6,829.

	Number of Candidates.	Candidates.				Passed.				Religion of Passed Candidates.						Class.*		
		Government Institutions.	Schools in Native States.	Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Government Institutions.	Schools in Native States.	Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Christians.	Hindus.	Pársis.	Mahommedans.	Others.	Europeans.	First.	Second.	Pass.
Matriculation Examination ..	2,036	642	105	539	750	375	80	273	112	22	618	143	13	2	42	..	..	..
Previous Examination	363	212	53	98	..	93	20	51	..	3	124	34	1	1	1	..	39	125
First Examination for B.A. ..	167	122	21	24	..	54	7	8	..	..	56	12	..	..	1	1	12	56
Second Examination for B.A.	100	81	..	19	..	63	..	15	..	..	59	16	1	2	..	3	31	44
B.A. Examination (under Old system)	13	11	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
First Examination for B.Sc. ..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Second Examination for B.Sc.	4	3	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
M.A. Examination	13	12	..	1	..	8	..	1	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	1	4	4
LL.B. Examination	34	34	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	8	5	..	..	..	..	13†	..
Honours in Law Examination.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First Examination for L.M. & S. (under old rules.)	70	70	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	1	8	10	1	..	..	2	18	..
First Examination for L.M. & S. (under new rules.)						12	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	1	2	..	12	..
L.M. & S. Examination	37	37	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	2	7	12	..	..	2	3	20	..
First Examination in Civil Engineering	29	29	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	1	21	..	..	..	3	2	11	12
L.C.E. Examination	14	14	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	1	1	5
M.C.E. Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.D. Examination	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

* Applies to higher Examinations only and not to Matriculation Examination. † Division.

XIII.

A Special Convocation for conferring the Honorary Degree of LL.D.

A Special Convocation for conferring the Honorary Degree of LL.D. on His Excellency the Most Noble the MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., P.C., was held on Thursday, the 18th December 1884, at 5-15 P.M., in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University of Bombay. The Members of the Senate present on this occasion were :

The Chancellor.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Honourable Mr. Justice WEST, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S.

Deans.

Honourable J. B. PEILE, C.S., C.S.I., MA.
HOJEL, L.K. and Q.C.P.I.
General C. J. MERRIMAN, C.S.I., R.E.

Syndics.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.
I. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.
The Honourable KASHINATH TRIMBAK TELANG, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E.
The Honourable Ráo Sáheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.
JAMES JARDINE, M.A.
G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D., C.M.
H. J. BLANC, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.

B 1158—36 BU

The Registrar.

PETER PETERSON, D.Sc.

Board of Accounts.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

The Chief Justice.

The Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, M.A.

Bishops.

The Right Reverend LOUIS GEORGE MYLNE, M.A., D.D.
The Right Reverend LEO MEURIN, S.J., D.D.

Member of Council.

The Honourable MAXWELL MELVILL, C.S.

Judges of the High Court.

The Honourable Mr. Justice KEMBALL, C.S.
The Honourable Mr. Justice PINHEY, C.S.
The Honourable Mr. Justice SCOTT.
The Honourable Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS, B.

Members of the Legislative Council.

The Honourable Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart., C.I.
The Honourable BADRUDIN TYABJI

Educational Officers.

H. COOK, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.
T. B. KIRKHAM.

Fellows.

Manockjee Cursetjee.
Dadabhoy Nowroji.
The Rev. Dhanjibhoy Navroji.

Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., C.S.
Dhanjibhoy Framji Patel.
Khán Bahádur Dastur Hoshang Jámásp.
Kharshedji Rastamji Cama.
Dastur Peshutan Byramji.
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Hon. M.R.A.S.
Pherozshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A.
Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.
Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B
Framji Nusserwanji Patel.
W. Gray, M.B.
Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B.
Shantaram Narayan.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I.
The Rev. D. A. F. DeRozario De Souza,
Nowroji Fardunji, C.I.E.
Kharshedji Nassarwanji Cama.
Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.
D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.
Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, B.A., LL.B.
Raghunath Narayan Khote, C.I.E.
Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, C.I.E.
Colonel J. H. White, R.E.
Edaljee Nasserwanjee, G.G.M.C.
J. Flynn.
C. Chambers, F.R.S.
Ráo Bahádur Ganpatrao Bhaskar.
Vaman Abaji Modak, B.A.
Ardesir Framji Moos.
Shantaram Vithal Sanzgire, L.M.
[illegible] Bahádur Jamshedji Dhanjibhoy Wadia.
Lalaji Pandurang Bhalerao.
The Hon'ble F. L. Latham, M.A.
Framji Rastamji Vikaji, B.A., LL.B.
Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, L.M., M.D.
Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.
J. Anderson, K.L.S.
A. P. DeAndrade, G.G.M.C.
J. Gerson DaCunha, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
A. W. Forde, Mem. Inst.C.E.
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.
Ráo Bahádur Vasudev Bapuji Kanitkar.
Ráo Bahádur Makund Ramchandra.

Sakharam Arjun Ravut, L.M.
P. Ryan.
Khán Bahádur Mancharji C. Murzban, Assoc.Inst.C.E.
Nanabhoy Rastamji Ranina.
Shamrao Vithal.
Ráo Bahádur Bechardas Ambaidas, C.S.I.
L. P. De Rozario, L.M.
Rastamji Nasservanji Khory, L.M., M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Lond.), F.R.O.S.
Anna Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., M.D.
Dastur Jamaspji Minocherji Jamaspasana, M.A., Ph D.
S. Newcome Fox, B.A.
E. Giles, B.A.
The Rev. J. M. Hamilton, S.J.
Jamsetji Ardesir Dalal, M.A., LL.B.
Jehanghier Barjorji Vacha.
J. C. Lisboa, G.G.M.C.
The Rev. D. Mackichan M.A., D.D.
Manasukharam Suryaram Tripathi.
Varjivandas Madhavdas.
Cowasjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C.
Philip Clement DeSouza, L.M.
Jamshedji Navroji Unvala, M.A.
The Rev. R. Rive, S.J.
Yashvant Vasudev Athale, M.A., LL.B.
George Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.
Cowasjee Pestonjee, G.G.M.C.
Joseph Ezekiel.
G. Geary.
J. Griffiths.
D. MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.
F. W. Stevens, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E.
Cowasjee Nowrojee, G.G.M.C.
Kavasji Dadabhai Naegaumvala, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.
H. C. Kirkpatrick, M.A.
M. Macmillan, B.A.
Mancherji Nowroji Banaji.
Pestonji Mancherji, G.G.M.C.
M. H. Starling, B.A., LL.B.
Vithal Vishnu Gokhale, M.A., L.M. & S.
Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji, Ph.D.
The Rev. F. Dreckmann, S.J.
W. G. Forrest, B.A.
Kaikhosru Nowroji Kabraji.

Shivashankar Govindram.
Vasudev Krishnarao Dhairyavan, B.A., LL.B.
Dosabhai Nasarvanji Wadia, M.A.
G. E. Ormiston, M.I.C.E.
Rastamji Mervanji Patel, M.A., LL.B.
Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, L.M.
Mahadev Chimnaji Apte, B.A., LL.B.
Ráo Bahádur Mahádev Vasudev Barve.
A. N. Pearson, F. R. Met. Soc., F.C.S., A.I.C.
Ráo Sáheb Ganpatráo Morobá Pitalé, Assistant Registrar, carried the Mace.

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their seats, the Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice West, rose and said:

The Vice-Chancellor's Speech

Mr. Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Senate,—By an Act of the Indian Legislature, No. I of 1884, this University has been vested with the power of conferring the honorary degree of LL.D. on any person, who by reason of eminent position and attainments is a fit and proper person to receive such a degree. In accordance with the provisions of this Act, the name of His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Ripon has been brought before the Syndicate and Senate, and it has been voted unanimously that this degree be conferred upon the retiring Viceroy. Now, Mr. Chancellor, although it might be superfluous on the present occasion and in the present instance to enumerate the special reasons for which the bestowal of this degree is specially appropriate, yet this is the first occasion on which this degree is to be conferred; and the Syndicate of this University felt, as you yourself, Mr. Chancellor, also must feel, that we should be cautious and exact in setting up a precedent of what is to be done and what is to be provided before aught is done in relation to the conferring of honorary degrees in future. We are bound to establish well, in the light of day and in the face of the public, the right of every recipient of such a distinction—the recipient ought to stand forth as a representative either of learning, which will give illustration to this institution, or else as one distinguished for eminent public services which make us proud of him who receiving our humble honour thus associates himself with us. For this reason, therefore, the duty has

been assigned to me, unequal as I feel to the function, of stating as I can to you, Mr. Chancellor, the particular public services which the illustrious gentleman, who has to receive the degree of Doctor of Laws to-day, has performed to entitle him to that distinction and to make us anxious to have him associated with us as a member of this University.

The Marquis of Ripon began his public services by entering Parliament at an early age in the year 1852. He succeeded to his Peerage in 1859, and was immediately afterwards made Under-Secretary for War. In 1861 he became Under-Secretary of State for India, and so commenced that association with this country and its interests which has been of such manifold advantages to all the inhabitants of India. In 1863 he became Secretary of State for War with a seat in the Cabinet. In 1866 he returned again to the care of the interest of India in a still higher position as Secretary of State for India. In 1868, and from that time till 1873, he was Lord President of the Council. During that period, I need hardly remind any of my English hearers, that great measure was passed under the care of Mr. Forster, which has made a revolution in the educational condition of England, and will probably be looked back upon in the ages to come as constituting one of the great eras in our history. Certainly we may look forward with hope and confidence, seeing what education has done for Scotland and Germany, and considering the extraordinary advances made in England, as every one revisiting the country must have noticed, during the last twelve or fourteen years in the education and intelligence of the people. We cannot but bless the name of one who has brought such manifold blessings upon our native land. Now this work was carried on very much under the care and guidance of Lord Ripon, who was at that time Lord President of the Council, which had the controlling power and direction over the work of education in England. In 1869 his Lordship was made a Knight of the Garter, and in 1870 he received the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws at Oxford.

In the period during which Lord Ripon was President of the Council, a serious question arose between England and the United States, and it became necessary to determine how that difference was to be settled, and to place matters

if it could be done, upon such a footing as to remove all the motives of estrangement which might exist between these two sister nations. For this duty Lord Ripon was selected. He negociated or helped to negociate as a member of the High Commission the treaty of Washington. It may be that some of us Englishmen think that in the final event when the treaty having been completed, active operations were transferred to Geneva, and the committee of experts sitting there gave their decision in the international cause, poor England came off second best. That may be; but let us remember that three or four millions to a great nation was but the price of a fortnight or less than a fortnight of war. By the treaty of Washington was first established, and by the subsequent proceedings effect was first given, on a large and important scale to the great principle of settling international differences by reference not to the arbitrament of war, but to the decision of persons recognised as specially competent to deal with the questions in issue. This idea of a universal peace and of a council governing Europe in the interest of peace and reducing its jarring elements to one great harmony originated first in modern times in the mind of the great statesman Sully, and was adopted by Henry IV. of France, his equally great master. Our own sagacious Queen Elizabeth gave her adherence to the scheme, but in the then existing state of Europe it proved impracticable. The conception was revived under Louis XV. by that prolific genius St. Pierre. He communicated his ideas to many of the Governments of Europe, whose statesmen however received them with but an academic approval. Leibnitz, who wielded at that time an almost imperial sceptre in the world of thought, replied to the humbler philosopher's claim for approval and support in a half-cheering and yet half-jeering tone: "I trust, my good friend, you will live to see your noble plans carried out" and to another friend he wrote: "In one place I have seen the proclamation *Pax perpetua*, but that was over a cemetery. Till people reach that last retreat they still must go on fighting." Yet the plans and visions of the philanthropic speculator though hitherto it has been found impossible to give them any direct effect in the international concerns of Europe, have not been fruitless, as great and humane ideas seldom are fruitless. In several ways they have permeated the minds of statesmen, and the miseries of wars which have

occurred in more recent times have been alleviated very much by the ideas which were put forward by the thinkers of two centuries or more ago. I feel certain that as he recollects the events of his active life, when he approaches the end of his distinguished career, Lord Ripon will look back upon no part, no transaction in this career with greater satisfaction than on the part he took in the settling of the Treaty of Washington. For many of his acts and much of his work he will occupy a distinguished place in the history of his country and of this great dependency, but with the Treaty of Washington he takes a high and distinguished position, one never to be lost, in the history of the progress of mankind. That progress, gentlemen, as we must hope, must involve at no very distant stage a universal, or at any rate far more widely extended peace than has hitherto been known. As a messenger of peace, as a negociator of a great international arrangement, Lord Ripon may congratulate himself on the position he has won in history.

With these antecedents, and with these claims to public respect and confidence, Lord Ripon accepted in 1880 the post of Viceroy in India. He landed here at the end of May, 1880. You will all remember who were here at that time that it was the end of a somewhat troubled and depressing period. We had had during the preceding years a war which could hardly be pronounced aught else but inglorious in spite of some brilliant episodes. We had incurred a great increase of burdens consequent on the war, and there was a generally spread feeling of unrest and craving for some new departure in politics, some relief from the burdens of war, some definite movement in the direction of internal reform. To all who look forward for these advantages the advent of Lord Ripon was welcomed. His character and antecedents were such that the whole community joined in hailing his arrival. We looked to him who had negociated peace with the great sister country of England across the Atlantic, as one who would maintain peace in this country, and that hope has never been disappointed. With a few most insignificant exceptions peace has been preserved all through the course of Lord Ripon's administration, and with peace have arisen the opportunities for all that progress and all those great measures with which his name must be indissolubly associated. How did he

set about the work he had to do? He moved amongst the people, was facile of access, gentle and simple in demeanour, winning all hearts by his suavity of manner:

> "Not with half disdain hid under grace,
> But kindly man moving amongst his kind."

Whoever came within the circle of his influence, was charmed into communicativeness as when some kindly soul enters a house and draws the children of that household towards him by an irresistible attraction. They sidle up to him, whom they find really interested in their child nature; to him they reveal all their little troubles. In six minutes he has won all their love, and all their trust, and thus has paved the way for impressions which will extend all through their lives. Now such was the position taken up by the dstinguished Viceroy on his arrival in this country; and at every moment of this close converse with the people with whom he was in communication he reaped the advantage of that freedom of intercourse. His was not a nature that needed disguising under any muddy veil of mystery. He could afford to stand forth in the bare simplicity of steadfastness and sincerity before the eyes of the people he had come to govern, and being known to be received by them for all in all, or not at all. Thus he won their confidence, thus he gained their hearts, and thus entered into the spirit of the people in the way that best qualified him for the work he had to do.

Now there is a necessity for every man who enters on a career such as that of a Viceroy of India, whether he will or not, he needs must frame some plan of action, some theory of human affairs and of the affairs of the nation or the community whom he comes to rule, unless his rule is to be misrule and the consequent confusion and chaos. Such a theory, no doubt, Lord Ripon formed reposing on the communications to which I have adverted. He found India in one of those critical stages which arise at times in every nation when men's minds having become imbued with a new set of ideas and desires, certain changes in the spirit of the administration are absolutely necessary, unless there is to be a decided falling back in policy, and thence dissension leading on to strife. There is a period in the progress of every community, in the history of every Government, when the rulers of the community must adapt themselves to changed circumstances, to new and enlarged

views, for, if they do not, from the divergence of the views of Governors and subjects must surely spring in time a total alienation. It is the part of a statesman to anticipate any such events. He must look back on history, and consider such periods as when Christianity invaded the Roman Empire and the Government based on a too narrow set of conceptions found itself unequal to the direction of the new moral forces that thus grew up around it. That faith and that spiritual enlargement which might have been the saving of the ancient civilizations were hence felt to be a cause of enfeeblement and disintegration. Again, when the spread of new learning in Europe gave to men's minds a fresh stimulus and a first standpoint from which to survey the problems of individual and social actions, the Governments, fast-rooted in old prejudice, were blind to the portents that pressed on their attention. The questions had to be settled in foreign and domestic wars which provident statesmanship would have averted. A kind of half-repose was gained by exhaustion until once more in the last century an audacious literature sapping the foundations of the existing social structure filled men's minds with new questions, with discontent and wild dreams of what might be effected by better institutions. Once more the statesmen lagged behind the march of ideas, and then the moral earthquake of the French revolution carried waste and desolation over the fairest fields of Europe. These are examples which no doubt presented themselves to the mind of our distinguished Viceroy, and he felt that everywhere and in every country the highest utility unites itself with the highest benevolence, and that the lesson that philanthropy dictates is responded to by history and philosophy.

Such, then, were the principles with which our Viceroy entered on his active course. The whole of his career has been a working out, a development of those noble principles, and here to-day we come to recognise both the principles themselves and their rich and manifold fruits. I have stated that we have had peace, and peace having been secured, Lord Ripon turned his attention immediately to a measure which the public voice in India had already cried out for in unmistakeable tones. That was the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act. That Act, I believe, and we all here believed from the beginning, was passed under a total misconception of the necessity for it. It was opposed to the spirit equally

of Englishmen and natives, who have been brought up not in vain to English ways and habits of thought. It could not effectually be carried out by an English administration and by English officers whose whole life and training had been in a different atmosphere. They could not deal with such a measure without falling into contradictions and a constant sense of a false position. It was abortive, and it was well got rid of in the opinion of the general public. Next let me refer to the financial and fiscal measures. First I will refer to that which met with anything but universal approval, and specially on the part of my native friends and associates, that is, the abolition of a large portion of the import duties. I believe that Lord Ripon and his Government in abolishing these import duties were doing what was perfectly right in the interests of this country and in the interests of England and of the world. But whether that was so or not, the spirit in which Lord Ripon met with such an opposition as he encountered on that occasion showed him to be a man not to be deterred, from what his conscience bids him to do, by any outcry of the crowd.

Next I will mention the Resolutions of his Government which go to determine in a way more favourable to the cultivator and the landowner, the calculation of the land revenue in times to come. This subject has been treated by a very able and distinguished native friend of mine, and it has some technicalities about it which are not well fitted for discussion on an occasion of this kind. I call attention only to the careful watchfulness with which Lord Ripon's Government have set themselves to alleviate the unnecessary burdens of the people. But, then, comes a measure of greater importance for the future than one of revenue. Lord Ripon, as Lord President of the Council, had had the educational department in England under his charge, and one of the greatest measures of his Viceroyalty will doubtless be commemorated in the future as the institution of the Education Commission and the Resolutions of his Government consequent on its report. It is now a generation since the working upon the basis of the Despatch of Lord Halifax began in this country, and to one who can look back at the early years of progress of that great measure the amount of advancement that we have enjoyed is something almost marvellous. We could hardly credit it but for the evidence that is before our eyes. I believe

that the investigations made by the Education Commission, and the Resolutions of the Government of India on the report of that Commission, will in future be the starting-point of a new and equally great advance. It depends on native intelligence and native industry to take advantage of the policy adopted by the Government of India; and if they do, if the enthusiasm which is burning in the breasts of many of my young friends of the native community be burning as brightly at the end of thirty years, I venture to say they will stand, if not foremost yet equal in rank at least as regards a large class with the most educated nations. My valued and respected friend, Principal Wordsworth, the other day congratulated this University on the fact that higher education was not to be set aside or degraded in favour of lower education. I felicitate the public and the Senate on this arrangement, and I have only to add, with regard to the educational policy of Government, that I do trust they will see the advisability of taking measures soon, and taking effectual measures for the spread of the education of those who are not to become scholars, but engineers and workers in other walks of life which do not require high scholarship, but rather a trained faculty and a technical education. I believe they will be seconded in that by the universal voice in India, and that all reasonable burdens will be readily borne for such a purpose, in preference to almost any other that can be named.

Time presses, and I pass by the well-worn topic of local self-government. The next point which I venture to observe upon, is the bearing of Lord Ripon's Government on the subject of the High Court at Calcutta. We are all familiar with the circumstance, that in the High Court of Calcutta a necessity arose some time ago for appointing an acting Chief Justice. I believe that even amongst those who doubt the policy of the appointment made by Lord Ripon's Government, there is no question as to the noble motives and high courage which dictated its action. For myself and in my own humble person I will venture to go a step further. It has been said that when you give power it is useless to hamper it, or attempt to hamper it with useless restrictions; and I add to that, that it is futile to introduce amongst a body of enlightened and distinguished men a fertile principle, and then to deny or refuse the fruits of that principle. It is for a statesman to take care before he introduces a principle what are the logical consequences

to which that principle leads; but when the principle is introduced, to follow it out loyally to the end, trusting to its intrinsic soundness to prevent all evil results.

Next there is one other subject, and I believe for me—who enjoy, as I trust, the confidence and in a certain measure the respect of most of those who are sitting near me—it is not necessary to avoid even that subject, the glowing embers of which are still red beneath the ashy soil. I refer to the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure. On the policy of that measure I do not intend to say anything, but I do call your attention, gentlemen of the Senate, to the noble and magnanimous bearing, the self-respect, charity, and kindness, and absence of all retort by Lord Ripon in relation to that measure, and the clamour with which it was received. Probably Lord Ripon knew practically the spirit and the character of his countrymen so much better than those who have retorted ill for ill and hard words for hard words that their outcries made less impression on him than on the volunteer defenders who were comparative strangers to the rough struggles of intense political life. There is in truth not much to wonder at, and but little to resent now that the contest is over. We know that the Englishman, who has conquered in all climates and peopled the waste places of the earth, is an energetic and self-willed being with unbounded resolution, but also with a large share of the faults of his high qualities. These defects could no more be removed from his nature than the wart from the portrait of Cromwell. The man would no longer be the same. Lord Ripon knows this well, and no doubt his historical reading has taken him back to the passage in Milton—certainly a liberal, if ever there was one—where he describes our countrymen in his time as having minds not readily accessible to civil wisdom and a sense of the public good, "Headstrong and intractable to the industry and virtue of executing or understanding true civil Government, valiant indeed and prosperous to win a field; but to know the end and reason of winning injudicious and unwise, in good and bad success alike intractable." These are the characteristics of an Englishman. These are the characteristics which have prevented him so often from knowing when he was beaten, and often gained him an unscientific victory. Come down to Goldsmith, and he paints our ancestors with

"Pride in their port, defiance in their eye,"

and when as the poet conceives them they are

"Intent on high designs."

Lord Ripon knows and we all know that there is no nobler breed. Let this be said of my countrymen in relation to the measure which Lord Ripon as a part of a great policy and as an act of great justice to the natives of this country thought it his duty to make law. It cut sharply across the masterful instincts, the intuitions and the cherished habits of our British race, before their intelligence was enlightened and convinced. The soreness of the struggle has not yet quite passed away. But I feel certain that when a generation has elapsed they will feel not less kindly to Lord Ripon than he now feels to them. In their reflections of the future they cannot as Englishmen but admire the tenacity of purpose, genuineness of character, and command of temper which they individually bow down to in the circle of their friends.

We have thus seen history as it were in the making and watched the influence of a calm commanding mind over the current of events and the form of constitutional growth. Let me further remind my native friends that here they have as their friend not only a politician, but a Christian man. We had a few years ago to commemorate an eminent and able man, a late Vice-Chancellor of thi[s] University, Dr. Wilson. I ventured then to say in [the] presence of a large majority of native friends who were Christians, that it was not in spite of his Christianity [but] in virtue of his Christianity that Dr. Wilson became all [he] was to their people, and I say now that the Christian spirit which has animated Lord Ripon and so many of his predecessors has been of untold benefit to this country. Hence should some charity and love be learned from this Christianity even by those who reject its dogmas. The same invincible moral courage that has supported martyrs at the stake and block is fruitful still in making men submit to toil and suffering and obloquy for the sake of their fellowmen. Viewed from this standpoint the career of Lord Ripon in this country has given to Englishmen and natives alike reason to be proud of the association between the two countries. He, too, comes from that land not only of the pioneers of the forest and wilderness, but of Howard, Clarkson, Wilberforce, of Mrs. Fry and of Miss Nightingale,

and in their spirit he has conducted the administration. It has been by his love and tenderness for the weak and those who needed aid that he has won a return of affection and confidence beyond any other Viceroy amongst all who have ruled this country. The manifestations of popular opinion and popular approval such as Lord Ripon has been overwhelmed with during the last few weeks are calculated not only to give him just joy and satisfaction, but they are calculated also to produce a great effect upon the great people of England. Never before, I believe, has the community of this country shown so well that it possesses strong elements of political life and how capable it is of entering in due time into the wider and nobler future. These impressions would surely be deepened and intensified could our countrymen but look for a while upon this present spectacle. The very hall in which we are assembled is the gift of a native donor—a Pársi. The neighbouring library and tower are due to the munificence of a Hindu who in his days of great prosperity showed his countrymen how wealth could be worthily expended, alone at that time, almost like Vespasian amongst the Emperors, showing himself improved by his great fortune. I shrank from his acquaintance then, but often since have I admired the cheerful stoicism with which he has borne a reverse of fortune aud harder lot. Then, apart from the building, Mr. Chancellor, I invite you to look at this assembly. A share[illegible] could [illegible]gner not long ago, a man of great acuteness and observ[illegible] from [illegible]on, told me that he had seen many striking things in be[illegible]ia, but what had struck him most was the working of this University. "Here," he said, "I find a liberality and single-minded pursuit of knowledge to which nearly all Continental Universities in Europe are strangers. On a board of examiners one finds on his right hand a Jesuit and on his left a Presbyterian minister. Facing him are a Pársi and a Jew. Amongst them all a common spirit prevails, of disinterested zeal in diffusing the light of science. Men of every race and creed unite without chicane in the simple furtherance of learning. It is a glorious work of English principles and wisdom. The teaching by which our young members are trained is equally single-minded and equally free. There is no educational police, no Government scheme of morality or politics to hamper the intellectual action and the influence of our Professors. They throw their whole energies into their work, and under such teachers as

Principal Wordsworth our students learn how to the burghers of the Middle Ages in Europe their clock tower was the centre and the symbol of their civic life. They look up to the noble tower that rises over this group of buildings and resolve that, gathering round this centre of their new intellectual being and aspirations, there shall for them too be a civic life, and an effort to win for India an honourable place in the society of nations. Such is our University and such is the University life in India. It is only on these grounds that we could venture to ask so distinguished a man as Lord Ripon to accept the humble tribute we offer him. Montesquieu said, "I don't like small honours; they seem to fix your position and measure your merits too exactly." And so it were no wonder if Lord Ripon, who has held the greatest office of State, and gained the highest tokens of approval from his Sovereign, had declined the compliment we desire to confer. But when we take up, not without warrant, a representative position we gain confidence; the case is greatly altered. We presume to call ourselves the spokesmen here of India, and sure I am that every emotion of admiration and regard that stirs your breasts, gentlemen, to-day will be repeated a million and ten millions fold as the electric wires like nerves radiating from this centre convey to the cities and villages of this great country the tidings of our celebration. We venture, then, to ask Lord Ripon to inscribe his name on the roll of our honorary graduates. I trust it will be followed in that roll by many distinguished names, and certainly each one of the honorary graduates in that golden book of fame may well look up to the one which stands first there as an encouragement to be just and fear not, and to put great powers and opportunities to worthy uses. Our departing Viceroy when he has left us in a couple of days will be attended by the good wishes of none more than of the members of this University. His whole spirit has been in accordance with the spirit of the University, and the University trusts that when he has returned to his beloved country he will still find occasions to render us some service and often turn his thoughts towards those who will never forget him. Love and sympathy can bridge an intervening ocean, and many a patriot and philanthropist here will feel the spirit of his friend beside him in his struggle to do good. It will bid him to be of good cheer in adversity, to maintain fortitude, patience and faith,

to meet opposition with firmness, gentleness and charity. And so we bid our guest farewell with hopes for his happiness, whether he choose the active or the meditative life, and until at the call of his great Master he can with calmness pass

"To where beyond these voices there is peace."

The Vice-Chancellor then presented the Most Noble the Marquis of Ripon to the Chancellor and prayed that he might be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Laws on account of his great and distinguished merit.

The Chancellor admitted Lord Ripon to the Degree saying,

"By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you to the Degree of Doctor of Laws—this on account of your great and distinguished merit."

The Chancellor then addressed the Senate as follows :—

The Chancellor's Speech.

Gentlemen of the Senate,—The honour which has just been conferred is one which should always be rare, conferred with discrimination, and founded on general acceptance. I am sure that these requisites are fully satisfied by the degree that has just been conferred. It is rare, for it is, indeed, at this moment unique. That it will be conferred in future with discrimination I am also certain, and so will its value be maintained; but I am still more sure, that in the act of the Senate in electing the Marquis of Ripon to this honour, they have met the wishes and satisfied the heartfelt desires of every member of this University, and so this is the parting gift of the University of Bombay to the retiring Viceroy. Gentlemen, I would say, though the Vice-Chancellor has set forth fully the claims of Lord Ripon to this degree, that although there may be in this Senate differences of opinion, as there must always be about worldly affairs upon details of policy, by the whole Senate it has been heartily bestowed. For myself I would say that no act of duty could be more grateful to myself than to be the spokesman in conferring the degree upon one whom I have served during his whole Viceroyalty, and in whom I have

only recognized again a kind and considerate friend. And though it be to compare small things with great, I cannot but recall at this moment that nearly thirty years ago, at the outset of my parliamentary life, my noble friend introduced me and procured my election to a literary society at home. We then sat on opposite sides of the house, and here to-day I am proud to repay him in kind. May he long live to enjoy this and other honours. I do not hesitate to congratulate him upon the honour so nobly bestowed, and I congratulate you, gentlemen of the Senate, on the admission of a member so altogether worthy of the honour.

Lord Ripon expressed his acknowledgments as follows:

Lord Ripon's Speech.

Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and Gentlemen,—I have seldom had a task in some respects more difficult than that which falls to my lot at the present moment. When I entered this hall, I knew that a distinction was about to be conferred upon me which I highly valued, because I saw in it a proof of the approval of a body which had devoted itself for many years to the advancement of the cause of education in India. But I was little prepared to find that I should have, if I may be pardoned the word, to encounter so appreciative a review of my public life as that which has fallen from my friend, your Vice-Chancellor. I only wish that I could think that his friendly judgment rightly described the course of that life, but I may perhaps be permitted to claim for it that there has at least been about it a certain unity. Throughout more than thirty years that I have now taken part in public affairs in England, and now here, I have been actuated by the same general principles of policy, and I may say that I have adhered to them without wavering. I will not venture to occupy your time by following in any degree the observations which have been made upon the details of my public course either at home or in India; but I will say this, that I esteem it an honour of the highest kind that a body such as this should have given such an unmistakeable intimation of their approval of the policy which I have pursued. I should be the last man to take an unfair advantage of the signs of esteem which you have given me to-night, and to interpret them as meaning that all the mem-

bers of this University approved of each individual measure of my Government. That of course is impossible, but at least I hope that I may interpret the meaning of this degree as indicating that this distinguished body has followed with its sanction and with its approval the educational policy of the Government of India since I have been connected with it. You, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, have reminded me that a large portion of my public life has been given to the promotion of education in my own land—of education in the widest and the broadest sense, of education for the most enlightened and of education for the masses. And that same policy which I endeavoured to apply when I had the honour to be connected with the Department of Education at home I have pursued in India. Gentlemen, it would have been indeed strange if I had not taken an interest in Indian education, for I have sat for many years at the feet of Lord Halifax, and I am proud to count him among my warmest friends, and to call him my honoured master. The principles of that great Despatch of 1854 were those which I sought to apply and develop when I came out to this country; but I knew that, however sound these principles might be, it would not be wise after a lapse of thirty years to take measures for practically applying them to the existing circumstances of India without first ascertaining exactly what those circumstances were and what was the best means by which the principles of that Despatch might be applied to them at the present time. I therefore thought it wise to institute a searching inquiry into the condition of education in India. That inquiry was conducted with great ability by those to whom it was entrusted, and it has resulted in the suggestion of measures which have been in the main adopted by the Government of India, and adopted, I think, I may say, with general acceptance. I found, gentlemen, even from the first moment that I accepted the office of Viceroy, that those who were interested in the progress of education in India were keenly desirous for its extension among the masses of the people. But the question of primary education in India is beset by many difficulties, the chief of which arise from the very common, perhaps but very vital, difficulty—want of funds. There were those who in their zeal for elementary schools would have been prepared to see secondary and higher education imperilled and its advance delayed, but the Government of India never yielded to

views of that description—and they were always determined that, whatever measures they might take to spread primary education throughout the length and breadth of the land, they would do nothing which could endanger the advance of higher instruction. It is true that we made an appeal to private aid, and that appeal has already received many responses which are, I trust, only the first fruits of that noble harvest which will be gathered hereafter by those who come after us. For my own part, gentlemen, I can truly say that the more I have studied this question in India itself the more convinced I have become that it would be a very serious mistake to do any thing which could interfere with the onward progress of higher culture—or which could tend to place it beyond the reach of youths of limited means. The Resolution which has been recently issued by the Government of India, and which constitutes almost my last political act in this country, has been framed upon these lines, and inspired by that spirit. But, gentlemen, I am very strongly impressed with the conviction that the spread of education, and especially of Western culture, carried on as it is under the auspices of this and the other Indian Universities, imposes new and special difficulties upon the Government of this country. It seems to me, I must confess, that it is little short of folly that we should throw open to increasing numbers the rich stores of Western learning; that we should inspire them wi[th] European ideas, and bring them into the closest con[tact] with English thought; and that then we should, [as] were, pay no heed to the growth of those aspirations [which] we have ourselves created, and the pride of those ambi[tions] we have ourselves called forth. To my mind one of [the] most important, if it be also one of the most difficult, problems of the Indian Government in these days is how to afford such satisfaction to those aspirations and to those ambitions as may render the men who are animated by them the hearty advocates of the loyal supporters of the British Government. It is in such considerations that those who care to seek for it may find the explanation of much of the policy which I have pursued in this country. Gentlemen, at this late hour I will detain you no longer, but I will assure you that the deep interest which I have felt, and ever shall feel, in the progress of education in India, makes me esteem very highly indeed the honour which you have conferred upon me to-day. My best wishes will

ever accompany the onward progress of this University, which is doing in India for England work so noble, and is binding together the two lands and their numerous races with cords more powerful than the strength of armies and more enduring than the craft of statesmen. Gentlemen, I thank you heartily.

His Excellency the Chancellor, after a short pause, declared the Convocation dissolved.

XIV.

Convocation for Conferring Degrees, 1884-85.

The annual Convocation of the University of Bombay for Conferring Degrees was held on Tuesday, the 20th January 1885, at 5-15 P.M., in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University of Bombay. The Members of the Senate present on this occasion were :—

The Vice-Chancellor

The Honourable J. B. PEILE, C.S., C.S.I., M.A.

Deans.

Mr. Principal WORDSWORTH, B.A.
The Honourable F. L. LATHAM, M.A.
A. N. HOJEL, L.K. and Q.C.P.I.
Lieutenant-General C. J. MERRIMAN, C.S.I., R.E.

Syndics

I. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.
The Honourable KASHINATH TRIMBAK TELANG, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E.
JAMES JARDINE, M.A.
H. J. BLANC, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.

Registrar

PETER PETERSON, D.Sc.

Board of Accounts

Captain H. MORLAND, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., Assoc. Inst. C.E.
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Judges of the High Court.

The Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY.
The Honourable Mr. Justice PINHEY, C.S.
The Honourable Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS, LL.B.
The Honourable Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD, C.S., M.A., LL.M.
The Honourable Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, Bart.

Members of the Legislative Council.

The Honourable BADRUDIN TYABJI.

Fellows.

Manockjee Cursetjee.
Dadabhoy Nowroji
The Rev. Dhanjibhoy Navroji.
Ráo Sáheb Mahipatram Rupram, C.I.E.
Kharshedji Rustomji Cama.
Pherozshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A.
Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.
Khanderáo Chimanrao Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B.
Nowroji Fardunji, C.I.E.
Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.
Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, B.A., LL.B.
Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
Edaljee Nasarwanjee, G.G.M.C.
Jamshedji Palanji Kapadia.
Vaman Abaji Modak, B.A.
Ardesir Framji Moos.
Shantaram Vithal Sanzgire, L.M.
Khán Bahádur Jamsetji Dhanjibhoy Wadia.
Balaji Pandurang Bhalerao.
Framji Rastamji Vikaji, B.A., LL.B.
Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, L.M., M.D.
Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.
J. Anderson, K.L.S.
J. Gerson DaCunha, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Ráo Bahádur Makund Ramchandra.
Khán Bahádur Mancherji Kavasji Murzban, Assoc. Inst. C.E.
Nanabhai Rastamji Ranina.
Shamrao Vithal.
Rastamjee Nasarwanjee Khori, L.M., M.D., M.R.C.P. Lond., F.R.C.S. Lond., F.R.O.S.
Jamsetji Ardesir Dalal, M.A., LL.B.
Jehanghier Barjorji Vacha.
J. C. Lisboa, G.G.M.C.
The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D.
Manasukharam Suryaram Tripathi.
Cowasjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C.
Philip Clement DeSouza, L.M.
Cowasjee Pestonjee, G.G.M.C.
Joseph Ezekiel.
G. Geary.
Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M.A.
M. Macmillan, B.A.
Kavasji Dadabhai Naegaumvala, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.

M. Starling, B.A., LL.B.
Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji, Ph.D.
G. W. Forrest, B.A.
Shivshankar Govindram.
Dosabhai Nasarwanji Wadia, M.A.
Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
Rastamjee Merwanjee Patel, M.A., LL.B.
Mahadev Chimnaji Apte, B.A., LL.B.
Ráo Bahádur Narayan Bhai Dandekar.
Abdulla Meeralli Dharamsey, B.A., LL.B.
Ardesir Pestonji Cama, L. M. & S.
Dinshah Pestonji Kanga, B.A., LL.B.
Khán Bahádur Barjorji Edalji Modi, M.A., LL.B.
Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarni, B.A., LL.B.
Bhagvat Singhji, Thákur Sáheb of Gondal.
Sitaram Vishnu Sukthankar, L.C.E.

Ráo Sáheb Ganpatrao Moroba Pitále, Assistant Registrar, carried the Mace.

The Vice-Chancellor and Fellows having taken their seats, Lieut.-General Merriman, C.S.I., R.E., Dean in Civil Engineering, rising, supplicated a Grace of the Senate as follows :—

"Mr. Vice Chancellor,—On behalf of Parshurám Krishna Chitalé, Kharshedji Frámji Chhápgar, Sitárám Vishnu Ajrekar, Basavappá Chikkámagalur Halagaiyá Gowda, Hari Báláji Khatáv, Bálábhái Gulábchand Korá, Jamshedji Hormasji Mistri, of the Poona College of Science, I submit the certificates required by the University, and move that the Senate do pass a Grace for their admission to the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering."

Whereupon the Vice-Chancellor put the question, "Doth it please you that this Grace be passed"? and the Senate assenting, the Vice-Chancellor said, "This Grace is passed."

The Grace having been passed, Lieut.-General Merriman, C.S.I., R.E., presented the Candidates in the following words :—

"Mr. Vice-Chancellor, I present to you the Candidates (named above) who have been examined and found qualified for the degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering, to which I pray they may be admitted."

Upon which the Vice-Chancellor addressed the Candidates as follows :—

"By the authority given me as Vice-Chancellor of this University, I admit you, one and all, to the degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering ; and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourselves worthy of the same."

The same words, *mutatis mutandis*, were used successively both for Grace and Admission on behalf of the Candidates for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Arts, Doctor of Medicine; Dr. Hojel, the Dean in Medicine, supplicating for the Candidates in Medicine and Surgery ; Principal Wordsworth, Dean in Arts, supplicating for the Candidates in Science and Arts ; and the Honourable Mr. Latham, Dean in Law, supplicating for the Candidates in Law.

The Vice-Chancellor presented the James Berkley Gold
21 lal and the Prize of Books, of the value of Rs. 150, to
22 hurám Krishna Chitalé, of the College of Science,
23 Bo ; and the Chancellor's Medal to Mancherji Kávasji
24 Gc, B.A., of Elphinstone College.
25 Ga
26 H. Degrees were conferred as follows :—
27 Dá
28 Go LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.
2o

First Class.

1 Parshurám Krishna Chitalé ...Poona College of Science.

Second Class.

2 Kharshedji Frámji Chhápgar. . Poona College of Science.

Pass.

3 Sitárám Hari Ajrekar ...
4 Basavappā Chikkámagalur Halagaiyá Gowdá.
5 Hari Báláji Khatáv ... ...
6 Bálábhái Gulábchand Korá ...
7 Kharshedji Hormasji Mistri . } Poona College of Science.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

First Division.

1	Krishnáji Trimbakráo Gokhalé,	Grant Medical College.
2	Henry William Grogan ...	
3	Manchershah Mothábhái Vakil	

Second Division.

4	John Charlton Brooks ...	Grant Medical College.
5	Náráyan Vináyak Chhatre ...	
6	Vásudev Vináyak Chhatre ...	
7	Dhanjibhai Sorábji Dallas ...	
8	Frámji Edalji Dávar ...	
9	Jehángier Barjorji Doctor ...	
10	Hormasji Kávasji Dotiválá ...	
11	Bhikáji Edalji Ghásválá ...	
12	Lewis Gomes	
13	Lawrence Felix Henriques ...	
14	Ardesír Jamshedji Keláválá .	
15	Govind Baláji Kher	
16	Ardesir Behrámji Masáni ...	
17	Dhanjibhái Sorábji Masáni ...	
18	Anantrái Náthji Mehtá ...	
19	P. Manuel Lisboa Pinto ...	
20	Virji Jhiná Rával	
21	Dinsháh Edalji Sabjá ...	
22	F'arsheḍji Navroji Sahiár ...	
23	Ardesir Dádábáhi	

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Second Class.

1	Dámubhái Dáyábhái Mehtá .	Elphinstone College.

Pass.

2	Bápuji Pálanji Doctor ...	St. Xavier's College.
3	Harilál Mulshankar Pandit ...	Elphinstone College.
4	Rámráo Krishna Parvati ...	Elphinstone College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

First Class.

1	Dárásháh Bejanji Mehtá ...	St. Xavier's College.
2	Pestanji Jámásji Pádsháh ...	Elphinstone College.
3	Morárji Anandji Taná ...	Elphinstone College.

Second Class.

4	Bháskar Rámchandra Arté ...	Deccan College.
5	Chintáman Gangádhar Bhánu	Deccan College.
6	Lakshuman Chintáman Bodas	Deccan College.
7	Vishnu Náráyan Dánge ..	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
8	Mervánji Pestonji Dárukhánáválá.	Elphinstone College.
9	Gulábbhái Vasanji Desái ...	Elphinstone College.
10	Shankar Ganesh Deshpánde...	Deccan College.
11	Virchand Rághavji Gándhi ...	Elphinstone College.
12	Gopál Krishna Gokhale ...	Elphinstone College.
13	Chintáman Krishna Hardikar	Deccan College.
14	Pestonji Mánikji Kángá ...	St. Xavier's College.
15	Dhondo Keshav Karve.	Elphinstone College.
16	Sirájudin Abdul Fattáh Moulvi.	Elphinstone College.
17	Kaikhosru Ardesir Munshi ...	St. Xavier's College.
18	Harichandra Sadáshiv Náyak	St. Xavier's College.
19	Vishnu Raghunáth Nátu ...	Elphinstone College.
20	Jehángier Dorábji Nimachválá.	Elphinstone College.
21	Shivrám Náráyan Nisal ...	Elphinstone College.
22	Vináyak Náráyan Parchuré...	Deccan College.
23	Bápuji Sorábji Patel	Elphinstone College.
24	Govind Appáji Pátil	Elphinstone College.
25	Ganesh Vináyak Patvardhan .	Deccan College.
26	Hanmant Sheshgir Phadnis ..	Elphinstone College.
27	Dá[illegible] Shápurji Sethná ...	Deccan College.
28	Govind Krishna Sovani ...	Elphinstone College.
29	Nasarvánji Fakirji Surveyor .	Elphinstone College.
30	Manilál Ajitrái Thákore ...	Elphinstone College.
31	Bháskar Lakshuman Vákhárkar.	Deccan College.
32	Pándurang Báburáo Válevalkar.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
33	Dinkar Khanderáo Vijayakar.	St. Xavier's College.
34	Rághavji Jayakrishna Vyás .	Elphinstone College.

Pass.

35	Balvant Rámchandra Angal .	Deccan College.
36	Mahádev Krishna Apté ...	Elphinstone College.
37	Svámiráo Narhar Betigeri ...	Deccan College.
38	Sakhárám Keshav Bhágvat ...	Elphinstone College.
39	Ganesh Keshav Bhátavadekar.	Deccan College.
40	Mahádev Sitárám Chavbal ...	Elphinstone College.
41	Vásudev Ganesh Chirmule ...	Elphinstone College.

Pass—continued.

42	Motilál Gangádás Dalál ...	Elphinstone College.
43	Hanmant Rámráo Dátár ...	Deccan College.
44	Harsukhrái Trimbakrái Dnyáni.	St. Xavier's College.
45	Sadáshiv Bápu Gádgil ...	Deccan College.
46	Vishnu Gangádhar Gádgil ...	Elphinstone College.
47	Rámchandra Hari Gokhalé ...	Elphinstone College.
48	Shivanmal Náumal Gursing .	Elphinstone College.
49	Rastamji Mánikji Hirámánik.	Elphinstone College.
50	Anandráo Rámchandra Jayakar.	St. Xavier's College.
51	Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar .	Elphinstone College.
52	Narhar Bálkrishna Joshi ...	Elphinstone College.
53	Sakhárám Ganesh Joshi ...	Deccan College.
54	Vámanráo Hari Kánetkar ...	Elphinstone College.
55	Hari Bhikáji Karmarkar ...	Deccan College.
56	Eknáth Subráo Kulkarni ...	Deccan College.
57	Hormasji Bápuji Laskari ...	St. Xavier's College.
58	Shivrám Gangádhar Mandlik.	Elphinstone College.
59	Rájeráo Vithal Mangalvedhekar.	Deccan College.
60	Káshináth Janárdan Mantri .	Elphinstone College.
61	Manchersháh Bamanji Master.	St. Xavier's College.
62	Vásudev Keshav Mávalankar.	St. Xavier's College.
63	Náranji Kuvarji Mehtá ...	Elphinstone College.
64	Gangádhar Bálkrishna Mulé .	Deccan College.
65	Nágarji Dáyábhái Náik ...	Elphinstone College.
66	Jamshedji Navroji Nagarválá.	Elphinstone College.
67	Jagannáth Náráyan Parmánand	Elphinstone College.
68	Dorábji Mánikji Patel ...	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
69	Kharshedji Sorábji Patel ...	Elphinstone College.
70	Gajánan Bháskar Patvardhan.	Deccan College.
71	Mádhav Náráyan Patvardhan.	Elphinstone College.
72	Ardesir Nasarvánji Pleader...	St. Xavier's College.
73	Frámji Ardesir Ráná... ...	St. Xavier's College.
74	Vishnu Krishna Ráshingkar ,	Elphinstone College.
75	Shántárám Ganesh Rele ...	St. Xavier's College.
76	Ezra Reuben	Elphinstone College.
77	Náráyan Ghanashám Sabnis .	Elphinstone College.
78	Hari Rámkrishna Sámant ...	Elphinstone College.
79	Dorábji Hirjibhái Váchá ...	Elphinstone College.
80	Jacob Bápuji Vargharkar ...	Elphinstone College.
81	Mádhavlál Javerilál Yájnik .	Elphinstone College.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Second Division.

1	Jiváji Kávasji Bharuchá ...	Government Law School.
2	Motilál Dalpatrám Desái ...	
3	Ganesh Krishna Deshmukh...	
4	Dinsháh Jijibhái Doctor ...	
5	Jametrám Nánábhái Judge ...	
6	Mánikji Dorábji Kángá ...	
7	Hari Váman Kelkar	
8	Ganesh Shrikrishna Khá-parde.	
9	Nasarvánji Frámji Mirzá ...	
10	Malhár Mártand Nádgir ...	
11	Temuras Navroji Sanjáná ...	
12	Gokaldás Vithaldás Saraiyá ..	
13	Chintáman Vináyak Vaidya...	

MASTER OF ARTS.

First Class.

1	Mancherji Kávasji Kángá ...	Elphinstone College.

Second Class.

2	Meherji Nasarvánji Kuká ...	Elphinstone College.
3	Mahádev Vishnu Gokhalé ...	Elphinstone College.
4	Lakshuman Rámchandra Vaidya	Elphinstone College.

Pass.

5	Anandráo Sadáshiv Dalvi ...	St. Xavier's College.
6	Rámchandra Hanamant Desh-pánde...	Deccan College.
7	Tribuvandás Kalliándás Gajjar	Elphinstone College.
8	Mahádev Shivrám Gole ...	Deccan College.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

1	Moreshvar Gopál Deshmukh, B.A., B.Sc.	Grant Medical College.

The following Report was then read :—

MR. CHANCELLOR,

I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before you and the Senate a Report of the Proceedings of

the University since the last Convocation for Conferring Degrees, held on the 15th January 1884.

The Report mentions the principal results of the University Examinations, Endowments to the University, and the more important Academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—This Examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedábád, Belgaum and Karáchi. Two thousand and thirty-six Candidates were examined.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from the various Schools and Private Tutors, and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination:—

Schools.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of successful Candidates
Elphinstone High School	119	74
Poona High School	75	37
New English School, Poona	34	34
Ahmedábád High School	62	33
St. Mary's Institution, Bombay ...	40	32
Surat High School	39	28
Fort High School...	60	26
Rájárám High School, Kolhápur ...	41	25
Bombay Proprietary School	58	23
Barodá High School	26	23
Belgaum Sirdárs' High School ...	39	20
Dhárvád High School	42	19
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.	34	19
Belgaum London Mission High School ...	36	18
Sir J. J. Pársi Benevolent Institution, Bombay.	28	16
Ratnágiri High School	26	16
Sátárá High School	26	14

Schools.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates
Haidárábád High School	22	13
Kárwár High School	17	11
Násik High School	22	11
Shikárpur High School	12	11
Nariád High School	14	11
Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi	14	10
Dhuliá High School	18	10
Surat Mission High School	37	9
Bhávnagar High School	9	9
Cathedral High School	9	9
Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot ...	14	8
Bahádurkhánji High School, Junágad ...	9	8
Ahmednagar High School	8	7
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy High School, Thána	18	7
Broach High School	11	7
Scottish High School, Byculla ...	9	7
Sholápur High School	8	7
New English School, Dhárvád ...	30	7
Chandanvádi High School, Bombay ...	23	6
Sávantvádi English School	14	6
Amráoti High School	10	6
Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Navsári Z. Madresá.	8	6
Navánagar High School	7	6
Miraj First Grade Anglo-Vernacular English School.	9	6
Bishop's High School, Poona... ...	8	5
Akolá High School	5	5
General Assembly's Institution, Bombay...	7	5
St. Peter's Girls' School, Mázagaon ...	6	5
Robert Money Institution, Bombay ...	14	4
Poona Free Church Mission Institution ...	4	4
Poona Native Institution	6	4
Bombay High School	6	4
Alfred High School, Bhuj	5	4
Ahmedábád Irish Presbyterian Mission High School.	12	4
St. Mary's School, Poona	5	3
Karáchi Mission High School ...	10	3
Ahmednagar Mission High School ...	8	3

Schools.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of successful Candidates
Bombay Private English School ...	4	2
Grammar School, Karáchi	2	2
American Mission School, Bombay ...	2	2
Sángli English School	5	2
John Connon Scottish High School ..	4	2
Poona College of Science	1	1
Free Church Anglo-Vernacular School, Alíbág.	1	1
Victoria High School, Poona... ...	1	1
Fort Convent School	2	1
St. Peter's Boys' School, Mázagaon ...	2	1
Dhárvád German Mission High School ...	1	1
The Fort Imperial High School ...	3	1
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore	1	1
St. Mary's School, Belgaum	1	1
Panchagani High School	1	1
Prabhu Seminary, Bombay	4	...
Private New English School, Belgaum ...	11	...
Alfred High School, Bombay	1	...
St. John's Anglo-Vernacular Portuguese School, Máhim.	1	...
Scottish Orphanage, Máhim	1	...
The Indian High School	4	...
Private Tuition	750	112
	2,036	840

Previous Examination.—At this Examination there were 363 Candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from each of the seven Colleges and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination :—

Colleges.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates
Elphinstone College	128	60
Deccan College	84	33
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.	37	15
St. Xavier's College	38	27
Gujarát College, Ahmedábád	23	9
Rájárám College, Kolhápur	30	12
Barodá College	23	8
	363	164

Of the successful Candidates 124 were Hindus, 34 Párs, 1 Muhámmedan, 1 European, 3 Portuguese, and 1 a Jew. Of these, 101 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 29 Latin, 33 Persian and 1 Hebrew. 39 passed in the Second Class.

First Examination for the Degree of B.A.—At this Examination there were 167 Candidates.

The following is a Statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from each of the five Colleges and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination :—

Colleges.	No. of Ex-Students.	No. of Successful Ex-Students.	No. of Students.	No. of Successful Students.	Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College ..	10	2	57	28	66	30
Deccan College	24	8	32	16	56	24
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ..	..	..	11	2	11	2
St. Xavier's College ..	..	..	13	6	13	6
Rájárám College, Kolhápur	..	..	14	7	14	7
Gujarát College, Ahmedábád	..	..	7	..	7	..
	..	..	..	..	167	69

Of the successful Candidates 56 were Hindus, 12 Pársis, and 1 a European. 50 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 6 Latin, and 13 Persian. 1 passed in the First Class, and 12 in the Second Class.

Second Examination for the Degree of B.A.—At this Examination there were 100 Candidates.

The following is a Statement showing the number of Candidates examined from each of the four Colleges and the number passed:—

Colleges.	No. of Ex-Students.	No. of Successful Ex-Students.	No. of Students.	No. of Successful Students.	Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College ..	9	2	45	38	54	40
Deccan College	2	1	25	22	27	23
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ..	..	..	5	3	5	3
St. Xavier's College ..	..	..	14	12	14	12
	..	..	..	..	100	78

Of the successful Candidates 59 were Hindus, 16 Pársis, 2 Jews, and 1 a Muhámmedan. 3 passed in the First Class and 31 in the Second Class. 52 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 8 Latin, 17 Persian and 1 Hebrew. In the selected Groups 19 passed in Language and Literature (Group A), 30 in History and Political Economy (Group B), 9 in Logic and Moral Philosophy (Group C), 9 in Mathematics (Group D), and 11 in Natural Science (Group E).

Examination for the Degree of B.A. (Old System).—At this Examination, which was held for the last time, there were 13 Candidates.

The following is a Statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from each of the four Colleges and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination :—

Colleges	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates
Elphinstone College	7	5
Deccan College	4	...
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.	2	...
St. Xavier's College	...	...
	13	5

Of the successful Candidates 3 took up Sanskrit as their second language, 1 Latin and 1 Persian. In the selected Groups 3 passed in History and Political Economy (Group B), and 2 in Natural Science (Group E). 4 were Hindus, and 1 a Pársi.

First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc.—At this Examination there were 2 Candidates who passed the Examination. They were both Hindus, 1 from the College of Science, Poona, and 1 was from Elphinstone College; 1 of them was placed in the Second Class.

Examination for the Degree of B.Sc—At this Examination there were 4 Candidates, who passed the Examination; 1 of them was placed in the Second Class. 3 were from Elphinstone College and 1 from St. Xavier's College. 3 were Hindus and 1 a Pársi.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Languages.—There were 4 Candidates, 2 of whom passed the Examination in the Second Class. They both were from Elphinstone College; 1 was a Pársi and 1 a Hindu. 1 had selected Sanskrit as his Second Language and the other Persian.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in History and Philosophy.—There were 2 Candidates who passed the Examination; one of them was placed in the Second Class. 1 was from Elphinstone College and 1 from Deccan College. They both were Hindus.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Mathematics.—There were 2 Candidates who failed to pass the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Natural Sciences.—There were 5 Candidates who passed the Examination, 1 of whom was placed in the First Class and 1 in the Second Class. 3 were from Elphinstone College, 1 from Deccan College, and 1 from St. Xavier's College. 4 were Hindus and 1 a Pársi.

Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 34 Candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 13 passed the Examination, and were placed in the Second Division. 8 were Hindus, and 5 Párs̀is.

First Examination in Medicine.—There were 70 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 20 passed the Examination under old Rules, and 12 under new Rules; 2 of the former were placed in the First Division. 10 were Hindus, 17 Párs̀is, 2 Europeans, 1 a Portuguese, 1 a Muhámmedan, and 1 a Jew.

Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.—There were 37 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 23 passed the Examination. 3 were placed in the First Division and 20 in the Second Division. 7 were Hindus, 12 Párs̀is, 2 Portuguese, and 2 Europeans.

Examination for the Degree of M.D.—There were 2 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 1 passed the Examination. He was a Hindu.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 29 Candidates from Poona College of Science of whom 25 passed the Examination. 2 were placed in the First Class and 11 were placed in the Second Class. 21 were Hindus, 3 Europeans and Indo-Europeans, and 1 a Portuguese.

Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.—There were 14 Candidates from Poona College of Science, of whom 7 passed the Examination. 1 was placed in the First Class and 1 in the Second. 5 were Hindus and 2 Párs̀is. In the selected subjects, 1 passed in Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus, 2 in Mining and Metallurgy, 2 in Mechanical Engineering, and 2 in Botany and Meteorology.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

During the year under report the University Prizes and Scholarships were awarded as follows :—

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Bhugwandás Purshottamdás Sanskrit Scholarship.—To Lakshuman Rámchandra Vaidya, of Elphinstone College.

The Jugonnáth Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships.—First to Shivrám Mahádev Paránjapye, of New English School, Poona; and second to Vishnu Bálambhat Gokhale, of Poona Native Institution.

The Cowasjee Jehánghier Latin Scholarship.—To Náráṇdás Shivji Kotak, of Elphinstone High School.

The Ellis Scholarship.—To Bápuji Sorábji Patel, of Elphinstone College.

The Arnould Scholarship.—To Chintáman Vináyak Vaidya, of Government Law School.

The Ráo Sir Prágmalji Scholarships.—To Mávji Kánji Mehtá and Harirám Mádhavji Machhar, both of Alfred High School, Bhuj; Keshavlál Murlidhar Ghodi, of Elphinstone High School, and Hasam Alláḍiná Lakháni, of Alfred High School, Bhuj.

The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships.—First to Champaklál Manilál Desái, and second to Pánáchand Jayachand Mehtá, both of Bhávnagar High School.

The Merwánji Frámji Panday Scholarship.—To Basavappá Chikkámagalur Halagaiyá Gowdá, of the College of Science, Poona.

The Náráyan Vásudev Scholarship.—To Govind Krishna Sovani, of Elphinstone College, in Biological Sciences.

The Varjivandás Mádhavdás Sanskrit Scholarship.—To Bháskar Rámchandra Arte, of Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Scholarship.—To Váman Báji Kulkarni, of Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.

The Jairázbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship.—To Saifuidin Lálkhán Pathán, of Amráoti High School.

The Káhándás Manchárám Scholarship.—To Ravji Bhái-lál Patel, of Barodá High School.

The Dhirájlál Mathurádás Scholarship.—To Morárji Anandji Taná, of Elphinstone College.

The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship.—To Dárásháh Bejanji Mehtá, of St. Xavier's College.

The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships:—

1. *Matriculation.*—To Kázi Inámdár *(Sayad)* Mir Sarfaráz Ali Khán Bahádur Mir Abdul Ali, of Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

2. *Previous.*—To Muhámmad Akbar Nazaralli Hydari, of St. Xavier's College.

PRIZES.

The Ellis Prize.—To Báláji Rághavendra Tánksále, of Belgaum Sirdárs' High School.

The Bái Maneckbái Byrámjee Jeejeebhoy Prize.—To Vithal Sitárám Bhándárkar, of Elphinstone High School.

The Hughlings Prize.—To Gajánan Harichandra Háte, of St. Xavier's College.

The James Taylor Prize.—To Dárásháh Bejanji Mehtá, of St. Xavier's College.

The Bháu Dáji Prize.—To Bháskar Rámchandra Arte, of Deccan College.

The Vináyakráo Jugonnáthji Sunkersett Prize.—To Bháskar Vishnu Joshi, of Deccan College.

The Sinclair Prize.—To Govind Vishvanáth Deshpánde, of Akolá High School.

The Gibbs Prize.—To Náráyan Káshináth Málvankar, of Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

The Jamshedji Dorábji Náegaumváld Prize—To Parshurám Krishna Chitalé, of the College of Science, Poona.

The Charles Morehead Prize.—To Govind Báláji Kher, of Grant Medical College.

MEDALS.

The Chancellor's Medal.—To Mancherji Kávasji Kángá, B.A., of Elphinstone College.

The James Berkley Gold Medal with a Prize of Books.—To Parshurám Krishna Chitalé, of College of Science, Poona.

The Cobden Club Medal.—To Pestanji Jámásji Pádsháh, of Elphinstone College.

THE TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

The Munguldáss Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship was awarded to Lakshuman Gangádhar Bhadbhade, B.A., of Deccan College.

PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

The Wilson Philological Lectureship.—W. E. Hart, B.A., has been elected to deliver these Lectures on "English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources."

ENDOWMENTS.

During the year under report the Senate accepted with their best thanks an offer made by Káveribái, by desire of her late husband, Assistant Surgeon Bálkrishna Sudámji, G.G.M.C., of the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes, for the foundation of a prize in Midwifery, of the value of Rs. 200, to be called after her husband's name and to be awarded every year under such regulations as the Syndicate may consider desirable.

The Gujarát College has now been recognized for the purposes of the First Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The Fergusson College at Poona has been recognized for a period of three years for the Previous Examination in Arts. The establishment of this institution is noteworthy as affording the first instance of a College founded by the spontaneous efforts of Graduates of the University, without initiation or aid from Government. A new Law Class at Poona has also been recognized in the Faculty of Law for a period of three years. Application for the recognition in Arts of the Bhávnagar Sámaldás College has lately been made, and will soon be submitted for the consideration of the Senate.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Since the last Convocation for conferring Degrees Regulations for awarding the Bálkrishna Sudámji Prize have been made by the Senate and have received the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council. A complete set of new regulations for conducting the Medical Examinations of this University was also made by the Senate and has received the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

During the year under review the University has acquired, under Act No. I of 1884, the power of conferring Honorary Degrees. At a special Convocation held on the 18th December last, the first Honorary Degree of this University was conferred on the Most Noble the Marquis of Ripon.

The Syndicate have heard with much regret of the death of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., who was twice Vice-Chancellor of this University. While his name as a scholar and an administrator conferred distinction upon the University, there was no department of its work which did not profit by his wisdom, his experience and the unfailing interest he took in the fortunes of the Institution. As a member of the Syndicate, and as its President, he was the trusted and active adviser of the University in its beginnings. Alike as Principal of one of the affiliated Arts Colleges, and in the important post of Director of Public Instruction, he continued to yield his constant and powerful support to the University

and to education throughout the country. His great services to both will long be gratefully remembered here.

The Vice-Chancellor's Speech.

The Honourable the Vice-Chancellor then addressed the Senate as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Senate,—When I succeeded to the office of Vice-Chancellor on the departure of my friend Mr. West, I did not anticipate that I should so soon be called upon to undertake the duty of addressing you in this place at the annual Convocation of our University. I should have accepted with more pleasure a responsibility so honourable, if I did not deeply regret, as you also must regret, and it is a feeling which the Chancellor has begged me to say that he entirely reciprocates, the absence from the Chancellor's seat at the last Convocation which falls within his term of office, of a Governor of Bombay who is so steadfast and liberal a friend of education, so cordial in recognizing private educational enterprize, and so unwearied in encouraging our scholars by his kindly presence at school anniversaries, as is Sir James Fergusson.

The Registrar has read to you portions of the report of the proceedings of the University since the last Convocation, and the full report will shortly be placed in your hands. You will find therein the results of the University Examinations, of which let it suffice to say that they are generally satisfactory, and prove by the increasing number of successful students in nearly all branches of study that the demand for higher education is still extending. The unprecedented number of 2,036 candidates presented themselves for matriculation. As three-fifths of these candidates were unsuccessful, I note, without disparagement of others almost equally meritorious, the New English School at Poona and the Native State schools of Bhávnagar and Junágad as distinguished by passing all or nearly all the candidates they sent up. Of the successful candidates 22 were female students. I have been asked to observe that for the first time two members of the community of Beni-Israel have received University degrees to-day. There has been an addition to endowments in the shape of a medical prize,

and, indeed, I do not know that any year has passed without adding something to the endowments of this University.

But beyond the ordinary statistics of business, there is much in the record of events which give a special significance and importance to the history of the past year. The spontaneous energy in education which is manifesting itself in our large towns may perhaps owe some of its vigour to the invitation held out by the Government to private enterprize, but chiefly it marks the fact that forces which have been gathering strength beneath the surface of society are beginning to show their vitality in a practical way. From much on which I might dwell, including the remarkable movement in the cause of higher female education at Poona, and the acceptance of the management of primary schools by our municipalities, I select for remark the foundation of the independent arts college in the capital of the Deccan, to which we have recently granted recognition. In the narrative of the origin and purpose of this college it is stated that it is designed as "a private arts college which might become in time to come a source of continuous supply of graduates and under-graduates ready to carry education for a small remuneration into the remotest part of the Deccan, and thus to cover, if possible, the whole country with a network of private schools under the direction and control of a central educational organization." There is a modest strength of purpose about this forecast, which commands our sympathy and respect. It recalls to me what I have recently read of the work of the Christian Brothers in France set on foot at the close of the sixteenth century by John Baptist de la Salle, who abandoned his prospects of advancement and devoted his life to the humble task of organizing and spreading elementary education. He founded an institute, the members of which after a careful training for the office of school-masters, were to devote their lives to the work of primary education. The brotherhood extended its labours over France, it survived the Revolution and the Commune, and carried its operations into other countries, and although the present Government has unhappily withdrawn from it all countenance and support, yet in Paris alone it has 60,000 scholars, and is largely aided by the private benevolence of all classes, both the rich and the poor. Here is a noble and encouraging example for the

infant institution in the Deccan, and if its spirit is equally pure and disinterested, I doubt not that its success will not be less remarkable.

From the contemplation of this College of poor scholars—if I may so call it—let us turn to the College in Káthiáwár, newly founded, and to be endowed from the revenues of Bhávnagar, by the ruler of that State, Sir Takhtsingji, in memory of a faithful minister. This College also is a sheaf of the harvest returned by the education which we foster, for it is to the good principles grafted by liberal and judicious teaching in the Rájkumár College on an open and generous nature, that we must trace the public character of a prince distinguished above his peers for loyal affection to the Government which guided his youth, and wise munificence in contributing from his revenues to every good work of the time. For instance, although this Chief is establishing an arts college in his capital at his sole cost, he has also, by a donation of the large sum of 20,000 rupees, aided the committee of the Gujarát College in making up their endowment fund to a sum sufficient to meet a liberal offer of Government for the re-constitution and expansion of that college, which we may hope to see carried into effect in the course of the present year.

Above all, our University and the Presidency are to be congratulated on this, that with all these colleges newly established in our provinces and the native states, at Poona, at Ahmedábád, at Kolhápur and Bhávnagar and Barodá, our older colleges are not depleted of their students, nor are the means of collegiate education found to be in excess of the demand. On the contrary, the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges hail the affiliation of these new institutions as a timely relief to their overcrowded lecture rooms, and to classes which are so overgrown as to have passed beyond the grasp of their professors.

And now, as I have taken for the key-note of my remarks the springing forth of spontaneous and independent educational enterprize, as a practical end and object on which the growing power and activity of thought of which our educated classes are conscious, may satisfy their craving for expression and action, my train of reflection leads me to the motive of the first exercise by this University of

the power of granting an honorary degree under the Act of 1884. That ceremony is too fresh in your memories, and was too fully illustrated by the eloquence and enthusiasm which it evoked to require many words from me. It seems to me that the strong emotions which then broke through the normal calm of Oriental life are attributable to this coincidence, that at a time when the social forces created by the educational work of our Governments and Universities during the last thirty or forty years had begun to seek a voice and recognition, Lord Ripon met and gratified these aspirations when he reasserted, with the point and emphasis of intense personal conviction, the principles of policy which have long guided England in her splendid duty of raising the people of this Empire to a higher place among civilized men.

You have been reminded by a passage in the report just read that we have to condole with a sister University on the death of a principal whose value we can well estimate by the quality of the services which he rendered to this University. Sir Alexander Grant brought to our infant University in Bombay the high academic tone of Oxford, and the mark of his spirit and touch of his hand are perceptible in every part of our system. It has been said that by the devotion of his best years to India he sacrificed something of the reputation he might have achieved in England. However that may be, those years in India were expended on noble work, and his memory is green among us as one of the foremost founders and guides of Indian academic life.

Next, let me say a word of another Vice-Chancellor who has gone from among us, and whose loss, as more recent, may be more sensibly felt by those to whom I am speaking. I refer to Mr. West, to whose last eloquent words in this office you listened in this hall hardly more than a month ago. He has gone to aid a country which is sorely in need of the reign of law under which our University prospers, and what is your loss is Egypt's gain. I do not doubt, however, that there are young students and lawyers here present who will miss the tonic of his frank and blunt, but never unkindly counsel. But the example of his life will remain with us, and I would remind the young graduates around me that Mr. West was known

as a patient and industrious student from the first day to the last of his career in India, and that by those unremitting labours, not less than by his high natural abilities, did he achieve one of the noblest positions which can be held by a servant of the Crown, the position of a sound and learned judge who commands the confidence of all who come before him.

And now it remains for me to say a few words of exhortation and encouragement to those young men who have to-day received their University degrees, and are about to go forth with the good seed of education in their hands, to sow and reap. My time of preparation for this duty has been so short that my words will be plain and brief. I shall not follow my learned predecessor in dwelling on the delights of learning pursued for its own sake and for the good it can do, in disregard of earthly honours and ambitions. That prospect is all sufficing for a selected few, and my earnest hope is that it may attract and enchain more and more of our students as the academic life is more highly esteemed. But no more in an Eastern than in a Western University can any but a small proportion of students devote themselves to a life of philosophic research. And, in truth, it is evident that the material progress of India demands ever more imperatively that those whose minds have been strengthened and cultured in our Universities should apply their powers to practical life as teachers and workers. But if I direct you rather to the active than the contemplative life, I shall of course avoid any contact with the strife of political parties, above which, as the Chancellor pointed out last year, the University dwells serene. I propose only to suggest the answer to this question. What out-look has the Indian graduate in active life, and to what purposes can he apply his acquirements? First, then, let me say that, with the great and urgent needs of your country, intellectual, moral and material, your career should be one of life-long and devoted labour, if it is to be worthy of your University, and fulfil the expectations of your Government. You have won nothing as yet but the means of usefulness, the weapons of your warfare, and you will do well not to look for a premature reward in some inglorious stipend, or rest content with a cheaply earned, unproved and unfruitful reputation for

ability. You can act more worthily by entering into the competition of the learned professions, law, medicine and civil engineering, which are open to all according to their capacity, and in which field the Indian graduate has already established his place. Then there is the public service of the country—a most legitimate object of aspiration. And although impatience is often expressed at barriers and restrictions in the official career, yet when I see natives of this country in the Legislative Councils, on the bench of the High Courts, in the Magistracy, the Civil Service, and in nearly every department of State, I cannot admit that the obstacles to the higher offices are such as need depress or discourage. I would remind you that under your Government barriers are temporary, and are surmountable by the force of proved merit and worth. And no victory over difficulties is of much ethical value which is achieved without serious effort. The great field of local public business has been made your own to occupy and possess. And I hold that whatever limitations must in this day be imposed on access to higher office, the selection of men to conduct local affairs should be subject to no other conditions than the selection of men to serve the public in the liberal professions. The man who is best fitted by education and character to perform the services which the public requires, should be the man who is employed. But besides all these, there is a boundless field of useful activity open to those who have acquired in this University the habit of research, and will apply it to investigations useful to Government and their country. Reflect, for instance, on the imminent problem connected with the growth of population under the Roman peace of this Empire. How shall these multiplying millions be sustained? By what resources of agricultural science may the land through higher cultivation be enabled to support a larger number? What products can be grown for export which will bring wealth in return from other lands? What alternative industries can be set on foot for the employment of the surplus population? These are a few of the economic questions, to the solution of which natives of the country trained in scientific knowledge and to accurate habits of thought should be able to contribute. With all these interesting subjects and pursuits opening and expanding before us, and with freedom of speech and thought, one is disposed to envy the young scholar of India

his free and various opportunities for usefulness and activity in civil and political life.

Let me, in conclusion, along with the promise of your future, present a few words of caution to you graduates of 1884, and to all those before you who, in the long procession of years, have received the degrees of this University, and gone out hence to encounter the struggle of life. You are living in a dawn of much promise, of which no man can yet foresee the perfect day. Then realize how much in the future of your country depends upon yourselves and the character you have formed under the discipline of your colleges. If you are called on hereafter, as you may and will, to think and speak and write on public affairs, let your participation therein be in the spirit of the great authors whom you have studied,—thoughtful, scrupulous, liberal and free from prejudice. Let me draw your attention to the words uttered lately at Poona by one whose great historical attainments entitle him to speak with high authority of the lessons of history—I mean the learned Principal of Elphinstone College, who told you that you as an educated minority among illiterate masses are exposed to special temptations and dangers from which you can be protected only by habits of mental discipline and patient self-denial. Keep your minds free from exaggerated ideas and pretensions. Do not mar and nullify the great power and privilege of a free press by petulant and inaccurate criticism of public affairs. Let honest work in some of the fields of action which I have briefly indicated, and the patriot's singleness of purpose for the public good, abstract your minds from any craving for the personal notoriety which is so often mistaken for fame. Thus may you obey the charge which I have addressed to you, that ever in your life and conversation you show yourselves worthy of the degrees conferred upon you by this University—a University founded in a year of war and tumult by a Government which revolution was impotent to divert from completing the beneficent work of which you enjoy the inheritance.

The Honourable the Vice-Chancellor, after a short pause, declared the Convocation dissolved.

Examination Papers.

1884-85.

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Examination Papers

[*A copy of the following Directions is laid on the Table of each Candidate at the beginning of each Examination.*]

1. Write your number on the list and your name, beginning with your surname, at the top of each sheet of foolscap.

2. Make a margin (as in this paper), and write in the margin, at the top of each page, the number of the answer.

3. Write upon one side only of the paper, and do not write any part of your answer upon the margin.

4. Begin each answer at the top of a new page.

5. Arrange your papers with care in the order of the question, *and tie them together* with the piece of string provided.

6. Write on the back of the last sheet—

   1st. Your number on the list,

   2nd. Your name, beginning with your surname.

7. Candidates in want of anything are to apply to the Examiner or other officials in charge, but are not to leave their seats on this or any other account, except to deliver up their answers.

8. If any Candidate bring any book or paper into the Examination Hall, or speak to, or communicate in any other way with, another Candidate while the Paper Examination is going on, he will be instantly expelled, and his name reported to the Board of Examiners.

9. Candidates, when they have given up their answers, are on no account to return to their seats. They must at once leave the Hall without loitering.

PETER PETERSON, D.Sc.,
University Registrar.

I.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1884-85.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. J. M. HAMILTON, S.J. ...	In English and in History and Geography.
PETER PETERSON, D.Sc.	
The Rev. G. T. REA, M.A.	
M. P. LYNCH, Esq.	
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc, C.M....	
The Rev. R. W. EVANS, D.D. ...	
W. DODERET, C.S.	
SHRIDHAR RAMKRISHNA BHANDARKAR, M.A.	In Sanskrit.
A. L. P. TUCKER, C. S.	In Latin.
JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.	In Hebrew.
Khán Bahádur HOSHANG JAMASP DASTUR	In Persian.
O. S. PEDRAZA, Esq.	In French.
A. P. DE ANDRADE, G.G.M.C. ...	In Portuguese.
DAJI ABAJI KHARE. B.A., LL.B. ...	In Marathi.
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK, Esq.	In Gujarathi
Ráo Bahádur JAYASATYABODHRAO TRIMALRO INAMDAR...	In Canarese.
NAJMUDIN TYABJI, Esq.	In Hindustani.
SADIKALLI FRAIDUNEEG MIRZA, B.A.	In Sindhi.
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E..	In Natural Science.
A. N. PEARSON, F.R.Met.Soc., F.C.S., A.I.C.	
GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A. ..	In Arithmetic and Algebra and in Euclid.
The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.	

MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

The Rev. J. M. HAMILTON, S.J.; PETER PETERSON, D.Sc.; The Rev. G. T. REA, M.A.; M. P. LYNCH, Esq.; D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.; The Rev. R. W. EVANS, DD.; W. DODERET, C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

N.B.—Ten marks are assigned to legibility and general neatness of writing.

1. Paraphrase the English passage *or* translate any one of the vernacular passages :— 28

When men of judgment creep and feel their way,
The positive pronounce without dismay,
Their want of light and intellect supplied
By sparks absurdity strikes out of pride.
Without the means of knowing right from wrong,
They always are decisive, clear, and strong.
Where others toil with philosophic force,
Their nimble nonsense takes a shorter course;
Flings at your head conviction in the lump,
And gains remote conclusions at a jump.
Their own defect invisible to them,
Seen in another they at once condemn;
And though self-idolized in every case
Hate their own likeness in a brother's face.
The cause is plain, and not to be denied,
The proud are always most provoked by pride.
Few competitions but engender spite;
And those the worst where neither has a right.

एक आरब एके वेळीं रानांत वाट चुकला. त्याच्या जवळची पोटगी थोडक्या वेळांत सरून गेली; आणि त्याला खडखडीत उपास पडूं लागले. तो फिरत फिरत एका मैदानांत आला; आणि तेथें पाहूं लागला तों,

तेथले तंबू वगैरे नुकतेच उपटलेले आहेत, असें त्याच्या दृष्टीस पडलें; आणि त्याला अशी आशा उत्पन्न झाली कीं, निघून गेलेल्या प्रवाशांनीं टाकून दिलेला शिळा-पाका भाकरतुकडा आपणास सांपडेल; परंतु तो आशा निष्फळ झाली. त्याला भाकरीचा एककुटका देखील सांपडला नाहीं. तो निराश होऊन, बारीक दृष्टीनें इकडे तिकडे पहात असतां, त्याला एकाएकीं एक लहानशी पिशवी दिसली. ती चटकर वर उचलून त्यानें पाहिली तों, तिचें तोंड गच्च बांधलेलें आहे, आणि तींत कांहीं कठिण वस्तु खचून भरल्या आहेत, असें त्याला आढ-ळलें. आणि त्याच्या मनांत असें आलें कीं, त्या खारका असाव्या. ह्मणून, मोठ्या आशेनें आणि लगबगीनें त्यानें त्या पिशवीचें तोंड उघडिलें, आणि पहातो तों, तींत मोठमोठीं मोलवान मोत्यें भरलीं आहेत, असें त्याच्या दृष्टीस पडलें. त्यांजकडे पाहून, आणि तीं जमि-नीवर आदळून तो ह्मणाला, "अरे हीं मोत्यें! हीं मला काय करायाचीं आहेत!" पुढें त्याच्यानें चालवेना. ह्मणून तो तेथें टेंकला, आणि त्या ठिकाणीं अन्न अन्न करून मरण पावला! लाख रुपयांचीं मोत्यें जवळ पडलीं होतीं, त्यांच्या योगानें त्याचा जीव वांचला नाहीं; ह्याच जर आण्या दोन आण्यांच्या तितक्या खारका असत्या, तर त्याचा जीव खचीत जगला असता.

જેમ સંસ્કૃતમાં વાલ્મિક, ઇંગ્રેજીમાં ચાસર, તેમ ગુજરાતીમાં નરસિંહ મેહેતો આદિ કવિ કહેવાય છે. એની ઓછ્ખી ભાષા ઉપરથી માલમ પડેછે કે એણે પોતાની અગાઉ થઇ ગએલાં ભજન કીર્ત્તનો સારીપેઠે વાંચ્યાં હશે. એથી અને પાછો પોતે નાગર પડયો તેથી અને પાછો જોસ્સાવાળો ઘણો તેથી અને વળી એજ ઉદ્યોગમાં રહ્યો તેથી એણે સારી કવિતા કરી. એના જેટલું અને એના જેવું કોઇ આગળનાએ કીધેલું નહિ તેથી એની આગળ થઇ ગયલામાંના કોઇનું નામ પ્રસિદ્ધિમાં આવ્યું જણાતું નથી. પણ એ વાતનો શોધ થયો જોઇએ કે નરસિંહ મેહેતાએ કોનાં કોનાં ભજનો વાંચ્યાં અને કોના કોના નમુના પ્રમાણે ઢાળો લખ્યા. નરસિંહ મેહેતો પોતે સારો ગવૈયો ન હતો. ત્યારે એણે રાગના જુદા જુદા ઢાળો શી રીતે કહાડયા. નવા ઢાળ ઉપજાવવાની ખટપટમાં રહ્યો હત તો આટલી અને આવી સારી કવિતા તે કરી શકયો ન હત. એ કિયા વરસમાં જન્મ્યો ને કિયા વરસમાં મુવો તે જાણ્યામાં નથી પણ આટલું તો નક્કી કહેવાય છે કે તે સંવત ૧૫૦૦ માં હયાત હતો. એટલે કે ચાસરના મરણ પછી ૫૦ એક વરસ ઉપર પ્રેમાનંદ હારમાળામાં ૧૫૧૨ નું વરસ આપે છે. નરસિંહ મેહેતાની વખતમાં મંડલિક નામનો જુના ગઢનો રાજા હતો ને એ રાજ ગુજરાતના રાજા મહમદ બેગડાએ સંવત ૧૫૨૦ સેકમાં પોતાના તાબામાં લીધું હતું.

انسان کي خوشي اور رنج اُسکے خلق پر منحصر
هي بعضي آدمي هميشه خنده پيشاني اور
طرب آگيں رهے هين اور بعضي زرد رنج
اور چرچرے هوتے هين چونکه وه لوگ جو
خود خوش هتے هين اورونکو بهي راحت
ديتے هين لهذا اطفال کو خليق اور نيک مزاج
هونيکے لئے تهذيب اخلاق طفوليت سے بهت
ضرور هي بعض مسن آدمي اپنے اطفال
خورد سال سے نهايت بيرحمي کے ساتهه
پيش آتے هيں جنکا نتيجه يه هوتا هي که
گو وه اسوقت مين اُنسے کچهه کهه نهين
سکتے ليکن وه بد مزاج هو جاتے هين اور
جب که سن بلوغ کو پهونچتے هي توسبکو
اُنسے خوف معلوم هوتا هي اوراکثر اوقات
ايسا هوتا هي که ايسے آدمي اپنے مان باپ
کو مارنے پيٹنے لگتے هين اگر بچه کچهه
مانگے تو والدين کو لازم هي که في الفور
اقرار يا انکار کردين کيونکه درصورت ليت
و لعل کے وه ڈهيٹ هوجاتے هين اور

بار بار مانگے چلے جاتے ہین جب وہ انکار
سن لینگے تو ناچار ہوکر خاموش ہوجاوینگے
بچونکو رونیسے چیز دینا بہت برا ہي جو
مائین اپنے بچون سے ملایمت اور حلم سے
بولا کرتي ہین انکو اپني اولاد سے جواب
بھي ملایم ملتے ہین اور جو ترش روئي
کے ساتھہ پیش آتي ہین ویسي ہي
خاصیت بچونکے دلمین بھي پیدا ہو تي
ہي بچونکو کبھي لڑنے نہ دینا چاہئے ایسي
حالت مین انکو فوراً علیحدہ کردینا چاہئے
اگر ضرورت ہو تو بنایي فساد کي تحقیقات
پیچھے سے کي جاوے نہ بات ہمیشہ بچونکے
ذہن نشیں رہے کہ گو وہ درستي پر مدد
یا غلطي پر کسي صورت میں انکو لڑنا
نچاہئے —

عام مائھن جو اِهو خیال تہ مسلمانن
کي هندوستان هکڙو سو لوشکار ٿي هٽ
آیو هو سو تواریخ جي حقیقتن جي برخلاف

آهي—مسلمانن هندوستان مَنجهه يا رِهن
صدن ۾ يعني سنه ٦٣٦ واري عثمان جي
ڪاهه کان وِٺي سنه ١٧٦١ واري احمد
شاهه جي ويراني ڪندڙ ڪاهه تا ۽ جا
حُڪومت ڪَئي تهن۾ ڪنيئن حملا ۽ اڌوگا
بريون سُو ڀون ٿيون—اِنهن مان معلوم ٿئي
ٿو ته وچ اليشيا کان گهڻيون رولو ٽوليون ڏکڻ
اڀرندي ڏي اِچي لٿيون هُيون جُين ڪ
آڳا ٽي يوروپي تاريخ مان سُڌ پوي ٿي
ته هلن ۽ تُرڪ ۽ ڪَيڌ لوييءَ تا تاري
جماعتَ قومن جي انهي ساڳي وڏي
نيپاڄ جي جاءِ کان لنگهي اُلهندي طرف
ڏي وييون—ڪهن به وقت ۾ اسلامي
حڪومت ساري هندوستان تي ڪانه هلي
—هندو گهراڻا سَدا ۽ مُلڪ جي گهڻي
ڀاڱي تي راڄه ڪَندڙ هُوا—مسلماني
روز جي ڪماليت واري وقت ۾ هندو

راجا خراج پريندا هوا ۽ شهنشاهے
دربار ۾ ايلچي موڪليندا هُوا — مگر اِها دهلي
وارن شهنشاهن جي هن وڏهه جي بالا
دستي بہ هڪڙي صدي کان ٿورو وڌيڪ
مس قائم رهي — انهيءَ لوڙ ي عرصہ پوري
ٿيڻ کان اڳي هندن مُلڪ وري فتح ڪرڻ
حوڪم موڻي شروع ڪيو هو — راجپوتان
جا ڏيهي سورهہ ڏکڻ ايرندي پاسے کان
دهلي کي ويڙهو پونداٿي آيا ۽ سکن جو
بَڏي ڪندڙ ڏرمي ڪوفو وائب پاسي
هڪڙي جنگي حُڪومت ٿاهند وٿي ويو —

Esta foi a primeira prova que Cæsar deu da resolução e decisão de character que o distingui por toda vida. Fora elle á Asia, onde serviu a sua primeira campanha debaixo de Minucio Thermo e foi galardoado no cerco de Mitylene com uma corôa civica por salvar a vida dúm collega-soldado. De sua volta á Roma accusou Dolabella de extorsão na sua provincia de Macedonia. Dolabella foi absolto pelos juizes senatoreaes ; mas Cæsar ganhou grande reputação pela sua prosecução e mostrou que elle possuia poderes de oratoria que o fez collocar entre os primeiros oradores de Roma. Para se aperfeiçoar na oratoria foi a Rhodes, que fora então celebre pela sua escola de Rhetorica, mas na sua viagem foi apanhado pelos piratas de que os mares do Mediterraneo estavam cheios. Nessa ilha foi detido por elles ate que

pudesse obter cincoenta talentos das cidades visinhas para o seu resgate. Logo que obteve a sua liberdade esquipou alguns vasos Milesiano, persegui os piratas e levou-os presos para Pergamo, aonde passado um pouco dé tempo, crucificou-os—castigo com que muitas vezes os ameaçára por zombaria quando era preso. Em seguida foi á Rhodes onde estudou debaixo de Apollonio por um pouco de tempo e logo depois atravessou aAsia quando foi declarada a guerra Mithridatica.

ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣನು ರಾಮನ ತಾಯಿಯಾದ ಕೌಸಲ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು—ಈ ರಾಮನು ರಾಜ್ಯಶ್ರೀಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು, ಹೆಂಗಸಿಗೆ ವಶನಾದ, ಮುದುಕನಾಗಿ, ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಇಲ್ಲದ ತಂದೆಯ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು, ವನಕ್ಕೆಹೋಗುವದು ಯಾವ ನ್ಯಾಯವು? ರಾಜ್ಯಾಭಿಷೇಕಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯನಾದ ಮಗನನ್ನು ವನವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಇವನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ದೋಷವನ್ನೂ, ಯಾವ ತಪ್ಪನ್ನೂ, ಯಾವ ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನೂ ಕಂಡನು? ಕೈಕೆಯಿಯ ವಶನಾದ ಮುದುಕನಾದ ತಂದೆಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವೆನು. ನನ್ನೊಡನೆ ಕೂಡಿ, ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಈ ರಾಮನಿಗೆ ಅಪ್ರಿಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರು ಸಮರ್ಥರು? ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ ಕೈಕೆಯಿಯಿಂದ ಉಬ್ಬಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ವನಾಗಿ, ಭರತನು ಏನಾದರೂ ಕೆಟ್ಟಾಟವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಅವನನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು ಹಾಕುವೆನು. ಗರ್ವಿಷ್ಠನಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯದೆ, ದುರ್ಮಾರ್ಗಿಯಾದ ಗುರುವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು, ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವಿರುವದು.

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2. Write an essay of about 40 lines on the following subject:—The best way of spending a School Vacation. 40

3. Explain the following sentences:— 18

(*a*) Has the charge been brought home to the accused?

(*b*) So great was his eloquence that every one hung on his lips.

(*c*) His heart was so petrified that he turned a deaf ear to my entreaties.

(*d*) A good ship, when well under weigh, makes as many as fourteen knots an hour.

(*e*) He is not so black as he is painted.

(*f*) To be plain with you, for aught I know, your book may have been stolen.

(*g*) Whither away so fast, my friend? A word with you.

(*h*) It is the same thing, to all intents and purposes, whether they vote by proxy or otherwise.

(*i*) The whole scheme has fallen through.

4. (*a*) Compare the relative values of the Teutonic and the Latin elements of the English language, stating the uses to which the words derived from each are, as a rule, respectively applied. 10

(*b*) Give the Saxon equivalents of the following words of classic origin :—Comprehend, alleviate, reprehend, pagan, oppose, abhorrence, sign, innocent, county, division, occupation, impetuous.

5. (*a*) Give the nominative plural of the following compound words :—Knight-errant, court-martial, spoonful, hanger-on, forget-me-not, Governor-General, merchantman, sister-in-law. 12

(*b*) What are verbs transitive, intransitive, neuter, impersonal, reflexive, causative, frequentative? Give one example of each.

(*c*) Give the past tense and past participle of :—Bear, cleave, speak, tread, sting, grave, rise. Where there are two forms state any distinction of use or meaning.

(*d*) Point out the difference between an adverb and a conjunction. Give examples of words used both as adverbs and conjunctions. What adverbs take degrees of comparison?

6. Trace the derivation of the following words :—Derivation, diligence, rival, indolence, assiduous, attentive, exonerate, candidate, diversion, stipulation. 10

7. Correct all the mistakes in the following sentences :— 10

(*a*) We must obey the commandment which forbids the committing murdèr.

(*b*) Which is tallest, you or I?

(*c*) In modern English two negatives destroy one another.

(*d*) The boats were drawn ashore having first taken out the cargo.

(*e*) The two first boys of the class were uncommon clever.

8. Parse the words in italics. Give the meaning of each of the three sentences in (*a*) :— 12

(*a*) { He *almost* succeeded *alone*.
He succeeded *almost alone*.
He *alone almost* succeeded.

(*b*) He gave up all his property *to save* his friend.

(*c*) I determined to increase my salary by *managing* a little farm.

(*d*) *Go* where I *will*, I cannot escape it.

(*e*) I had no money to console him *with*.

MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The Rev. J. M. HAMILTON, S.J. | D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.
PETER PETERSON, D.Sc. | The Rev. R. W. EVANS, D.D.
The Rev. G. T. REA, M.A. | W. DODERET, C.S.
M. P. LYNCH, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What kings of England came to the throne while in their minority? Trace any effect this circumstance may have produced on their reigns. 7

2. Give a short account of any *two* of the following :— 6

(*a*) The Cabal.

(*b*) Treaty of Utrecht.

(*c*) The Gordon Riots.

(*d*) The Mad Parliament.

(*e*) The Regulating Act.

3. What Englishmen were famous in the 18th century as (*a*) poets, (*b*) statesmen, (*c*) warriors? Give a sketch of the lives of any two of them. 10

4. Give a short history of the Rajput tribes from the accession of Akbar to the death of Bahádur Sháh. 6

5. Name the Governors-General of India from 1772 till 1813. Which administration was marked by the most important military achievements, and what were they? 6

6. Give a short sketch of each of the Peshwás. 7

7. When, between whom, and with what results were the following battles fought:—Sobraon, Flodden, Culloden, Assaye, Minden, Wandewash, Talicot, Blenheim? 8

8. Name the counties of England (beginning from the north) washed by the German Ocean, and also their ports. 8

9. Explain the terms Cañon, Estuary, Moraine, Nadir, Isothermal lines, Watershed, Zenith. 7

10. Draw an outline map of India indicating the boundaries and extent of each of the Native States and putting in the position of the principal battlefields. 10

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.

SHRIDHAR RAMKRISHNA BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Join according to the rules of Sandhi:— 5

(*a*) आशिस् + वचन (compound); (*b*) रक्षस्+ईश (compound); (*c*) अहः + भाति; (*d*) माता+ऋच्छति; (*e*) षष् + नार्यः + मिलिताः + तत्र + एव गताः; (*f*) चक्ष् + ताम्; (*g*) अस्राज् + सम्.

Give the rules applicable in the case of (*f*) and (*g*).

2. Give:— 18

(*a*) 3rd pers. all numbers of the Present of यस् with प, स्तु Parasm.' शी; (*b*) 3rd pers. sing. and

plur. and 2nd pers. sing. of the Imperfect of जक्ष्, मृज्, वश्, ऋ 3rd conj., हिंस्; (*c*) 2nd pers. sing. of the Imperative of निज् Parasm., चकास्, सू, हु, ईश्, बन्ध्; (*d*) 1st pers. sing. of the Potential of कृ, लुप् 6th conj. Parasm., इ with अधि; (*e*) 1st pers. dual, 2nd pers. sing. and 3rd pers. sing. of the Perfect of क्षम् Parasm., वम्, अर्ह् 1st conj., फल्, उष्, वह् Parasm., ईड्; (*f*) 3rd pers. all numbers of the Aorist of शद्, चल्, श्लिष् 'to embrace,' भू, श्लाघ् caus., दा 'to give' pass, श्वि.

3. Write down the Nom. sing. and plur. and Loc. sing. and plur. of अक्षि, अदस् m. f., उपेयिवस् n., द्रुह् m., मथिन्, विश्ववाह्, द्वितीया, एकतर n., अहन्. 7

4. Give the 3rd pers. sing. present of the Desiderative of रभ्, स्वप्, भू, स्मृ, जि. 3

5. (*a*) Give the 3rd pers. sing. Benedictive of वृ A'tm., मृ, यज् Parasm., मील्; 1st pers. sing. of the Future in ता of लुभ्, शी, ग्रह्; and the Sanskrit equivalents of eighty-two, fourth (fem.), eightieth, sixteenth. 5

(*b*) Give the 3rd pers. sing. Present Parasm. of the Causal of शद्, स्ना, पा 2nd conj., ज्वल् with प्र; 1st pers. sing. of the Future in स्य of वृत्, गम्, नृत्; comparatives in ईयस् of भृश, युवन्, उरु, महत्, धनवत्.

N.B.—In this question answer either (*a*) *or* (*b*), *not both.*

6. Translate into Sanskrit compounds, naming and dissolving them :— 6

One since whose death it is a month ; three or four ; one whose husband [भर्तृ] is living ; one who has taken up his bow [धनुस्] ; less by one ; afraid of death ; taken up and thrown away.

7. Give the feminine forms of सुकेश, जगन्वस्, present part. act. of त्रुट्, मृदु, यात्. 3

8. Give, with instances, the rules as to the change of the final ऋ (short) of roots to its *guna* before weak terminations and to रि. 3

9. Translate into English :— 24

(*a*) कदाचित्कापि कुम्भकारयोषिद्राजगृहमेत्य द्वारपालं प्राह द्वारपाल राजा द्रष्टव्यः । स आह किं ते राज्ञा कार्यम् । सा चाह न तेऽभिधास्यामि नृपाग्र एव कथयिष्यामि । स सभामागत्य प्राह देव कुम्भकारप्रिया काचिद्राज्ञो दर्शनाकाङ्क्षिणी न वक्ति मत्पुरः कार्यं त्वत्पुरतः कथयिष्यति । राजाह प्रवेशय । सा चागत्य नमस्कृत्य वक्ति देव मृत्खननादृष्टं निधानं बलभेन मे । स रक्षक्नेव तत्रास्ते । अहं त्वां ज्ञापयितुमभ्यगाम् । राजा च चमत्कृतो निधानकलसमानाययामास । तद्द्वारमुद्घाट्य यावत्पश्यति राजा तावत्तदन्तर्वर्तिनां मणीनां प्रभापटलमालोक्य कुम्भकारं पृच्छति किमेतत्कुम्भकार । स चाह ।

राजचन्द्रं समालोक्य देव त्वां भूतलागतम् ।
रत्नश्रेणिमिषान्मन्ये नक्षत्राण्यभ्युपागमन् ॥

(*b*) हित्वा सीतां दशमुखरिपुर्नोपयेमे यदन्याम्
तस्या एव प्रतिकृतिसखो यत्क्रतूनाजहार ।
वृत्तान्तेन श्रवणविषयप्रापिणा तेन भर्तुः
सा दुर्वारं कथमपि परित्यागदुःखं विषेहे ॥

10. Translate into Sanskrit :— 20

(*a*) The king made Garuda eat [खाद् caus.] him (the king) instead of the serpent.

(*b*) You should not be angry [क्रुध् with अभि and सम्] with God, who rules [ईश्] over all things, for your misfortunes, but turning towards Him beg of Him that they may tend to your good.

(*c*) Once upon a time the god of the moony crest said to the king in a dream : "While wandering in the forest thou shalt behold a boy mounted on a lion ; take him and go home, he shall be thy son." Then the king woke up and rejoiced remembering that dream, and one day in his passion for the chase he went to a distant wood. There in the middle of the day that king beheld on the bank of a lotus-lake a boy, splendid as the sun, riding on a lion. The lion desiring to drink water set down the boy, and then the king remembering his dream slew it with one arrow.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN.

A. L. P. TUCKER, C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Decline throughout—Deus, vis, domus, requies, lis. 5

2. Go through the following tenses in full :— 5

Present Indicative Active of volo.
Future Indicative of possum.
Present Imperative Passive of audio.
Perfect Subjunctive Passive of fero.
Future Indicative Passive of gero.

3. What is an impersonal verb? Give two short sentences showing their use. 5

4. Give the present infinitive active, the first person perfect indicative active, and the supine of— 5

Colo, sero, gigno, pendo, peto.

5. Decline in full— 5

Acer, sacer, ambo, animal, Jupiter.

6. Give the comparative and superlative of— 5

Ferox, similis, benevolus, multus, parvus.

7. Put into Latin :— 20

(*a*) I know what you are doing.

(*b*) I shall see what you have done.

(*c*) I saw what you had done.

(*d*) I am ashamed of my folly.

8. Translate :— 25

(*a*) Hostes prœlio superati, simul atque se ex fuga receperunt, statim ad Cæsarem legatos de pace miserunt, obsides daturos quæque imperasset facturos sese polliciti sunt. Una cum his legatis Commius venit, quem super demonstraveram a Cæsare in Britanniam præmissum. Hunc illi e navi egressum quum ad eos Cæsaris mandata deferret comprehenderant atque in vincula conjecerant : tum prœlio facto remiserunt, et in petenda pace ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, et propter imprudentiam ut ignosceretur petiverunt. Cæsar questus quod bellum sine causa intulissent, ignoscere imprudentiæ dixit obsidesque imperavit ; quorum illi partem statim dederunt, partem ex longinquioribus locis accessitam paucis diebus sese daturos dixerunt.

(*b*) Rusticus expectat dum labitur amnis ; at ille
Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.

9. Translate into Latin :— 25

After this battle the Athenians gave to Miltiades their fleet of seventy ships in order that he might punish the islands that had aided the barbarians. Accordingly he com-

pelled some of them to return to their allegiance (officium): others he took by storm. When he was unable by words to persuade the people of Paros he disembarked his forces from the ships, blockaded the city and deprived the citizens of all provision; and then after constructing engines of war (opera) he approached the walls. But when he was on the point of gaining possession of the town, a wood on the mainland (continens) which could be seen from the island was suddenly set on fire at night. The flames were seen both by the citizens and the besiegers: both thought that a signal was being made by the Persian fleet.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEBREW.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) Give all the uses of נ as a servile letter. 4

(*b*) Before what parts of speech is ה prefixed? Give the different senses in which it is used there.

2. (*a*) Give with examples the different terminations of nouns in the feminine gender. 5

(*b*) Give the masculine of : אָתוֹן אָמָה רָעָה יָפָה

(*c*) How are the interrogative pronouns מָה מַה and מֶה used?

3. (*a*) What are the words and letters used to express the different cases? 5

(*b*) Decline the noun עֶבֶד and the pronoun : אֲנִי

(*c*) What different vowel points does the second radical letter of a regular verb sometimes take? Give examples.

4. Give the future Kal of פָּנָה and the future Piel of 3

; צִוָּה

5. (*a*) What are the chief peculiarities of the verb פֹּ׳ ? 8

(*b*) Give the Hebrew terms for *Regular*, *Quiescent* and *Defective*.

6. Give the English of הִרְכִּיבוּהוּ, הִרְכַּבְתִּיךָ, יַרְכִּיבֵהוּ, יַשְׂבִּיעֵנִי, אָשְׂבִיעֵהוּ, and the Hebrew of *Approach thou, I approached, I shall approach, It will be heard, He will cause to hear.* 10

7. Correct the following sentences :— 10

(*a*) שְׂאוּ נָא עֵינֶיךָ :

(*b*) וְאַתֵּנָה יְדַעְתֶּם :

(*c*) וּלְיוֹסֵף יֻלַּד שְׁתֵּי בָנִים :

(*d*) וְאֵלֶּה יָמִים שָׁנִים אָבְרָהָם :

(*e*) וַיָּקָם רִבְקָה וְנַעֲרֹתֵיהָ וַתִּרְכְּבוּ עַל הַגְּמַלִּים :

8. Parse— 10

וַיִּשָּׂא יַעֲקֹב רַגְלָיו וַיֵּלֶךְ אָרְצָה בְּנֵי קֶדֶם :

9. Translate the following passage into English :— 15

וַיִּשְׁלַח יְהוֹשֻׁעַ בִּן נוּן מִן הַשִּׁטִּים שְׁנַיִם אֲנָשִׁים
מְרַגְּלִים חֶרֶשׁ לְאמֹר לְכוּ רְאוּ אֶת הָאָרֶץ וְאֶת
יְרִיחוֹ וַיֵּלְכוּ וַיָּבֹאוּ בֵּית אִשָּׁה זוֹנָה וּשְׁמָהּ רָחָב
וַיִּשְׁכְּבוּ שָׁמָּה : וַיֵּאָמַר לְמֶלֶךְ יְרִיחוֹ לֵאמֹר
הִנֵּה אֲנָשִׁים בָּאוּ הֵנָּה הַלַּיְלָה מִבְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל
לַחְפֹּר אֶת הָאָרֶץ : וַיִּשְׁלַח מֶלֶךְ יְרִיחוֹ אֶל
רָחָב לֵאמֹר הוֹצִיאִי הָאֲנָשִׁים הַבָּאִים אֵלַיִךְ
אֲשֶׁר בָּאוּ לְבֵיתֵךְ כִּי לַחְפֹּר אֶת כָּל הָאָרֶץ

בָּאוּ : וַתִּקַּח הָאִשָּׁה אֶת שְׁנֵי הָאֲנָשִׁים וַתִּצְפְּנוֹ
וַתֹּאמֶר כֵּן בָּאוּ אֵלַי הָאֲנָשִׁים וְלֹא יָדַעְתִּי מֵאַיִן
הֵמָּה : וַיְהִי הַשַּׁעַר לִסְגוֹר בַּחֹשֶׁךְ וְהָאֲנָשִׁים
יָצָאוּ לֹא יָדַעְתִּי אָנָא הָלְכוּ הָאֲנָשִׁים רִדְפוּ
מַהֵר אַחֲרֵיהֶם כִּי תַשִּׂיגוּם : וְהִיא הֶעֱלָתַם
הַגָּגָה וַתִּטְמְנֵם בְּפִשְׁתֵּי הָעֵץ הָעֲרֻכוֹת לָהּ עַל
הַגָּג : וְהָאֲנָשִׁים רָדְפוּ אַחֲרֵיהֶם דֶּרֶךְ הַיַּרְדֵּן
עַל הַמַּעְבְּרוֹת וְהַשַּׁעַר סָגְרוּ אַחֲרֵי כַּאֲשֶׁר יָצְאוּ
הָרֹדְפִים אַחֲרֵיהֶם :

10. Translate the following passage into Hebrew :— 30

And there was a famine in the land, beside the first famine that was in the days of Abraham. And Isaac went unto Abimelch, King of the Philistines, unto Gerar. And the Lord appeared unto him, and said, Go not down into Egypt; dwell in the land which I shall tell thee of. Sojourn in this land, and I will be with thee, and will bless thee; for unto thee, and unto thy seed, I will give all these countries, and I will perform the oath which I sware unto Abraham thy father. And I will make thy seed to multiply as the stars of heaven, and will give unto thy seed all these countries; and in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed. Because that Abraham obeyed my voice, and kept my charge, my commandments, my statutes, and my laws.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN.

Khán Bahádur DASTUR HOSHANG JAMASP.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) Define حروف مفرده and حروف مرکبه 16
Give examples of الف دعا و تمنا — کاف ترحم — یای لیاقت and میم مفعول

(*b*) Translate the following lines and couplets, and explain the force of the particle تا and of the letters ی and ش occurring therein and underlined, and give their respective grammatical designations :—

تا مرد سخن نگفته باشد عیب وهنرش نهفته باشد

تا عشق تو در سینه مکان کرد کرا جا

کس دید در آفاق بیک شهر دوراجا

عزیزی که از درگهش سربتافت

اگر در جفا پیشه بشتافتی

که از دست قهرش امان یافتی

اگر خویش راضی نباشد ز خویش

چو بیگانگانش براند ز پیش

2. Give the imperatives of ستودن — ستادن — 12
— گزیدن (to weigh) سنجیدن — آمودن — آمادن

جستن and جُستن with their English meanings and the aorist forms, and English equivalents of — تنودن

خواستن and خاستن — زنودن

3. What are the plural forms of the following words? 10
Give reasons for the peculiarity of such forms :—

کارخانه — میوه — نوشته and نامه

Give the Arabic plurals of the following :—

فاضل - حکیم - فوج - یوم - عضو and قول

4. Translate accurately into idiomatic English :— 12

(a) چون هرمز پابر تخت نهاد دست کرم
بکشاد و بسیاری از سرکشانرا گردن غرور
شکسته بویرانه عدم فرستاد

(b) میان راه سفر سختی ها و مشقت ها روی
داد که اسپ و شتر و فیل را جان برتن
گران آمد تا به بنی آدم چه رسد

(c) زربده مرد سپای را تاسر بدهد — وگرش
ز رندهی سر بنهد در عالم

(d) حکما گفتهاند که هر که دست از جان
بشوید هرچه در دل دارد بگوید

(e) حکیم گفت این رنجیست که از مشقت
آن جزبمرگ نتوان رست

(f) دمادم شراب آلم در کشند
وگر نیک بینید دم در کشند

5. Translate into English :— 25

مردی مسافر که بسیار گرسنه شده بود
براه همیرفت اتفاقاً با روستای دو چار خورد
و اورا دید که بطمانیته خاطر و فراغ دل

بر کنار برکه طعام میخورد آنشخص نزد او رفت
و گفت از طرف خانهٔ تو می آیم روستای
پرسید که زن و فرزند و شتر و سگ من
بخیریت اند؟ گفت بلی روستای را ازان
جمیعت خاطر زیاده شده باز بسوی آنشخص
نظری نینداخت و اصلا التفاتی نکرد و بخوردن
مشغول گردید پس آنشخص آغاز کرد که ای
روستائی این سگ که حالا بحضور تو
نشسته است اگر سگ تو زنده میماند چنین
میشد روستای سر خود بر کرده پرسید که سگ
من از چه سبب مُرد؟ گفت گوشت
شتر تو بسیار و بیشمار خورد پرسید
شتر چگونه مرد؟ جواب داد که بعد از
وفات همخانهٔ توکسی اورا کاه و دانه و آب
نداد و تعهد ننمود ازان همچنان گُرسنه و
تشنه بر جای خود سردشد باز پرسید همخانه
من چطور مرد؟ گفت در غم مرگ ناگاه
پسر تو غم و الم بیحد و حساب نمود و در
گریه و زاری زندگی بر خود تنگ نمود سنگ

برسینه زد و جان بحق تسلیم کرد باز پرسید
پسر چگونه مرد ؟ گفت گرد بادی عظیم
سرزد و ازان تمامی سقف خانه بر اُفتاد
و بمرد روستای چون این احوال خانه خرابی
شنید خاک بر سر انداخت و طعام را همانجا
گذاشته بجانب خانه خود دوان و نوان
روان شد و آن مسافر مسکین بدین حیله
آن طعام یافت

6. Translate into Persian :— 25

Mâlek, Vizir of the Caliph Mostadi, had just obtained a victory over the Greeks, and had taken their Emperor in a battle. Having had this Prince brought into his tent, he asked him what treatment he expected from the conqueror. "If you make war like a king," answered the Emperor, "send me back again to my camp : if you wage it like a merchant, sell me : if you make it like a butcher, slaughter me." The Turkish general sent him back without a ransom.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

FRENCH.

O. S. PEDRAZA, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :— 8

C'est porter l'eau à la rivière. Les cuisiniers de Bombay font joliment danser l'anse du panier. Qu'est-ce que cela fait ? Je suis tout oreilles. A bon vin point d'enseigne. Un bon averti en vaut deux. Ce n'est pas la mer à boire. Ils en veulent à vos jours.

2. Explain the difference between dresser and to dress; rester and to rest; trainer and to train; assister and to assist; attendre and to attend; blesser and to bless; succéder and to succeed; agréer and to agree; ignorer and to ignore; desservir and to deserve. 10

3. Re-write in correct French :— 15

Le père avait succedè à trouver une place à Paris mais comme il travaillait de le mâtin jusqu' à le soir sans jamais rester il finissit par perdant sa santè. Le prêtre n'a pas refusé d'attendre les funerailles quoi que M. Brown et lui n'agreent pas et après avoir blessé le cadavre il a aussi blessé les enfants avec si beaucoup de ferveur ! C'est vrai qu'ils deservent sou affection car ils sout les plus meilleurs des èlèves qu'il a trainè dans sa collége. Ils ètaient tous dressès en noir. Quel pitié que le pere ait mouru si jeûne !

4. Conjugate negatively the present indicative of s'en aller. 3

5. What are the three persons singular of the present indicative of haïr? 1

6. What are the two different forms of the past participle of bénir and what is the meaning of each? 2

7. What letter must be added after *g* before *a* and *o* in verbs ending in *ger*? 1

8. What euphonic letter must be written between *on* and the conjunctions *et*, *si*, and *que*. 1

9. What gender does the adjective qualifying two or several nouns of different genders take? 1

10. Name those five adjectives which have two masculine forms according as they are used before a noun beginning with a vowel or consonant. 3

11. Translate into French either of the following extracts :— 20

(*a*) The acquisition of the correct pronunciation of a foreign language is by no means a very easy matter, but to say that it is of such difficulty as to render it impossible to Englishmen to deal with it successfully is sheer nonsense. There are numbers of English people who pronounce remarkably well, and judging from my own experience in teaching I cannot say that I have experienced greater difficulties with English pupils than with others of German or Italian nationality in my endeavours to teach them how to pronounce correctly.

(*b*) I am of opinion that the pronunciation is by far the easiest part of the task of learning a language, yet the difficulty of its pronunciation is always made the principal excuse for an Englishman's ignorance of it. But this excuse is a mere cloak to hide his ignorance, for, as a rule, the one who pronounces—as for example, French—in the manner so much and so very justly ridiculed in the comic papers of the day, will be found equally deficient in his grammatical knowledge, and his boast of being able to read it means only guess-work.

12. Translate into English either of the following stories :— 35

(*a*) Il est de notoriété publique que l'instruction n'est pas encore très-répandue dans certaines parties de la France, et l'une des conséquences de ce fâcheux état de choses est que les accessoires qui sont les plus communs dans la maison d'un homme qui sait lire et écrire, ne se trouvent que difficilement, dans celles de beaucoup de paysans des provinces arriérées. Or, il arriva dernièrement, si nous devons en croire un correspondant, que dans un de ces villages peu lettrés, un docteur appelé au chevet d'un malade, ayant voulu écrire son ordonnance, s'aperçut qu'il avait oublié son carnet. Il demanda de l'encre et du papier : peut-être le comprit-on, mais le fait est qu'on ne chercha même pas dans la maison, tant on était sûr de n'en point trouver. On fut obligé d'avouer au médecin que ces raffinements de la civilisation faisaient complètement défaut : je croirais même que cet aveu fut fait sans qu'aucune rougeur ne vînt colorer les joues des parents de notre malade. Le docteur se trouva fort embarrassé : la chaumière était isolée, et il n'avait pas le temps d'attendre qu'on courût à la maison la plus voisine, située à plus d'un kilomètre de là, et peut-être tout aussi dénuée de ce qu'il lui fallait, que celle où il se trouvait. Il prit donc un morceau de charbon de bois, et se mit à écrire son ordonnance sur la porte de la chaumière, puis il s'en alla, en recommandant que l'on fît copier par quelque savant de l'endroit les quelques lignes qu'il avait tracées de sa plus belle main. Lorsqu'il fut parti, nos villageois tinrent conseil. Qui fallait-il aller chercher ? le curé ou le maître d'école ? il y avait aussi Monsieur le Maire ; on savait qu'il pouvait signer les actes de la Mairie : mais son érudition n'était peut-être pas suffisante pour qu'il pût copier les pattes de mouche du médecin. Pendant qu'on était en train de discuter, un voisin vint à passer avec une petite voiture de légumes, et, s'arrêta pour demander des nouvelles du malade ; cette circonstance fit germer une idée lumineuse dans l'esprit d'un rusé compère. Il fit ressortir qu'il y

aurait économie de temps et d'argent à sortir la porte des gonds et à la charger sur la voiture. Le voisin consentit et partit immédiatement pour la ville. Notre correspondant ne nous dit pas quelle fut la contenance du pharmacien, quand on vint l'appeler pour copier dans la rue cette ordonnance d'un nouveau genre.

(*b*) Il est à ce qu'il paraît une science dont l'utilité n'a jamais pu être comprise par les habitants des montagnes de l'Ecosse. Ils admettront que l'astronomie serve à quelque chose : ceux d'entre eux qui ont été dans la marine leur ont en effet raconté que la connaissance des astres sert à diriger les navires. Ils ne trouveront pas trop à redire à la chimie, qui est la base de l'art du teinturier, du droguiste, voire même du distillateur. Mais la minéralogie ! est-il possible qu'on s'amuse à casser des morceaux de roche avec un marteau, pour les emporter chez soi et pour les ranger précieusement dans une armoire vitrée, les uns à côté des autres ? L'un de ces montagnards communiquait précisément ses réflexions sur ce sujet à l'un de ses compatriotes ; il citait quelques faits à l'appui de ses théories, et il ne savait de quelles épithètes qualifier les Anglais auxquels il avait lui-même servi de guide. "L'autre jour," racontait-il, "je rencontrai l'un de ces collectionneurs ; il était chargé d'un sac qui paraissait lourd, et me demanda de le porter, par un raccourci, à l'auberge où il demeurait, tandis qu'il passerait par un chemin beaucoup plus long où il espérait sans doute faire quelque nouvelle découverte. Je chargeai bravement le sac sur mes épaules, et m'engageai dans le chemin qui m'avait été indiqué ; mais lorsque je fus assez loin pour être sûr que je ne pouvais être observé, je réfléchis que le sac était épouvantablement lourd, je le déposai par terre, et je voulus savoir exactement quel en était le contenu. Devinez ce que j'y trouvai ?... Je vous le donne en mille ; vous ne le devinerez jamais... Eh bien ! il était plein de fragments de pierres ! !"

"De pierres ?" répondit son interlocuteur, en écarquillant les yeux. "Oui, de pierres, comme celles qu'on met sur les grands chemins !"—"Et naturellement vous refermâtes le sac et vous le remîtes sur vos épaules pour gagner l'auberge." —"Vous l'avez dit, je refermai le sac, mais non pas sans l'avoir vidé : naturellement je pus le mettre sous mon bras au lieu de me le mettre sur le dos ; et je m'acheminai tranquillement jusqu'à la grand' route, au près de laquelle l'auberge était bâtie."—"Et les pierres ?"—"Oh ! le savant Anglais n'eut pas à se plaindre ; il y avait justement un approvisionnement de pierres sur le bord du chemin, et j'eus soin avant d'arriver à destination, de remplir le sac avec une générosité qui ne fut égalée que par celle avec laquelle je fus rémunéré de mes fatigues."

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE.

A. P. DE ANDRADE, G.G.M.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Verta em Portuguez o seguinte :— 20

On the 8th of August 1444, early in the morning, on account of the heat, the sailors landed the captives. When they were all mustered in the field outside the town they presented a remarkable spectacle. Some among them were tolerably light in colour, handsome, and well proportioned; some slightly darker; others a degree lighter than mulattoes, while several were as black as moles, and so hideous both in face and form as to suggest the idea that they were come from the lower regions. But what heart so hard as not to be touched with compassion at the sight of them! Some with downcast heads and faces bathed in tears as they looked at each other; others moaning sorrowfully, and fixing their eyes on heaven, uttered plaintive cries as if appealing for help to the Father of Nature. Others struck their faces with their hands and threw themselves flat upon the ground. Others uttered a wailing chant, after the fashion of their country, and although their words were unintelligible, they spoke plainly enough the excess of their sorrow; but their anguish was at its height when the moment of distribution came, when of necessity children were separated from their parents, wives from their husbands, and brothers from brothers. Each was compelled to go wherever fate might send him.

2. O que se entende por especies de palavras ou partes da oração na lingua Portugueza? Defina o artigo, e diga qual é a differença entre o artigo definido e indefinido? Indique os artigos no seguinte trecho :— 6

"Os pregadores são as sentinellas da Igreja, os templos as suas fortalezas, as guaritas destas fortalezas os pulpitos."

3. Que é o pronome? Dê-me a differença entre o pronome pessoal, demonstrativo e relativo, esclarecendo a resposta com exemplos. 4

4. Que se entende por flexões na lingua Portugueza, e de que especies são essas flexões de nomes e de verbos? Dê-me um exemplo de cada uma. 8

5. Como formão o feminino os nomes seguintes :— 4

Anão, Pavão, Tabellião, Ançião, Valentão, Sabichão, Espartalhão, Sultão, Mocetão, Imperador, Ladrão, Barão, Sandeu, Ilhéo e Poeta.

6. Analyse grammaticalmente o seguinte :— 6

"A eloquencia sem virtude é um dom funesto á sociedade."

7. O que se entende por elementos etymologicos ? Dê-me um exemplo da radical, affixos e flexões. 8

8. Indique os nomes, artigos, verbos e preposiçoes no seguinte trecho :— 4

" Linda Ignez ! que triste sorte
Teve o teu sentido amor !
Só gelada mão da morte
Te pôde roubar valor."

9. Quaes são as principaes divisões dos verbos? Dê-me um ou mais exemplos dos verbos impessoal, irregular, auxiliar e defectivo. 6

10. Corrija as seguintes sentenças, ou diga se são correctas : 10

(*a*) Jeremias já antes havia prophetisado a ruina de Jerusalem.

(*b*) Se vos derem uma bofetada na face, beijae a mão que vol-a deu.

(*c*) El-Rei com a corte se divertem com a caça.

(*d*) Estava o campo coberto com valorosa gente, e todos apostados á vencer.

(*e*) Aborrece-me a affectação.

(*f*) Esqueci-me do negocio.

(*g*) Lembra-me a mim.

(*h*) Enfastiei-me de comer.

(*i*) Eu não sei nada.

(*j*) Havia muitas iguarias no banquete.

11. A que tempos, á que pessoas, e á que conjugaçoes dos verbos pertencem os seguintes :— 4

Caiba, Cabereis, Cabeis, Vias, Vendo, Temereis, Fores, Fordes, Houvera, Haverá, Haveis, Poderem, Pondes, Puderem, e Punha.

12. Vêrta em Inglez o seguinte :— 20

A necessidade é a que leva o soldado á guerra e a escalar a muralhas, onde vendo cahir uns á ferro e voar outros á fogo, avança comtudo e não desmaia. A necessidade é a que engolpha o marinheiro nas ondas do oceano ; ellas com os naufragios a vista, e elle com tal ousadia que, mettido dentro em quatro taboas, se atreve não so com os ventos e tempestades mas com todos os elementos. A necessidade é a que mette ou precipita o mineiro ao mais profundo das entranhas da terra ; e sem temer que as mesmas montanhas que tem sobre si, caiam e o sepultem, elle lhes vai cavando as raizes e sangrando as veias. Finalmente com mais ordinario e geral despreso da vida e da saude, quem faz que o lavrador não tema os regelos do inverno, nem o segador as calmas ardentes do estio, nem o pastor os dentes do lobo e do urso, e em muitas partes as unhas do leão e do tigre, se não a necessidade? E posto que uns e outros tantas vezes parecem em tão conhecidos perigos, a mesma necessidade, com implicação manifesta da propria conservação, é a que, para sustentar a vida, os obriga a perder a mesma vida.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MARA'THI.

DAJI ABAJI KHARE, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) Give the feminines of गोऱ्हा, मोर and नर. 6

(*b*) Give two instances of—

(1) words having the same forms for the masculine and the feminine genders ;

(2) words which are mostly used in the plural; and

(3) words which are mostly used in the singular.

2. Give the गौण verbs in Maráthi and state why they are so called. 5

3. State and define the प्रयोग in each of the following sentences :— 6

(*a*) मला घरीं बसावेंसें वाटतें.

(*b*) तूं जेवावयास जायचें होतेंस.

(*c*) इंद्रियांचीं दानें आह्मी केलीं नारायणे.

(*d*) शिवाजीनें आपणास राजा ह्मणविलें.

4. Give the nominative plural of तारूं, रू, बाबा and पिता, instrumental singular of रू and करडूं, and nominative plural and dative singular of पाणी, लेखणी, and पातें. 6

5. Mark the peculiarities in the following expressions and comment briefly on their construction (correcting where necessary) :— 12

(*a*) रामाने महादूस बरा केला.

(*b*) त्याणें मला ती गोष्ट सांगितलीन.

(*c*) वरिलासि मत्सखीनें, म्यांही वरिलासि तूं मनें.

(*d*) तूं किंवा गोविंदा काम करील.

(*e*) सुज्ञें धर्मासि पळ न सोडावें.

6. Define समास. Name and dissolve the following compounds :— 9

दुतोंडें, एकवीस, अनंत, घरजांवई, लंबोदर, and लाथालाथी.

7. Give the terminations of the भविष्यकाळ and state when and how they are applied. 6

State also the rules regarding the formation of the प्रयोजक form of roots, with examples.

8. Translate accurately into English the following :— 20

युरोप खंडामध्यें फ्रान्स ह्मणून एक मोठा देश आहे. त्यांत एक नदी आहे. तिजमध्यें एके वेळीं एक

लहान मुलगी पडून बुडून मरत होती. तें आठ वर्षांच्या एका मुलाच्या दृष्टीस पडलें. ती मुलगी कोण होती हें त्याला जरी ठाऊक नव्हतें, तरी, तिला बाहेर काढण्यास त्यानें नदींत एकदम उडी टाकिली, आणि, मोठ्या मेहनतीनें तिला बाहेर काढिलें. आणि मग पाहूं लागला तों, ती त्याची धाकटी बहीण होती, असें त्याला समजलें. तेव्हां त्याला फार आनंद झाला. पण कपडे भिजवून खराब केल्याबद्दल आपल्या बहिणीस आतां बोलणीं खावीं लागतील, ह्यास काय करावें, हा त्याला एक मोठा विचार पडला. तेव्हां त्या आठ वर्षांच्या उदार मुलानें, आपल्या कल्पनेनें घरीं अशी कांहीं बतावणी केली कीं, त्यानें तो सगळा अपराध आपणावर घेतला, आणि त्याबद्दल जी शिक्षा झाली, ती अगदीं निमूटपणें सोशिली. ही गोष्ट लोकांत प्रसिद्ध होऊन सरकारासही कळली. तेव्हां सरकारानें त्या मुलाला चांगलें बक्षीस दिलें.

9. Translate into Maráthi, with strict attention to idiom and spelling :— 30

Age, that lessens the enjoyment of life, increases our desire of living. Those dangers which, in the vigour of youth, we had learned to despise, assume new terrors as we grow old. Our caution increasing as our years increase, fear becomes at last the prevailing passion of the mind, and the small remainder of life is taken up in useless efforts to keep off our end, or provide for continued existence.

Our attachment to every object around us increases in general from the length of our acquaintance with it. "I would not choose," says a French philosopher, "to see an

old post pulled up with which I had been long acquainted." A mind long habituated to a certain set of objects insensibly becomes fond of seeing them; visits them from habit, and parts from them with reluctance. From hence proceeds the avarice of the old in every kind of possession; they love the world and all that it produces; they love life and all its advantages, not because it gives them pleasure, but because they have known it long.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GUJARA'TI.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate the following into English :— 20

પૈસાદાર સુખી છે કે દુઃખી? દુઃખીજ. જો કે પૈસાદારને પેટ ભરવાની કાળજી નથી અને તેઓ મનમાનતી વસ્તુઓનો ઉપભોગ કરવાને શક્તિમાન છે તોપણ તેઓ રોગ, ચિંતા, કુટુંબક્લેશ, નઠારાં વ્યસન, ધનમાલના લોભ, મદ, મમત, અદેખાઈ, ગુસ્સા વિગેરે નઠારા જોસ્સાઓથી ગભરાયલા હોય છે. પૈસાથી ઘણી અડચણો દૂર થાયછે તથા જોઇતી ચીજ સહેજ મળી આવેછે અને ગાડી ઘોડા, વાડી, બંગળા, વિગેરેનો ઠાઠ બની રહેછે તેથી અજ્ઞાનીયો સમજેછે કે પૈસાદારને ગરીબના કરતાં વધારે સુખ છે પણ નથી જાણતા કે એ બાહારનો ઠાઠ જોઇને લોક ભુલાવો ખાયછે. ભીતર બાળતા ભડકાને કોઇ જાણતું નથી.

2. Construe the following into Gujarâti :— 8

ગુણી પુરૂષ પાષાણને, વજ્રનેના વેચાય।
જાય દૂર નિજભૂમિથી, અધિક કિમતી થાય॥

3. What are અજાજી and વરડું and why are they so called? Illustrate each by an example. 4

4. Classify the following letters according to their સ્થાન:—ક, મ, છ, દ, જ, ડ, ઢ, થ, ણ, and ખ. 3

5. Give two instances of (1) a noun in the three genders; (2) nouns in the feminine gender ending in ઓ; (3) in the neuter gender ending in ઈ; and (4) in the masculine gender ending in ઉ. 5

6. Give the feminine of— 3

કોળી, વાણિયો, પતિ, રાજા, પટેલ.

7. Enumerate the different kinds of સર્વનામ, illustrating each by an example. 5

8. Describe, with examples, the following descriptions of સંખ્યાવિશેષણ:—(૧) સંખ્યાવાચક; (૨) સંખ્યાનુક્રમવાચક; (૩) સંખ્યાવૃત્તિવાચક; (૪) સંખ્યાંશ વાચક. 6

9. Give the original forms of the following words:— 10

બાફ, ચાક, દૂધ, આજ, પાકું, વાંકું, લુહાર, અમી, મોત, સોરઠ.

10. Examine the following sentences, and state what corrections, if any, they require with respect to idiom, spelling or grammar:— 5

૧. નારણજી નામે વાણીઓ ગાંધીની દુકાન રાખતો હતો.

૨. આખરે ઠાકયો ત્યારે મનથી વિચાર કરે છે કે ચોરામાં બોરુ.

૩. પછી તે સાંજરે ઘર આવ્યો.

૪. કાસમે તરેહવાર ભેપકાનાં ડાચાં ફીધાં અને ખંખારી મારી બોલ્યા.

૫. કરમની કહાની હજુ ખલાસ થઇ નો હોતી તેટલામાં મોહકાન આવી.

11. Give appropriate *idiomatic* renderings of the following sentences in Gujaráti and English respectively ;— 6

(1) It was a penny wise and pound foolish policy that he followed.

(૨.) ટીપે ટીપે સરોવર ભરાય અને કાંકરે કાંકરે પાળ બંધાય.

12. Translate the following into idiomatic Gujaráti :— 25

If a series of sketches were to be made of the beautiful and interesting objects in every province throughout India, the spectator might imagine that the country is one vast book of beauty. But while some regions are continuously beautiful, many outlying districts have an ugly and ill-favoured appearance, to which no part of Europe, except perhaps Russia, can furnish a parallel. The objects of beauty and interest which exist in India are, in their quality and variety, probably not surpassed in any country in the world, and exceed any description that can be given of them in words. But they are somewhat scattered ; and though by no means few, they are far between.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CANARESE.

Ráo Bahádur JAYASATYABODHRAO TIRMALRAO INAMDAR.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the general rule by which words of the neuter gender are distinguished in Canarese, and contrast this rule with the corresponding rule or rules in English and (if you know) in Maráthi. Mention what gender the following words fall under, namely :—ಕಳತ್ರ (kalatra) ; ಶಿಶು (shishu) ; 10

ಜನ (jana). Give five instances of nouns whose gender is denoted by different words (omitting nouns of relationship).

2. How is the plural of nouns of relationship formed in Canarese, and how are such nouns declined? 5

3. State the general rule as to how adverbs are declined. Decline ಒಳಗು (inside). Mention a few indeclinable adverbs. 5

4. What word is used as article in Canarese before a word denoting a person or one denoting a thing? How is the place of the definite article supplied in Canarese? 5

5. Explain precisely in what signification the words underlined in the following expressions are used, namely :—

(*a*) ನೀನು ಧಾರವಾಡಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿಯೋ? ಏನೋ.

(*b*) ನೀನು ಧಾರವಡಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದ್ಯೋ? ಏನೋ.

(*c*) ನೀನು ಧಾರವಾಡಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವಿಯೋ? ಏನೋ.

(*d*) ಏನಾದರೂ ಹೇಳು.

(*e*) ಅವನ ಕಡಿ ದೋಷ ಏನು ಇಲ್ಲ.

(*f*) ನೀನು ಏನು ಅರಿಯೇ? ಏನೋ.

(*g*) ರಾಮಾ ಕಾಂತನು ಏನು ಅರಿಯ.

6. When is (1) the past tense used for the future, and (2) the future tense for the present and past? What signification is conveyed in each of the two cases stated? 6

7. What two verbs are used to denote the completeness of an action? Mention fully the uses of ಕೊಳ್ಳು when added to the past gerund of other verbs. 5

8. Trace the difference between the literal meaning of the expression ಹೋಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ and the sense in which it is generally used, and mention, if you know, to what cause the difference is understood to be attributable. 5

9. Parse fully the words underlined in the Canarese passage given for translation into English (*vide* Question 10). 12

10. Translate the following into English :— 20

ಆ ಜಮೇದಾರನು ಈ ಕಳ್ಳನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ — ಏಲೋ, ಕಳ್ಳನೇ, ನಿನಗೆ ಬರುವ ಕಳ್ಳತನದ ವಿದ್ಯವನ್ನು ನನಗೆ ಕಲಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ನಿನ್ನನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಬೇಡಿ ಹಾಕಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದನು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ, ಆ ಕಳ್ಳನು ಸ್ವಾಮೀ, ಜಮೇದಾರರೇ, ಅದು ಎಷ್ಟರ ಕೆಲಸ ? ನಾಳೆ ಮುಂಜಾನೆ ಕಲಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲು, ಜಮೇದಾರನು ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷ ಪಟ್ಟು, ಈ ಕಳ್ಳನಿಗೆ ಊಟ ಉಪಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸಿ, ರಾತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಹರೇದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡು ಇದ್ದು, ಮುಂಜಾನೆ ಕಂದು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಕೇಳಲು; ಕಳ್ಳನು ಆ ಕುದುರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಕುದುರೆಗೆ ಜೀನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿ, ತಾನು ಕುದುರೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಹತ್ತಿ ಕೊಂಡು, ಐಯ್ಯಾ, ಜಮೇದಾರರೇ, ನೋಡಿ! ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಕಳ್ಳತನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವು ಎಂದು, ನಾಗಾಲು ಓಟಾ ಓಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದನು. ಜಮೇದಾರನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನರನ್ನು ಬೆನ್ನಟ್ಟಿ ಓಡಿಸಿದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಕಳ್ಳನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಕದೆ ಹೋದ್ದರಿಂದ — ಮೋಸವಾಯಿತು ಎಂದು, ಬಹಳ ಪಶ್ಚಾತ್ತಾಪವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದನು.

11. Translate the following into Canarese :— 20

Look, for instance, at the little republic of Switzerland, which has been hemmed by tyrannical governments for hundreds of years. But the people are brave and frugal, honest and self-helping. They would have no master, but govern themselves. They elected their representatives, as at Apenzell, by show of hands in the public market place. They proclaimed liberty of conscience; and Switzerland, like England, has always been the refuge of the persecuted for conscience' sake.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HINDUSTA'NI.

NAJMUDIN TYABJI, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Hindustáni :— 25

The necessities of hunger and thirst were his greatest diversions from the reflections on his lonely condition. When those appetites were satisfied, the desire of society was as strong a call upon him, and he considered himself least necessitous when he wanted every thing, for the wants of his body were easily supplied, but during the interval of craving bodily appetites his eager longings for seeing again the face of man were hardly supportable. He became dejected, languid and melancholy, scarce able to refrain from doing himself violence; but by degrees, after the space of eighteen months, he grew thoroughly reconciled to his condition. When he had made this conquest, the vigour of his health, disengagement from the world, a constant cheerful, serene sky, and a temperate air made his life one continual feast and his existence much more joyful than it had before been irksome.

2. Translate into English :— 25

(a) چار چیزونکو نہ تھوڑا جانیو
عرض یہہ میری ہی اسکو مانیو
ایک تو دریو بہت سا آگ سے
خوف کیجو اسکے اندک لاگ سے
کیونکہ ایکدم مین یہ کافر ناگہان
پھونک دیتی ہی کہانسے تا کہان
دوسرے دکھہ یعنے ہو ہر چند کم
دور دل سے کیجیو اسکا نہ غم

کم ہو گو آزار پھر اصلا کہین
اسکو بڑھتے دیر کچھہ لگتي نہین
تیسرے پھر خوف کرنا قرض سے
جانیو اسکو زیادہ فرض سے
ایک دمڑي قرض ہو یا لاکھہ ہو
دہر مین مقروض کي کب ساکھہ ہو
چوتھے عاجز ہووے گر اپنا عدو
ہوجیوایمن نہ اس سے ایک مو
جي مین اسکو جانیو سب سے کڑا
سمجھیو سب پہلوانون سے بڑا

(b) ایک ضعیف شخص کسي مکتب کے ایک لڑکے کے پاس ایک کتاب کا درس لے رہے تھے اتنے مین ایک جوان وہان سے گذرا اسکي نگاہ جو اس پیر مرد پر پڑي ٹہر گیا اور تقریر درس کي سنکر اس ضعیف سے کہا تمکو اس عمر مین لڑکون سے پڑھتے غیرت نہین آتي تب اس ضعیف نے جواب دیا کہ لڑکون سے پڑھتے تو مجھے غیرت نہین آتي ہان مگر اس بات کي

عار آتي هي کہ کہين لوگ ايسا نکہين کہ
اِسکو ابهي تک لکهنا پڑهنا کچهہ نہين آتا
اور علم بدون شاگردي کے حاصل نہين
هوتا شايد تم نے وہ نقل امام غزالي عليہ الرحمہ
کي نہين سني کہ ايک وقت کسي نے
انسے پوچها کہ اپکو اس قدر فضيلت کيونکر
حاصل هوئي انهون نے فرمايا کہ جو بات
مجهے معلوم نہ تهي اسکو اسکے واقف سے
پوچهنيمين مين نے کبهي شرم نکي —

3. Define جملہ انشائيہ and جملہ خبريہ with examples; and mention the principal kinds of sentences included in جملہ انشائيہ 8

4. Parse— 8

(*a*) In Hindustáni :—

ميں نے کل ايک عمدہ گهوڑا زيد کے
واسطے خريدا

(*b*) In English .—

اچهے لوگ دوسرونکي خوشي کو خود کي
خواهش پر مقدم کرتے هين

موصوف — ضمير — ظرف — منادي —
مجهول — مضاف اليه — مجرور — ماضي بعيد
— ماضي استمراري — اسم اشاره

6. Decline گورا بنيا 5

7. Give the meanings and derivations of :— 5

ايسا - دوڑاک - نعلبند - ميرزا - نيلگون

8. Give the Arabic plurals of :— 6

مسجد - متاع - بضاعت - عالِم - مدرسہ -
اُستاد - فيلسوف - منبر - باب - فصل -
فضيلت - رحيم

9. Give the opposites of :— 5

دنيا - سعيد - عِلم - حريص - متكبر - حب
- جور - سخي - محتاج - هجو

10. Explain :— 8

(a) اسكا هي كون جسكي مدد پر خدا نہ ہو
ڈوبے وہ ناو جسكا خدا ناخدا نہ ہو

stating how the word ناخدا is composed.

(b) سراي دنيا هي كوچ كي جا هر ايک كو

خوف دمبدم هي ۔ ۔ ۔ ين کہ
بہار گل لطف نوجواني کبھي نہين ايک
قاعدے پر
جو چار دن هي وفور راحت تو بعد
اسکے غم و الم هي

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SINDHI.

SADIKALLI FRAIDUNBEG MIRZA, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Sindhi the following :— 20

"When the members of the Royal Academy heard of Flaxman's return, and especially when they had an opportunity of seeing and admiring his portrait-statue of Mansfield, they were eager to have him enrolled among their number. He allowed his name to be proposed in the candidates' list of associates and was immediately elected. Shortly after, he appeared in an entirely new character. He was now a man of high intellect and recognised supremacy in art to instruct students in the character of professor of sculpture to the Royal Academy."

2. Translate into English the following :— 12

هن جهان ۾ حڪومت جو رواج ڪئين
پيو ۽ حڪومت ڪئين هلي ٿي تهنجي
بندوبست جو اصل بنياد ڪنهي وڌو انهين
ڳالهه جي اچاتا ۽ پڪي خبر ڪانهي —

ڪن ڏاهن ماڻهن جي تصور ۾ اِيئن آيو
آهي تہ ماڻهن جي خلقت کان پوءِ سڀڪنهن
کي پهنجو پهنجو رستو در پيش هو — جنهنکي
جيئن ٿي ويڻو تيئن ٿي ڪيا ۽ — جڏهن
ڪڏهن ڄاتايئن ٿي تہ هي ڪم مون هڪڙي
جي ٿئڻ جو نہ آهي تڏهين پهنجي پاڙي
وارن يا دوستن کي کيس ڪم ۾ واهر ڪرڻ
لاءِ عرض ٿي ڪيا ۽ — يا جي تونگر هو ۽
ملهہ ڏئي پهنجي ڪم ڪرائن جي دست
رس هُيس تہ نوڪر ۽ سپاهي بيهاري پهنجو
ڪم ڪرايا ۽ ٿي

3. Translate the following into idiomatic English :— 15

(1) ڄٽ پڙهيو اللّٰهُ اڙيو

(2) ڄَٽَ جِيْ عُمِر اَڍائي کَٿا

(3) کڻين زالين گهر نہ هلي گهڻين مڙسين
هَرُ نہ هلي

(4) واڻيو پنجہ نہ سهي پنجاهہ سهي

(5) ڪُوڙي جي ڊوڙ کُڏ تا ئين

4. Paraphrase the following and parse the words underlined :— 12

ته ڪر ڪنهن نه سُئي جي سِيرَنه گهڙيِ سُهڻي
هِتِ حياتيِ ڏينهڙا هَڏهن تا نه هُوئِي
سهڻيءَ کِي سَيَدُ چويِ وڌو قرب ڪُهي
هُونهين هُوند مُئِي پر ٻُڏيءَ جا ٻِيڻا ٿيا

5. Give the etymology of the following words :— 14

ڪيمخاب — چشمبندي — ڏاتار — گانئُن —
شينهُن — شاباس — قلمدان

6. Analyse the following grammatical constructions :— 6

پُڇواٿمانسِ — ماريوهُوندا يئَمِ — سڏيوهومايِئن —
وٺينسِ نٿو

7. Give the pronominal affixes in Sindhi as used with nouns, verbs and particles. 6

8. What tenses are formed from اسم حاليه (*i.e.*, present participle) and how? 7

Conjugate مارڻ in زمان حال متشڪي (*i.e.*, present dubial tense, masculine gender, passive voice).

9. In syntax what are the different positions of the subject and predicate in different kinds of sentences? 8

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

NATURAL SCIENCE.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;
A. N. PEARSON, F. R. Met. Soc., F.C.S., A.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Name the different kinds of levers. What kind of lever is a crowbar (when used in either of two ways), a pair of scissors, and a pair of tongs? 8

2. A weight of 508 lbs. is hung on to a system of three pulleys of the third kind; the weights of the three pulleys are 8 lbs., 6 lbs. and 4 lbs., the last being the lowest. What power will be necessary to support the weight? 8

3. What do you understand by the *mechanical advantage* of a machine? What is the mechanical advantage of a screw, when the diameter is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches and the distance between the threads $\frac{1}{5}$ inch? (The circumference is to be taken as $\frac{22}{7}$ths of the diameter.) 8

4. State fully what you understand by *chemical combination*. What is the difference between chemical combination and mechanical mixture? Give an illustration. 9

5. What is an *element?* Describe two ways in which it can be shown that water is not an element. State the formula which represents the composition of water. 9

6. What is meant by complete combustion and incomplete combustion? 9

One ounce of kerosine—containing in 100 parts by weight 85 parts of carbon and 15 parts of hydrogen—undergoes complete combustion. What are the products of combustion, and what is their weight?

7. What is the cause of an eclipse of the moon? Why is it always full moon when an eclipse takes place? 8

8. Explain the cause of the tides. Why does the tide not always rise to the same height? 8

9. Show by a diagram how the *geographical position* of a place is determined when its latitude and longitude are known.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

G. V. KURKARAY, B.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Reduce to a vulgar fraction $\cdot\dot{4}2857\dot{1}$. Divide 301·6 by ·416. Find the value of ·475 of £1 + ·42 of £2 17*s*. 9*d*. 8

2. A merchant buys 1260 maunds of corn, one-fifth of which he sells at a gain of 5 per cent., one-third at a gain of 8 per cent., and the remainder at a gain of 12 per cent. If he had sold the whole at a gain of 10 per cent., he would have obtained £22 13*s*. more. What was the cost price per maund? 9

3. A room 10 feet 6 inches high, 22 feet long and 14 feet broad is painted up to one-third of the height and the remaining two-thirds papered. The painting is charged at $7\frac{1}{2}d$. per square yard, the paper costs 5*s*. 2*d*. per square yard, and the work of papering is charged at 2*d*. per square yard. How much will the whole cost amount to? 9

4. A person sells out £3850 four per cent. stock at 104 and invests the proceeds in another stock at 143. If the dividend on this be $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., what will be the change in his income? 9

5. What must be the rate of interest in order that the discount on £387 7*s*. $7\frac{1}{2}d$. payable at the end of 3 years may be £41 10*s*. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. ? 8

6. Divide 9

$$(4x^3 - 3a^2x)^2 + (4y^3 - 3a^2y)^2 - a^6 \text{ by } x^2 + y^2 - a^2.$$

7. If 9

$$(a + b)(b + c)(c + d)(d + a) = (a + b + c + d)(bcd + cda + dab + abc),$$

then prove that $ac = bd$.

8. Show that 9

$$2(a - b)(a - c) + 2(b - c)(b - a) + 2(c - b)(c - a)$$

is the sum of three squares, and resolve $10x^2 - 23x - 5$ into the simplest factors.

9. Find the Greatest Common Measure of 9

$$7x^4 - 10ax^3 + 3a^2x^2 - 4a^3x + 4a^4$$

and $8x^4 - 13ax^3 + 5a^2x^2 - 3a^3x + 3a^4$.

10. A certain number consisting of two digits becomes 110 when the number obtained by reversing the digits is added to it; also the first number exceeds unity by five times the excess of the second number over unity. What is the number? 9

11. A person walks from A to B, a distance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, in 2 hours $17\frac{1}{2}$ minutes and returns in 2 hours 20 minutes, his rates of walking up hill, down hill and on a level road being 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles per hour respectively. Find the length of the level road between A and B. 12

WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

EUCLID.

G. V. KURKARAY, B.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Prove that a parallelogram of which one angle is a right angle and two adjacent sides are equal is a square. Show also that its diagonals bisect each other at right angles. 8

2. If the square described on one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the sum of the squares described on the other two sides, prove that the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle. 12

Show that the straight line drawn from the right angle to the middle of the hypotenuse is equal to half the hypotenuse.

3. Divide a straight line into two parts so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square on the other part. 6

4. Define *tangent*. Show that the shortest straight line which can be drawn to the circumference of a circle from any point within or without is perpendicular to the tangent at the point where it meets the circumference. 9

5. Prove that the opposite angles of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles. Can a rhombus be inscribed in a circle? 7

6. Prove that the angle in a semi-circle is a right angle. 12

Show that the circles described on any two sides of a triangle as diameters intersect in the third side.

7. Describe an isosceles triangle having the angles at the base double the vertical angle. 10

8. Investigate a method of measuring the angles of an equiangular polygon of a given number of sides. 11

Show that in a regular polygon of twelve sides each angle is five times the angle subtended by one of the sides at the centre of the circumscribed circle.

II.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

EXAMINERS.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.	In English.
The Rev. A. C. GRIEVE	
G. W. FORREST, B.A.	
YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.	In Sanskrit.
VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A.	
SHRIDHAR GANESH JINSIVALE, M.A, ...	
R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.	In Latin.
The Rev. J. LEHALLE, S.J.	
JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.	In Hebrew.
MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.	In Persian.
SORABJI MANIKJI KANGA, M.A., LL.B.	
S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.	In History and in Logic.
The Rev. A. WALSH, S.J.	
J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.	In Mathematics.
T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.	
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. ...	
W. R. MACDONELL, M.A.	
The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.	In Natural Science.
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.	

MONDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; The Rev. A. C. GRIEVE;
G. W. FORREST, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

(*N. B.*—Arrange your answers in three bundles, corresponding to the three sections of the Question Paper.)

Macaulay—Essays: Hallam, and Two on Chatham.
Goldsmith—The Good-natured Man; She Stoops to Conquer.

SECTION I.

1. "Our old policy in this respect was as absurd as that of the king in the Eastern tale who proclaimed that any physician who pleased might come to court and prescribe for his diseases, but that if the remedies failed the adventurer should lose his head." 8

What old policy is referred to, and what were its natural results? How does it resemble that of the king in the Eastern tale? What other reference does Macaulay elsewhere make to this oriental practice?

2. Describe the change produced in the position and conduct of Whigs and Tories by the accession of the House of Hanover. How was this change produced and how did it terminate? 8

3. Comment upon the language used by Tindal to describe the eloquence of Pitt's first speech. 4

4. Explain the meaning of—pot wallopers, penny wise and pound foolish cupidity, right of search, Scotch representative peers, king's friends, sinecure place, malingering, minute guns. In what context is the last term (minute guns) used? 9

5. Explain the general meaning of the following passage, showing clearly that you understand the italicised words:— 4

"Half the inhabitants of the *Grub Street garrets* paid their milk *scores* and got their shirts *out of pawn* by abusing Pitt."

Section II.

6. "When a man who loves his doctrines more than the lives of his neighbours, loves his own little finger better than his doctrines, a very simple argument *à fortiori* will enable us to estimate the amount of his benevolence." 7

What is the conclusion of the simple *à fortiori* argument, and who is the person referred to? Are the premisses and the suggested conclusion really applicable to him?

7. Explain:— 5

(*a*) The ceremony of burning the North Briton was interrupted by a riot.

(*b*) The scheme was merely to transfer the full cup of sorceries from the Babylonian enchantress to other hands, spilling as little as possible by the way.

8. Give the contents of the letter written by Garnet to Leontine, and explain how it came to be so strangely misinterpreted by Mr. Croaker. 7

9. Point out and correct any mistakes in English that you notice in the following passages:— 10

(*a*) Oh! your honour, I hope your honour takes nothing amiss as I does, as I does nothing but my duty in so doing. I'm sure no man can say I ever give a gentleman that was a gentleman, ill usage.

(*b*) I wish you'd let me and my good alone, then Snubbing this way when I'm in spirits. If I'm to have any good, let it come of itself; not to keep dinging it, dinging it into one so.

(*c*) I'll not be made a fool of no longer.

Section III.

10. Explain by reference to previous passages in the play:— 7

"Yes, sir, that very identical tall squinting lady you were pleased to take me for *(courtseying)*; she that you addressed as the mild, modest, sentimental man of gravity, and the bold, forward, agreeable Rattle of the Ladies' Club."

11. Paraphrase the following passages:— 12

(*a*) "My dear madam, all this is but a mere exchange; we do greater things for one another every day. Why, as thus, now: let me suppose you the First Lord of the Treasury;

you have an employment in you that I want; I have a place in me that you want: do me here, do you there; interest of both sides, few words, flat done and done, and it's over."

Why is the First Lord of the Treasury so called?

(*b*) "The usual fate of a large mansion. Having first ruined the master by good housekeeping, it at last comes to levy contributions as an inn."

12. Explain the italicised words in the following passages:— 12

(*a*) "Hast.: Indeed. Such a head in a *side-box* at the playhouse would *draw* as many gazers as my *Lady Mayoress* at a *City Ball*.

Mrs. Hard.: I vow, since *inoculation* began, there is no such thing to be seen as a plain woman; so one must dress a little *particular*, or one may escape in the crowd."

How did inoculation diminish the number of plain women?

(*b*) "While I walk by the door, you shall plant yourself in ambush near the *bar*; burst out upon the miscreant like a *masked battery*; *extort* a confession at once, and so *hang him up by surprise*.

13. Give the etymology of Quotha, Lack-a-daisy, punch, atone, by the bye, lumber, and seedy. 7

MONDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

HISTORY.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.; The Rev. A. WALSH, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What part was played by the towns of Olynthos and Thebes during the period of history under consideration? 7

2. Contrast the character of Demosthenes with that of Phokion. 10

3. Sketch briefly the career of Philip of Macedon after his election into the Amphiktyonic brotherhood until his death. 8

4. What in your opinion were the impulses that induced Alexander to make war against the Persian Empire? 11

5. State shortly what you know regarding Onomarchos, Kleitos, and Isocrates. 7

6. Why was it important for Alexander to conquer Phenicia? Describe his campaigns there. 10

7. Draw a map showing the route taken by the Macedonian army after their first passage of the Indus until their return to Sousa. 10

8. How did Alexander treat the different religious systems with which he came into contact? Cite instances of his conduct in support of your answer. 12

TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.;

VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A.;

SHRIDHAR GANESH JINSIVALE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Śakuntalâ and Raghuvams'a.

SECTION I.

1. Translate closely into English :— 12

(*a*) राजा—वयस्य। निराकरणविक्लवायाः प्रियायाः समवस्थामनुस्मृत्य बलवदशरणोस्मि। साहि

इतः प्रत्यादेशात् स्वजनमनुगन्तुं व्यवसिता
मुहुस्तिष्ठेत्युच्चैर्वदति गुरुशिष्ये गुरुसमे।
पुनर्दृष्टिं बाष्पप्रकरकलुषामर्पितवती
मयि क्रूरे यत्तत्सविषामिव शल्यं दहति माम्॥

(*b*) Translate, and explain where necessary :—

त्रिस्रोतसं वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठां
ज्योतींषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तरश्मिः।

तस्य द्वितीयहरिविक्रमनिस्तमस्कं
वायोरिमं परिवहस्य वदन्ति मार्गम् ॥

(*c*) Name and dissolve the following compounds :—

रात्रिंदिनं, द्विपः, दीर्घापाङ्गः, अग्रपादः, अन्तःपुरं, शरासनं, मधुकरः, धर्मपत्नी, नाकं, आपगा, अप्रतिरथः.

2. Translate briefly, giving the context :— 8

(*a*) सकृत् कृतप्रणयोयं जनः । तदस्या देवीं वसुमतीमन्तरेण महदुपालम्भनं गतोस्मि ।

(*b*) श्रुतं भवद्भिरधरोत्तरम् ।

(*c*) मधुरावस्थानदर्शनीयो भावानुप्रवेशः ।

(*d*) ननु भण अस्य कृते मत्स्यिकाभर्त्तुरिति ।

(*e*) पूर्वावधीरितं श्रेयो दुःखंहि परिवर्तते ।

(*f*) तेन हि ऋतुसमवायाचिह्नं प्रतिपद्यतां लता कुसुमम् ।

3. (*a*) Give the senses of the following words, as used in S'akuntalâ :— 5

प्रतिपत्ति, व्यलीक, व्यपदेश, विच्छित्ति, आत्तगन्ध, and पौरोभाग्य.

(*b*) Derive the following :—

दाक्षायणी, निष्णात, अभिमर्ष, भागधेय, शर and नख.

4. Note any peculiarities of construction in the following, and account for them :— 4

(*a*) पूर्ववृत्तमन्यसङ्गाद्विस्मृतो भवान् ।

(*b*) एषा भवन्तमनुरक्ता ।

(*c*) अहमिष्टिपशुमारं मारित : ।

(*d*) स शतक्रतोरजय्य: ।

5. From what source has Kâlidâsa drawn his materials of "S'akuntalâ"? How has he improved upon the original and with what effect? 6

SECTION II.

6. Translate :— 16

(*a*) राजसत्वमवधूय मातृकं
पित्र्यमस्मि गमितः शमं यदा ।
नन्वनिन्दितफलो मम त्वया
निग्रहोऽप्ययमनुग्रहीकृतः ॥

(*b*) अन्योन्यदर्शनप्राप्तविक्रमावसरं चिरात्
रामरावणयोर्युद्धं (*v. l.* वैरं) चरितार्थमिवाभवत् ॥

Which reading do you prefer and why ?

(*c*) तामभ्यगच्छद्रुदितानुसारी
कविः कुशेध्माहरणाय यातः ।
निषादविद्धाण्डजदर्शनोत्थः
श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य शोकः ॥

Dissolve the underlined compound and briefly give the legend here alluded to.

(*d*) इतरेऽपि रघोर्वंश्यास्त्रयस्ते तामितेजसः ।
तद्योगात्पतिवत्नीषु पत्नीष्वासन्द्विसूनवः ॥

7. Frame or quote sentences illustrating the various uses of इति. 4

8. What allusion have you to the theory of evaporation in the cantos of Raghuvams a you have read? 3

9. Give grammatical notes on the following expressions and phrases :— 5

(*a*) पुरा दूषयतिस्थलीमिति वसुधायां तं निचखनुः।

(*b*) स्मरामिवानीरगृहेषु सुप्तः।

Can you suggest a preferable reading in lieu of सुप्तः?

10. Explain the following, giving the context :—

(*a*) छायाहि भूमेः शशिनो मलत्वे
नारोपिता शुद्धिमतः प्रजाभिः।

(*b*) पश्चादध्ययनार्थस्य धातोरधिरिवाभवत्।

(*c*) अपवादइवोत्सर्गं व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः।

SECTION III.

11. Translate the following into English :— 13

तथाप्यसावप्रतिपाद्यात्मसंस्कारमर्थशास्त्रेषु अनग्निसंशोधितेव हेमजातिर्नातिभाति बुद्धिः। बुद्धिहीनो हि भूभृदत्युच्छ्रितोपि परैरध्यारुह्यमाणमात्मानं न चेतयते। नच शक्तः साध्यं साधनं वा विभज्य वर्तितुम्। अयथावृत्तश्च कर्मसु प्रतिहन्यमानः स्वैः परैश्च परिभूयते। न चावज्ञातस्याज्ञा प्रभवति प्रजानां योगक्षेमाराधनाय। अतिक्रान्तशासनाश्च प्रजा यत्किंचनवादिन्यो यथाकथंचिद्वार्तिन्यः सर्वाः स्थितीः संकिरेयुः। निर्मर्यादश्च लोको

लोकादितोऽमुतश्च स्वामिनमात्मानं च भ्रंशयते आगमदीपदृष्टेन खल्वध्वना सुखेन वर्तते लोकयात्रा। दिव्यं हि चक्षुर्भूतभवद्भविष्यत्सु व्यवहितविप्रकृष्टादिषु च विषयेषु शास्त्रं नामाप्रतिहतवृत्ति।

12. Translate into Sanskrit the following:— 17

Their lot is base, who once were great,
But now have fallen from high estate;
Who, masters once, dependent now,
To others' will must humbly bow,
Whom none regards, and who, by need
Constrained, on others' bounty feed.
To such a servile life as now
Thou lead'st my son, no longer bow.
Win back those days,—alert and brave,—
When thou wast lord and not a slave,
When all men watched thy kingly nod,
And bent before thee as a god.
Like heavenly bliss is kingly sway,
Like hell their lot who must obey.

TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; The Rev. J. LEHALLE, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Livy, III.; Ovid: Metamorphoses, III.

1. Translate:— 22

Hoc bello perfecto, tribunicium domi bellum Patres territat. Clamant, fraude fieri, quod foris teneatur exercitus: *frustrationem eam legis tollendæ esse*; se nihilominus rem susceptam peracturos. Obtinuit tamen P. Lucretius praefectus urbis, ut actiones tribuniciæ in adventum consulum differrentur. Erat et nova exorta caussa motus. A. Cornelius et Q. Servilius quæstores M. Volscio, quod falsus haud dubie testis in Kæsonem exstitisset, *diem dixerant*. Multis enim emanabat indiciis, neque fratrem Volscii, ex quo semel fuerit æger, unquam non modo visum in publico, sed ne adsur-

rexisse quidem ex morbo, multorumque tabe mensium mortuum : nec iis temporibus, in quæ testis crimen conjecisset Kæsonem Romæ visum, adfirmantibus, qui una meruerant, secum eum tum frequentem ad signa *sine ullo commeatu* fuisse. Ni ita esset, *multi privatim ferebant Volscio judicem.* Quum ad judicium ire non auderet, omnes eae res, in unum congruentes, haud magis dubiam damnationem Volscii, quam Kæsonis Volscio teste fuerat, faciebant. In mora tribuni erant, qui *comitia quæstores habere de reo*, nisi prius habita de lege essent, passuros negabant.

Explain the words in italics.

2. Translate into Latin prose :— 20

The battle lasted about three hours, and the fighting was fierce in every quarter, but about the consul it was specially keen and dangerous. He was attended by a picked body of men, with whom he promptly supported his troops whenever he perceived them hard pressed and in difficulty. Being conspicuous by his armour, the enemy strained every nerve to reach him and the Romans to defend him. At last an Insubrian horseman recognized him and exclaimed to his fellow countrymen. Here is the consul who destroyed our legions and ravaged our fields. Now will I give him as a victim to the manes of our foully slaughtered countrymen. Setting spurs to his horse he charged through the thickest of the enemy, and ran the consul through with his spear, first cutting down the shield-bearer, who threw himself in the way of his onset.

3. Explain the following :— 8

(*a*) Inter ceteros eminebat terror servilis ne suus cuique domi hostis esset.

(*b*) Sine provocatione creati.

(*c*) Deploratur in perpetuum liberator.

(*d*) Clienti negotium dedit ut virginem in servitutem assereret, neque cederet secundum libertatem postulantibus vindicias.

4. Translate :— 30

Impia turba probat factum. Tum denique Bacchus,—
Bacchus enim fuerat—veluti clamore solutus
Sit sopor, aque mero redeant in pectora sensus,
"Quid facitis? quis clamor?" ait, "qua dicite nautae,
Huc ope perveni? quo me deferre paratis?"
"Pone metum," Proreus, "et quos contingere portus
Ede velis :" dixit, "terra sistere petita."
"Naxon," ait Liber, "cursus advertite vestros.
Illa mihi domus est : vobis erit hospita tellus."

Per mare fallaces perque omnia numina iurant
Sic fore, meque iubent pictae dare vela carinae.
Dextera Naxos erat : dextra mihi lintea danti
"Quid facis, o demens? quis te furor?" inquit "Acoete"
Pro se quisque, "tenet? laevam pete." Maxima nutu
Pars mihi significat, pars, quid velit, aure susurrat.

Obstupui, "capiat" que "alius moderamina" dixi
Meque ministerio scelerisque artisque removi.
Increpor a cunctis, totumque inmurmurat agmen.
E quibus Aethalion "te scilicet omnis in uno
Nostra salus posita est!" ait, et subit ipse meumque
Explet opus, Naxoque petit diversa relicta.

5. (*a*) Give a short sketch of the life of Ovid. 20

(*b*) Which are the interrogative particles and how are they to be used? Give the construction of the names of towns, small islands and the words domus and rus, in answer to the questions where, whither, whence.

(*c*) Account for the subjunctive in the following sentences :—Multi eripiunt aliis, quod aliis largiantur. Dic quid sentias. Non est quod te pudeat sapienti assentiri. Socrates dicere solebat, omnes in eo, quod scirent, satis esse eloquentes.

N. B.—Arrange your answers in two bundles, the one (A) containing the answers to Questions 1, 2, 3; the other (B) to Questions 4, 5.

TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEBREW.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) Give with examples the chief peculiarities of the verb : לָהּ 5

(*b*) What is the root of שָׂא? To what class of verbs does it belong?

2. Translate the following passage into English :— 15

וַיִּשָּׂא לוֹט אֶת עֵינָיו וַיַּרְא אֶת כָּל כִּכַּר הַיַּרְדֵּן
כִּי כֻלָּהּ מַשְׁקֶה לִפְנֵי שַׁחֵת יְיָ אֶת סְדֹם וְאֶת
עֲמֹרָה כְּגַן יְיָ כְּאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם בֹּאֲכָה צֹעַר :
וַיִּבְחַר לוֹ לוֹט אֵת כָּל כִּכַּר הַיַּרְדֵּן וַיִּסַּע לוֹט
מִקֶּדֶם וַיִּפָּרְדוּ אִישׁ מֵעַל אָחִיו : אַבְרָם יָשַׁב
בְּאֶרֶץ כְּנָעַן וְלוֹט יָשַׁב בְּעָרֵי הַכִּכָּר וַיֶּאֱהַל עַד
סְדֹם : וְאַנְשֵׁי סְדֹם רָעִים וְחַטָּאִים לַיְיָ מְאֹד :
וַיְיָ אָמַר אֶל אַבְרָם אַחֲרֵי הִפָּרֶד לוֹט מֵעִמּוֹ שָׂא
נָא עֵינֶיךָ וּרְאֵה מִן הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר אַתָּה שָׁם צָפֹנָה
וָנֶגְבָּה וָקֵדְמָה וָיָמָּה : כִּי אֶת כָּל הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר
אַתָּה רֹאֶה לְךָ אֶתְּנֶנָּה וּלְזַרְעֲךָ עַד עוֹלָם :
וְשַׂמְתִּי אֶת זַרְעֲךָ כַּעֲפַר הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר אִם יוּכַל
אִישׁ לִמְנוֹת אֶת עֲפַר הָאָרֶץ גַּם זַרְעֲךָ יִמָּנֶה :
קוּם הִתְהַלֵּךְ בָּאָרֶץ לְאָרְכָּהּ וּלְרָחְבָּהּ כִּי לְךָ
אֶתְּנֶנָּה : וַיֶּאֱהַל אַבְרָם וַיָּבֹא וַיֵּשֶׁב בְּאֵלֹנֵי
מַמְרֵא אֲשֶׁר בְּחֶבְרוֹן וַיִּבֶן שָׁם מִזְבֵּחַ לַיְיָ :

3. (*a*) Give the different renderings of the word וַיֶּאֱהַל 4
in the last sentence, Which of them do you prefer and why ?

(*b*) What does the name כָּלֵב signify ? Whose name was it ? Why did he receive that name ?

4. Translate the following passages into English :— 8

(*a*) לָמָּה אִירָא בִּימֵי רָע עֲוֹן עֲקֵבַי יְסוֹבֵנִי :

(*b*) כִּי לֹא אוֹיֵב יְחָרְפֵנִי וְאָשָׂה לֹא מְשַׂנְאִי עָלַי
הִגְדִּיל וְאֶסָּתֵר מִמֶּנּוּ : וְאַתָּה אֱנוֹשׁ
כְּעֶרְכִּי אַלּוּפִי וּמְיֻדָּעִי :

5. In what other way can the word עֲקֵבַי in the first 8
passage be rendered? Which rendering do you prefer and why?

To what person, and to what event in his life, does David allude in the second passage? Give some particulars of that event.

6. Translate and explain the following phrases :— 5

(*a*) וְאֶת הַנֶּפֶשׁ אֲשֶׁר עָשׂוּ בְּחָרָן :

(*b*) הִנֵּה הוּא לָךְ כְּסוּת עֵינָיִם :

(*c*) אוּלַי אִבָּנֶה מִמֶּנָּה :

(*d*) יַשִּׁימוּ עָלֵימוֹ יֵרְדוּ שְׁאוֹל :

(*e*) מוֹאָב סִיר רַחְצִי :

7. (*a*) Analyse the following words, giving the significations of their roots and of their prefixes and affixes :— 10

הַתַּשְׁחִית, וְנִמַּלְּטָם, הַכְּצַעֲקָתָהּ, יַחְכְּרוֹן,
הוֹאַלְתִּי מִמְּשָׁבְצוֹת, מַלְהֲעוֹת, יִשְׁטְמוּנִי,
תְּפַלֵּסוּן, כַּצְּהָרַיִם :

(*b*) What word does the Septuagint substitute for the word וּמִתְעָרֶה כְּאֶזְרָח רַעֲנָן in the phrase כְּאֶזְרָח when it renders it *as the cedars?*

8. Give the following verses in idiomatic Hebrew :— 10

(*a*) Deliver me from the workers of iniquity; and save me from bloody men.

(*b*) The king's daughter is all glorious within ; the clothing is of wrought gold.

(*c*) Create in me a clean heart, O God ; and renew a right spirit within me.

(*d*) Depart from evil and do good, and dwell for evermore.

9. (*a*) Translate the following passage into English :— 10

שָׁפְטֵנִי אֱלֹהִים וְרִיבָה רִיבִי מִגּוֹי לֹא חָסִיד
מֵאִישׁ מִרְמָה וְעַוְלָה תְּפַלְּטֵנִי : כִּי אַתָּה אֱלֹהֵי
מָעֻזִּי לָמָּה זְנַחְתָּנִי לָמָּה קֹדֵר אֶתְהַלֵּךְ בְּלַחַץ
אוֹיֵב : שְׁלַח אוֹרְךָ וַאֲמִתְּךָ הֵמָּה יַנְחוּנִי
יְבִיאוּנִי אֶל הַר קָדְשְׁךָ וְאֶל מִשְׁכְּנוֹתֶיךָ :
וְאָבוֹאָה אֶל מִזְבַּח אֱלֹהִים אֶל אֵל שִׂמְחַת גִּילִי
וְאוֹדְךָ בְּכִנּוֹר אֱלֹהִים אֱלֹהָי : מַה תִּשְׁתּוֹחֲחִי
נַפְשִׁי וּמַה תֶּהֱמִי עָלָי הוֹחִילִי לֵאלֹהִים כִּי עוֹד
אוֹדֶנּוּ יְשׁוּעֹת פָּנַי וֵאלֹהָי :

(*b*) What makes many commentators think the above not to be a separate psalm ? Of which psalm is it supposed to be a portion ?

10. Translate the following passage into Hebrew :— 25

And the angel of the Lord said unto her, I will multiply thy seed exceedingly, that it shall not be numbered for multitude. And the angel of the Lord said unto her, Behold, thou art with child, and shalt bear a son, and shalt call his name Ishmael ; because the Lord hath heard thy affliction. And he will be a wild man ; his hand will be against every man, and every man's hand against him ; and he shall dwell in the presence of all his brethren. And she called the name of the Lord that spake unto her, Thou God seest me : for she said, Have I also here looked after him that seeth me ? Wherefore the well was called Beerlahai-roi ; behold it is between Kadesh and Bered. And Hagar bare Abram a son : and Abram called his son's name, which Hagar bare, Ishmael. And Abram was fourscore and six years old, when Hagar bare Ishmael to Abram.

TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN.

MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.;
SORABJI MANIKJI KANGA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Diwan-i-Hafiz and Anvari-Soheli.

1. Explain the grammatical construction of the following terms and give other similar examples :— 8

طایر دولت — موسم طرب — دیو بند —
اورنگ زیب — دهقان پسر — گفت و شنید —
خلد برین and گیرودار

2. Quote from the portion of Hafiz which you have read lines which have passed into proverbs. 6

3. Give the roots with meanings, and the meanings of the prefixes, of the following words :— 7

مقل — مفتاح — میزان — معبر — معتبر —
مبیع and منعم

4. Why did Jami give Hafiz the titles of لسان الغیب and ترجمان الاسرار ? Explain the meanings of the terms. 4

5. Translate into English :— 15

عاشق یارم مرا با کفرو با ایمان چه کار
تشنه دردم مرا با وصل و با هجران چکار
از لب جانان نمی یابم نشان زندگی

پس مرا ای جان من با جان بی جانان چکار
کشتهٔ عشقم مرا از شحنهٔ دوران چه غم
مفلس عورم مرا با زمرهٔ دیوان چکار
قبله ومحراب من ابروئی دلدار است وبس
این دل شوریده را با این چه وبآن چکار
چونکه اندر هر دو عالم یار میباید مرا
با بهشت ودوزخ وبا حور وبا غلمان چکار
هر که از خود شد مجرد در طریق عاشقی
از غم ودردش چه آگاهی وبا درمان چکار
صورت مردان چه خواهی سیرت مردان گزین
مرد عاشق پیشه را با صورت ایوان چکار
حافظا گر عاشق ومستی دگر ره باز گوئی
عاشق یارم مرا با کفر و با ایمان چکار

6. Translate and explain the peculiarities (if any) in the following couplets :— 6

(a) یوسف گمگشته باز آید بکنعان غم مخور
کلبهٔ احزان شود روزی گلستان غم مخور

(b) منصوبهٔ هوائی تو حافظ کنون چو باخت
در ششدر غمت دلش افتاد مهره وار

(c) الحق وجود نقش و نشان دهان تو
موهوم نقطه ایست نه پنهان نه آشکار

7. Translate, scan, and name the metres of the following verses :— 12

(a) بجثه چو فیل و بحمله چو شیر
بدیدن دلاور برفتن دلیر

(b) از گل و سبزه نوخاسته و آب روان
چشم بد دور تو گوئی که بهشت دگر است

(c) هست بر مردم عالی گهر
بخل زا اسراف پسندیده تر

8. Translate into English :— 15

دمنه گفت دو رفیق که یکی سالم نام داشت و دیگری غانم در راهی میرفتند و بمرافقت یکدیگر منازل و مراحل قطع میکردند گذر ایشان بر دامن کوهی افتاد که قله اش با سبز خنگ فلک عنان در عنان داشتی و کمرش با سطح منطقةالبروج رکاب در رکاب بستی و پائی آن کوه چشمه آب بود بصفا چون رخساره تازه رویان گلعذار و بحلاوت چون شکر لبان شیرین گفتار در پیش چشمه حوضی بزرگ ساخته و گرداگرد آن درختان سایه دار سر در سر آورده

نظم

ز یکسو شاخ ریحان بر دمیده
ز دیگر سو درختان سر کشیده
بپائے سرو سنبل در فتاده
بنفشه پیش سوسن سر نهاده

9. Distinguish between— 6

افاده و استفاده شیر و شیر — هدف و تلف and حادث و وارث

10. What do you understand by— 6

خوان یغما — الرزق علی الله تبارک و تعالی and مسبب الاسباب ?

11. Translate into idiomatic Persian:— 15

Upon a closer acquaintance with my master, the Mollah *Nâdan*, I found that, besides his being the most covetous of men, he was also the most ambitious; and that his great and principal object was to become the chief priest of Tehran. To that he turned all his thoughts and left nothing untried which might bring him into notice, either as a zealous practiser of the ordinances of his religion or a persecutor of those who might be its enemies. He was the leader in prayer at the principal mosque; he lectured at the royal *medresseh* or college; and whenever he could, he encouraged litigants to appeal to him for the settlement of their disputes. On every occasion, particularly at the festival of the No Rouz, when the whole corps of Mollahs are drawn up in array before the king to pray for his prosperity, he always managed to make himself conspicuous by the over-abundance of adulation which he exhibited, and by making his sonorous voice predominate over that of others.

TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

ALGEBRA.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; W. R. MACDONELL, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If $3s = a + b + c$, prove that 10

$$(s-a)^4 + (s-b)^4 + (s-c)^4$$
$$= 2\left\{(s-a)^2(s-b)^2 + (s-b)^2(s-c)^2 + (s-c)^2 + (s-a)^2\right\}.$$

2. Shew that if two quadratic surds cannot be reduced to others which have the same irrational part, their product is irrational, and also that one quadratic surd cannot be made up of two others which have not the same irrational part. 6

3. If $a : b = c : d$, shew that 7

(α) $ma + nb : pa + qb = mc + nd : pc + qd.$

(β) $\frac{1}{ma} + \frac{1}{nb} + \frac{1}{pc} + \frac{1}{qd} = \frac{1}{bc}\left\{\frac{a}{q} + \frac{b}{p} + \frac{c}{n} + \frac{d}{m}\right\}.$

4. What do you understand by the *limit of an infinite series in Geometrical Progression?* Are Arithmetical series susceptible of limits? Find the sum of an infinite G.P. 12

Determine the value of $\sqrt{a\sqrt[3]{b\sqrt{a\sqrt[3]{b}}}}\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$ continued to infinity.

5. Insert a given number of Harmonical means between two given terms. 12

If a, b, c, be in G.P. and $a^x = b^y = c^z$, prove that x, y, z, are in H.P.

6. Find for what value of r the number of combinations of n things taken r at a time is greatest. 12

A Brâhman, hospitably disposed, wishes to make up as many different parties as he can out of 40 friends, each party consisting of the same number; how many should he invite at a time?

7. Investigate the sum of the co-efficients of the terms in the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$ and shew that the sum of the co-efficients of the odd terms is equal to the sum of the co-efficients of the even terms, n being a positive integer. 16

Prove that if n be a positive integer

$$(1 + x)^n (1 + x^n) > 2^{n+1} x^n.$$

WEDNESDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.]

EUCLID.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; W. R. MACDONELL, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Define parallel straight lines and shew that if a straight line fall on two parallel straight lines it makes the alternate angles equal. 16

Two straight lines AB, AC are given in position; it is required to find in AB a point P such that a perpendicular being drawn from it to AC, the straight line AP may exceed this perpendicular by a proposed length.

2. Divide a given straight line into two parts so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square on the other part. 5

3. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another. 16

If ABC be a triangle, and BE, CF the perpendiculars from the angles on the opposite sides, and K the middle point of the third side, shew that the angles FEK, EFK are each qeual to A.

4. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle. 6

Shew how to divide geometrically a right angle into five equal parts.

5. The sides about the equal angles of triangles which are equiangular to one another are proportionals. 16

On a given straight line AB as hypotenuse a right-angled triangle is described, and from A and B straight lines are drawn to bisect the opposite sides; shew that these straight lines intersect on a fixed circle.

6. Define *compound proportion*, and illustrate your definition by means of examples. 6

In any right-angled triangle any rectilineal figure described on the side subtending the right angle is equal to the similar and similarly described figures on the sides containing the right angle.

7. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle is equal to both the rectangles contained by its opposite sides. 10

From the extremities B, C of the base of an isosceles triangle ABC, straight lines are drawn at right angles to AB, AC respectively and intersecting at D; shew that the rectangle BC, AD is equal to twice the rectangle BA, DB.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

LOGIC.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.; The Rev. A. WALSH, S. J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define Logic so as to bring out its character both as a science and an art; and say what subject especially is treated by Logic in its latter character. 5

2. "That the copula implies no notion of existence is evident from the fact that we can use such an expression as this: 'The labours of Hercules are a myth.'" Show that this example proves the statement it is intended to prove. And if the copula excludes the notion of existence, what other notion does it thereby necessarily exclude? 6

3. Explain the following terms and give an example of each:—Non-connotative, undistributed, provisional definition, specific difference, contradictory propositions, subaltern mood, destructive conjunctive syllogism, fallacy of composition. 10

4. In the proposition "All men are not wise," what relations of the predicate to the subject are denied? State and exemplify the relations that may exist between the predicate and subject in an I proposition. 7

5. Classify "Inferences," and state the principle on which you in each case divide or sub-divide. 8

6. Show that two particular premises prove nothing. Does this rule admit of being qualified? 6

7. What is the purpose of Reduction? Construct a syllogism in AAI in the third figure, and reduce it ostensively to the first. 8

8. From the following premises draw in each instance, if possible, a conclusion, and give reasons for the conclusion you draw :— 10

(*a*) Most of those who have worked hard will pass, and this candidate has worked hard.

(*b*) Only hard-working students will be successful, and he is a hard-working student.

(*c*) All sciences are both useful and interesting.

9. Put the following arguments into logical form, and examine their validity :— 15

(*a*) What has been, will be, for the future will resemble the past.

(*b*) This man must have read and thought much, for it is only such as do so that are both learned and wise.

(*c*) All poets have the gift of imagination, and as these prose writings are of a highly imaginative character, their author must be a poet; and as poets are generally men of genius, he must also be a man of genius.

THURSDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.]

NATURAL SCIENCE.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Distinguish between *mass* and *weight*. Explain how Newton proved in his pendulum experiment that the weight of bodies is proportional to their mass. 12

2. A piece of sodium weighs 69 grammes in air, and when immersed in petroleum of specific gravity ·84 it weighs 9 grammes: find the specific gravity of sodium. 10

3. An inelastic mass of 80 grammes moving with a velocity of 5 metres per second is overtaken by another inelastic body weighing 20 grammes and moving with a velocity of 8 metres per second: find their common velocity after impact. Compare the total kinetic energy of the two masses before and after impact and account for the difference. 10

4. State the principal laws of the transverse vibrations of stretched strings. Compare the number of vibrations produced by two strings of the same substance and thickness, the length of the one being 4 metres and the stretching weight 36 kilogrammes, the length of the other being $3\frac{1}{3}$ metres and the stretching weight 25 kilogrammes. 12

5. Show how it may be proved experimentally that water has a maximum density at 4° C. What would be the effect on the freezing of a lake if the specific gravity of ice were greater than that of water at 0° C.? 10

6. By how many degrees centigrade must the temperature of a mass of air, kept at constant pressure, be raised in order that the volume of the air may be doubled? If the air had been prevented from expanding, what would have been the increase of pressure? 9

7. What weight of water at 100° C. must be added to 135 grammes of ice at 0° C. in order to produce water at 0° C.? What weight of steam at 100° C. would produce the same result? 12

N. B.—For the examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids, Medical students are requested to answer Questions 1 *and* 2 *and in addition the following:—*

In an Atwood's machine in which the moveable weights are each 97 grammes and the surplus weight 2 grammes, calculate the space passed over in 5 seconds from rest and in the 5th second. 12

III.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

EXAMINERS.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.	In English.
The Rev. A. C. GRIEVE	
G. W. FORREST, B.A.	
YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B...	In Sanskrit.
VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A.	
SHRIDHAR GANESH JINSIVALE, M.A. ...	
R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.	In Latin.
The Rev. J. LEHALLE, S.J.	
JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.	In Hebrew.
MIRZA HÁSSAN KHAN, Esq.	In Persian.
SORABJI MANIKJI KANGA, M.A., LL.B. ...	
J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.	In Mathematics.
T. S TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.	
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. ...	
W. R. MACDONELL, M.A.	

MONDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; The Rev. A. C. GRIEVE;
G. W. FORREST, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Shakespeare: Henry VIII.; Milton: Paradise Regained, III. and IV.

[*This Paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates with the following directions:—*

Candidates for the B.A. Examination (Old System), who have taken up the two *books from which the following questions are drawn, are required to answer this Paper from* 10—1; *but the Candidates who have taken up only* one *book are required to answer the questions from that book from* 10-11½.]

Shakespeare: Henry VIII.

1. Paraphrase:— 15

(*a*) Nay, forsooth; my friends,
They that must weigh out my afflictions,
They that my trust must grow to, live not here;
They are, as all my other comforts, far hence,
In mine own country, lords.

(*b*) Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain-tops that freeze,
Bow themselves, when he did sing:
To his music, plants and flowers
Ever sprung; as sun and showers
There had made a lasting Spring.

(*c*) 'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perked up in a glistering grief,
And wear a golden sorrow.

2. In what respects has this play the marked characteristics of Shakespeare, and in what respects does it differ from his usual style? 10

3. By whom, of whom, and in what circumstances were these lines spoken? Explain the allusions or the grammatical peculiarities where necessary:— 9

(*a*) To climb steep hills
Requires slow pace at first.

(*b*) Like the lily,
That once was mistress of the field and flourished,
I'll hang my head and perish.

(*c*) A beggar's book
Out-worths a noble's blood.

(*d*) There was the weight that pulled me down,

(*e*) New customs,
Though they be never so ridiculous,
Nay, let them be unmanly, yet are followed.

(*f*) Honour's train
Is longer than his foreskirt.

4 Explain the following words and phrases: Cheveril; gossips; incensed; the gap and trade; collars of SS; hard-ruled; an't like your grace; fire-drake; stomach; a shrewd turn; Paris-garden; Limbs of Limehouse. 9

5 Compare and contrast the characters of Buckingham and Wolsey. 7

Milton: Paradise Regained, Books III. and IV.

6 Show the connection between *Paradise Regained* and *Paradise Lost.* Give an account of Milton's description of the Parthian Empire. What arrangement of the Temptations does Milton follow and why? 12

7 Paraphrase:— 14

Who, therefore, seeks in these
True wisdom finds her not, or, by delusion
Far worse, her false resemblance only meets,
An empty cloud. However, many books,
Wise men have said, are wearisome; who reads
Incessantly, and to his reading brings not
A spirit and judgment equal or superior,
(And what he brings what needs he elsewhere seek?)
Uncertain and unsettled still remains,
Deep-versed in books and shallow in himself,
Crude or intoxicate, collecting toys
And trifles for choice matters, worth a sponge,
As children gathering pebbles on the shore.

8 What meanings have the following words in *Paradise Regained?* Trace the meaning given to each word from its origin:—Amice; the rhomb; character; progeny; maugre; curious; idolism; nice; interveined; rubric. 5

9 Briefly annotate:— 9

(*a*) The oracle Urim and Thummim.

(*b*) The eye of Greece.

(*c*) It was a mountain, at whose verdant feet
A spacious plain outstretched in circuit wide
Lay pleasant.

(*d*) His lot who dares be singularly good

(*e*) All the schools of Academics old and new.

(*f*) Myrrhine cups.

10 What can we gather from these two books as to Milton's views on the following points? 10

(*a*) Roman buildings and luxury.

(*b*) Greek philosophy and art.

(*c*) Principles of metre and versification.

MONDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; The Rev. A. C. GRIEVE;
G. W. FORREST, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Golden Treasury and Burke.

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates with the following directions:—*

Candidates for the B. A. Examination (Old System) who have taken up the two *books from which the following questions are drawn, are required to answer this Paper from* 2—5*; but the Candidates who have taken up only* one *book are required to answer the questions from that book from* 2—3½]

Golden Treasury.

1. Give your estimate of Shelley, Keats or Southey as a writer of English verse. 10

2. Paraphrase:— 16

Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting;
The Soul that rises with us, our life's Star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting
And cometh from afar;

Not in entire forgetfulness
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory do we come
From God, who is our home :
Heaven lies about us in our infancy !
Shades of the prison-house begin to close
Upon the growing boy,
But he beholds the light, and whence it flows,
He sees it in his joy ;
The youth, who daily farther from the east
Must travel, still is Nature's priest
And by the vision splendid
So on his way attended ;
At length the man perceives it die away
And fade into the light of common day.

3. Explain the following passages and state from what poems they are taken :— 15

(*a*) "Much have I travell'd in the realms of gold,
And many goodly states and kingdoms seen ;
Round many western islands have I been
Which bards in fealty to Apollo hold."

(*b*) Ah ! then if mine had been the painter's hand
To express what then I saw ; and add the gleam,
The light that never was on sea or land,
The consecration and the Poet's dream.

(*c*) Like leviathans afloat
Lay their bulwarks on the brine ;
While the sign of battle flew
On the lofty British line.

(*d*) Eternal spirit of the chainless Mind !
Brightest in dungeons, Liberty, thou art—
For there thy habitation is the heart—
The heart which love of Thee alone can bind.

(*e*) A peopled labyrinth of walls,
Amphitrite's destined halls,
Which her hoary sire now paves
With his blue and beaming waves.

4. Give a summary of your favourite poem in the Golden Treasury, and by quotations illustrate both its defects and merits. 9

Burke.

5. Mention the most striking characteristics of Burke's style, quoting examples from the French Revolution. 7

6. State Burke's estimate of the States General and also his comparison between the composition of the House of Commons and the composition of the Tiers Etat. 10

7. To what did Burke compare the levelling policy of the Assembly in their geometrical divisions of departments. What did he prophesy would be the result "if the present project of a Republic should fail"? 7

8. Explain:— 13

(*a*) The metaphysic Knight of the Sorrowful Countenance.

(*b*) I make no doubt they would erect themselves into an *electoral* college.

(*c*) If kings, who did not owe their crown to the choice of their people, had no title to make laws, what will become of the statue *de tallagio non concedendo?* of the *petition of right?* of the act of *habeas corpus?*

(*d*) Our constitution knows nothing of a magistrate like the *Justicia* of Arragon.

(*e*) By this means our liberty becomes a noble freedom. It carries an imposing and majestic aspect. It has a pedigree and illustrating ancestors. It has its bearings and its ensigns armorial.

9. "Much has always been said about the inconsistency between Burke's enmity to the Revolution and his enmity to Lord North in one set of circumstances and to Warren Hastings in another. The pamphleteers of the day made selections from the speeches and tracts of his happier time and the seeming contrast had its effect." Show that the inconsistency was merely verbal and superficial. 13

TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.
[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.;
VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A.;
SHRIDHAR GANESH JINSIVALE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Rig-Veda and Uttararâmacharita.

[*This Paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates with the following directions :—*

Candidates for the B.A. Examination (Old System), who have taken up the two *books from which the following questions are drawn, are required to answer this Paper from* 10—1; *but the Candidates who have taken up only* one *book are required to answer the questions from that book from* 10—11½].

N.B.—Candidates for the First B.A. are to answer questions of 40 marks only in every book. Candidates for the B.A. (Old System) are to answer all the questions set in the books they have taken.

SECTION I.

1. Explain clearly the terms संहिता, ब्राह्मणं, उपनिषद्, स्मार्तसूत्रं, श्रौतसूत्रं and आरण्यकं and show their mutual relation, both as to the order in which they arose and as to their authoritativeness. 6

2. Translate the following into English :— 11

यत्किं चेदं वरुण दैव्ये जनेऽभिद्रोहं मनुष्या श्चरामसि ।
अचित्ती यत्तव धर्मा युयोपिम मा नस्तस्मादेनसो देव रीरिषः ॥ १ ॥

आ घा ता गच्छानुत्तरा युगानि यत्र जामयः कृणव-
न्नजामि ।

उप बर्बृहि वृषभाय बाहुमन्यमिच्छस्व सुभगे पतिं
मत् ॥ २ ॥

इमं जीवेभ्यः परिधिं दधामि मैषां नु गादपरो अर्थ-
मेतं ।

शतं जीवंतु शरदः पुरूचीरन्तर्मृत्युं दधतां पर्व-
तेन ॥ ३ ॥

तम आसीत्तमसा गूळ्हमग्रेऽप्रकेतं सलिलं सर्वमा
इदम् ।

तुच्छ्येनाभ्वपिहितं यदासीत्तपसस्तन्महिनाजायतै-
कम् ॥ ४ ॥

कामस्तदग्रे समवर्तताधि मनसो रेतः प्रथमं यदा-
सीत् ।

सतो बंधुमसति निरविंदन्हृदि प्रतीष्या कवयो
मनीषा ॥ ५ ॥

3. (*a*) Mark all archaic forms in the above, and write down their equivalents in classical Sanskrit. 8

(*b*) Explain briefly the system of accentuation adopted in the Rig-Veda. Change the 1st verse, which is written in the Samhitâpâtha, into the Padapâtha, marking the proper accents of the individual words.

4. Sketch briefly the character, functions, and attributes of Varuna and the As'vins as they can be gathered from the Rig-Veda. 10

5. Give at least 4 Paurânic legends that have originated from a misunderstanding of Vedic conceptions, showing the misunderstanding in each case. 5

6. Write full notes on the following words and phrases, as they are found used in the Rig-Veda : दासंवर्ण; क्षेमेयोगे; कुवित्; अवस्यूमेवचिन्वती; अद्रिः; मानुषीषुविक्षु; वन्हिः. 10

SECTION II.

7. Translate into English :— 13

(*a*) नैताः प्रियतमा वाचः स्नेहार्द्राः शोकदारुणाः ।
एतास्ता मधुनो धाराश्चोतन्ति सविषास्त्वयि ॥

(*b*) लवः— हन्त मिश्रीकृतो रसक्रमो वर्तते ।
यथेन्दावानन्दं व्रजति समुपोढे कुमुदिनी
तथैवास्मिन् दृष्टिर्मम कलहकामः पुनरयम् ।
झणत्कारक्रूरक्वणितगुणगुञ्जद्भ्रुरुधनु-
र्धृतप्रेमा बाहु विंकचविकरालोल्बणरसः ॥

(*c*) विद्याकल्पेन मरुता मेघानां भूयसामपि ।
ब्रह्मणीव विवर्तानां क्वापि विप्रलयः कृतः ॥

(*d*) Explain the meaning of the word विवर्त as used by Bhavabhûti. What theosophic doctrine does it represent? Dissolve the compounds underlined.

8. Translate, giving the context where necessary :— 10

(*a*) किमस्या न प्रेयो यदि परमसह्यस्तु विरहः ।

(*b*) निष्कारणपरित्यागिनोप्येतस्यैतैनैवंविधेन दर्शनेन कीदृशो मे हृदयानुबन्ध इति न जानासि न जानासि ।

(*c*) त्वया सह निवत्स्यामि वनेषु मधुगन्धिषु ।
इति हा रमते सीता स्नेहस्तस्याः स तादृशः ॥

(*d*) निर्विशेषमतिनिष्ठुरमुपालब्धाः स्मः ।

(*e*) अये तटास्थित आलापः । कृतं प्रश्नेन ।

(*f*) क्षुभिताः कामपि दशां कुर्वन्ति मम साम्प्रतम् ।
विस्मयानन्दसन्दर्भजर्जराः करुणोर्मयः ॥

If the readings in (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) do not yield a good sense, suggest others that you prefer. Give reasons for your preference.

9. (*a*) Explain fully the following :— 7

चक्षूरागः, रोमहर्षणं, सान्तपनं, मधुपर्कः, वागात्मब्रह्म.

Give as many senses of the word ब्रह्म as you may know.

(*b*) What is meant by नान्दी and विष्कंभक ? Give the substance of the Vishkambhaka at the beginning of the third act of Uttararâmacharita.

10. (*a*) वज्रादपि कठोराणि मृदूनि कुसुमादपि । 10
लोकोत्तराणां चेतांसि को हि विज्ञातुमर्हति ॥

By whom were these words uttered ? Analyse the character of Râma and show wherein lay the 'hardness' and 'softness' of mind alluded to in the above verse.

(*b*) What do you know about the date of Bhavabhûti ?

(*c*) What do you know regarding the modern position of दण्डका, जनस्थान and पञ्चवटी ?

11. Explain the name 'Uttararâmacharita,' and briefly sketch (in Sanskrit) the plot of the play. In what drama is 'Pûrvarâmacharita' described? 10

SECTION III.

12. Translate into English :— 20

यत्तु केनापि शर्मण्यदेशीयपण्डितेनोच्यते पाणिनिव्याकरणोत्पत्तिपर्यन्तमार्यदेशे वर्णलिपिर्नासीदिति तद्भ्रमसात् पाणिनिसूत्रपाठे लिपिशब्दप्रयोगाद्वर्णलिपिं विना व्याकरणोद्भवस्यासंभवनीयत्वाच्च । नहि मृत्पिण्डेन घटाइव व्याकरणेनापूर्वाः शब्दा उत्पाद्यन्ते किन्तु सिद्धानामेव शब्दानां साधुत्वमन्वाख्यायते । तथाच परस्परविलक्षणान्बहुविधशब्दप्रयोगान्पर्यालोच्य ग्रन्थकाराणां तत्तच्छब्दप्रयोगविषये विप्रतिपत्तयः कियन्तं कालमुपजायन्ते ततश्चानियमनिवृत्तये शब्दानुशासनरचनायां विद्वांसः प्रवर्तन्त इत्यवगन्तुं शक्यते । व्याकरणप्रवृत्तिख्यापिका काचिच्छ्रुतिर्वेदकालेऽपि लिपिसद्भावमवगमयतीत्यलं पल्लवितेन ।

TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B. ;

VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A. ;

SHRIDHAR GANESH JINSIVALE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Tarkasangraha and Kâdambari.

[*This Paper was also set to the Old B. A. Candidates with the following directions:—*

Candidates for the B.A. Examination (Old System), who have taken up the two *books from which the following questions are drawn, are required to answer this Paper from* 2—5 : *but the Candidates who have taken up only* one *book are required to answer the questions from that book from* 2—3½.]

N. B.—Candidates for the First B.A. Examination are to answer questions of 40 marks only from each book ; Candidates for the B.A. Examination (Old System) are to answer all the questions.

SECTION I.

1. (*a*) Define a द्रव्यं and show how to apply the definition to a substance that is destroyed immediately after production. 6

(*b*) Explain, by means of a syllogism in Sanskrit, the Naiyâyika doctrine that gold is light.

2. (*a*) Give some of the views of the Nyâya about physical phenomena and show which are correct and which not. 7

(*b*) Explain the definition गन्धवती पृथिवी and show that it involves an अतिव्याप्ति.

3. (*a*) Distinguish clearly between सविकल्पकं and निर्विकल्पकं ज्ञानं. What proof has been adduced for the latter? 5

(*b*) What reason has been given for the existence of मनः and what for its atomic nature?

4. Translate, adding explanations, the following :— 10

लिङ्गं त्रिविधं । अन्वयव्यतिरेकि केवलान्वयि केवलव्यतिरेकिचेति । अन्वयेन व्यतिरेकेण च व्याप्तिमदन्वयव्यतिरेकि । यथा वह्नौ साध्ये धूमवत्त्वम् । अन्वयमात्रव्याप्तिकं केवलान्वयि । यथा घटोभिधेयः प्रमेयत्वात् पटवत् । अत्र प्रमेयत्वाभिधेयत्वयोर्व्यतिरेकव्याप्तिर्नास्ति सर्वस्य प्रमेयत्वादभिधेयत्वाच्च । व्यतिरेकमात्रव्याप्तिकं केवलव्यतिरेकि । यथा पृथिवीतरेभ्यो भिद्यते गन्धवत्वात् । यदितरेभ्यो न भिद्यते न तद्गन्धवत् । यथा जलं । नचेयं तथा । तस्मान्न तथेति । अत्र यद्गन्धवत्तदितरभिन्नमित्यन्वयदृष्टान्तो नास्ति पृथिवीमात्रस्य पक्षत्वात् ।

5. (*a*) यद्विषयकत्वेन ज्ञानस्यानुमितितत्कारणान्यतरप्रतिबन्धकत्वं तत्त्वं is the definition of a हेत्वाभास. Explain it clearly and show how it is satisfied in the case of साधारण, विरुद्ध, आश्रयासिद्ध and बाधित. To what fallacy in English logic does the सोपाधिकहेतु correspond? 12

(*b*) Distinguish clearly between the असाधारण and the अनुपसंहारी and between विरुद्ध and सत्प्रतिपक्ष. Give instances.

6. Explain fully the following terms :— 10

तर्क (as an अयथार्थानुभव); परामर्श; अतिदेश; असाधारणकारण; व्यापार; पक्षता; शक्ति:; and लक्षणा.

SECTION 11.

7. Translate :— 16

(*a*) किंवा तेषां सांप्रतं येषामतिनृशंसप्रायोपदेशनिर्घृणं कौटिल्यशास्त्रं प्रमाणमभिचारक्रियाक्रूरैक प्रकृतयः पुरोधसो गुरवः पराभिसंधानपरामन्त्रिण उपदेष्टारो नरपतिसहस्रभुक्तोज्झितायां लक्ष्म्यामासक्तिर्मारणात्मकेषु शास्त्रेष्वभियोगः सहजेप्रमार्द्रहृदयानुरक्ता भ्रातर उच्छेद्याः ।

(*b*) अभिमुखमापतच्चानेकदण्डकारण्यवासिमुनिजनशापसार्थमिव संचरन्तमनवरतशरानिकरवर्षिरामनिहतं खरदूषणबलनिवहमिव तदपध्यानात्पिशाचतामुपगतं शबरसैन्यमद्राक्षम् ।

(*c*) आसीच्चास्य मनसि सरभसविवर्तनवलितवासुकिभ्रमितमन्दरेण मथ्नता जलनिधिजन्मिदमश्वरत्नमनभ्युद्धरता किंनाम रत्नमुद्धृतं सुरासुरलोकेन । उच्चैःश्रवसा विस्मितहृदयो वञ्चितः खलु जलनिधिना शतमखः । आवेदयतीव मदन्तःकरणमस्य दिव्यताम् ।

8. Explain :— 10

(*a*) दुर्योधन इवोपलक्षितशकुनिपक्षपातोनलिननाथइव वनमालोपगूढः शाल्मलीवृक्षः ।

(*b*) अभिनवयौवनमपि क्षपितबहुवयसं कृतसार-मेयसंग्रहमपि फलमूलाशनं पराशरमिव योजनगन्धानु-सारिणं शबरसेनापतिमपश्यम् ।

(*c*) यस्यां चानिवृत्तिर्मणिप्रदीपानां द्वन्द्ववियोगश्च-क्रनाम्नां मित्रद्वेषः कुमुदानामेवासीत् ।

9. Give a brief sketch in English of the educational career of Chandrâpîda. 6

10. Mention the signs which palmistry regards as prophesying paramount sovereignty. 4

11. Mention that portion of the plot of Kâdambarî where you mark a reference to the doctrine of Metempsychosis. 4

12. Translate :— 10

प्रायेणाकारणमित्राण्यतिकरुणार्द्राणि च सदा भवन्ति सतां खलु चेतांसि । यतः स मां तदवस्थमालोक्य समुपजातदयः समीपवर्तिनमृषिकुमारकमन्यतममब्रवीत् । अयं कथमपि शुकशिशुरसंजातपक्षपुट एव तरुशिखरादस्मात्परिच्युतः । श्येनमुखपरिभ्रष्टेन वानेन भवितव्यम् तथाहि । अतिदवीयस्तया प्रपातस्याल्पशेषजीवितोयमामीलितलोचनो मुहुर्मुहुर्मुखेन पतति मुहुर्मुहुरत्युल्बणं श्वसिति मुहुर्मुहुश्चञ्चुपुटं विवृणोति । न शक्नोति शिरोधरां धारयितुम् । तदेहि यावदेवायमसुभिर्न वियुज्यते तावदेव गृहाणेममवतारय सलिलसमीपम् । इत्यभिधाय तेन मां सरस्तीरमनाययत् ।

13. Translate into Sanskrit :— 20

He that would be respected by the rest of mankind must lay in a foundation for it of some kind or other. It must be remembered that people cannot be persuaded to pay deference for nothing. If therefore we would raise ourselves to a dignity that will continue not only to the end of our lives, but extend to posterity, we should take care to establish it upon a foundation of virtue and good nature. This will save us from the calumnies of our enemies, and upon occasion surround us with a guard of sincere friends. High character often affords a protection which it may be impossible to secure by the employment of a body guard.

TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER I.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; The Rev. J. LEHALLE, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Tacitus: Annales XI.; Vergil: Æneid III. and IV.

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates with the following directions:—*

Candidates for the B.A. Examination (Old System), who have taken up the two *books from which the following questions are drawn, are required to answer this Paper from* 10—1; *but the Candidates who have taken up only* one *book are required to answer the questions from that book from* 10—11½].

Tacitus.

1. Translate :— 40

A. Vitellio, L. Vipstano consulibus cum de supplendo Senatu agitaretur, primoresque *Galliae, quae Comata adpellatur*, foedeu et civitatem Romanam pridem adsecuti, ius adipiscendorum in urbe honorum expeterent, multus, ea super re, variusque rumor. Et studiis diversis apud Principem certabatur, adseverantium, non adeo aegram Italiam, ut Senatum suppeditare urbi suae nequiret. *Suffecisse olim indigenas consanguineis populis*, nec poenitere veteris roipublicae. Quin adhuc memorari exempla, quae priscis moribus ad virtutem et gloriam Romana indoles prodiderit. An parum, quod Veneti et Insubres curiam inruperint, *nisi*

coetus alienigenarum, velut captivitas, inferatur? Quem ultra honorem residurs nobilium, aut si quis pauper e Latio Senator, foret? Oppleturos omnia divites illos, quorum avi proavique, hostilium nationum Duces, exercitus nostros ferro vique, ceciderint, D. Iulium apud Alesiam obsederint. Recentia haec Quid si memoria eorum oreretur, qui Capitolio et ara Romana *per se satis?* Fruerentur sane vocabulo civitatis: insignia Patrum, decora Magistratuum, ne vulgarent.

Annotate the words in italics.

What different suggestions have been made to complete the sentence instead of the corrupt or incomplete reading *per se satis?*

2. (*a*) Sketch the character of Claudius as described by Tacitus. 10

(*e*) What difficulties present themselves in the account of Messalina's character?

Vergil.

3. Translate:— 35

(*a*) Hic incredibilis rerum fama occupat auris,
Priamiden Helenum Graias regnare per urbes,
Conjugio Aeacidae Pyrrhi sceptrisque potitum,
Et. patrio Andromachen iterum cessisse marito.
Obstupui, miroque incensum pectus amore,
Compellare virum et casus cognoscere tantos
Progredior portu, classis et litora linquens;
Sollemnis cum forte dapes et tristia dona
Ante urbem in luco falsi Simoëntis ad undam
Libabat cineri Andromache, Manisque vocabat
Hectoreum ad tumulum, viridi quem cespite inanem
Et geminas, causam lacrimis, sacraverat aras

(*b*) Quis me autem, fac velle, sinet, ratibusve superbis
Invisam accipiet? nescis heu, perdita, necdum
Laomedonteae sentis perjuria gentis?
Quid tum? sola fuga nautas comitabor ovantis?
An Tyriis omnique manu stipata meorum
Inferar, et, quos Sidonia vix urbe revelli,
Rursus agam pelago, et ventis dare vela jubebo?
Quin morere, ut merita es, ferroque averte dolorem

4. From what different points of view did Homer and Vergil regard the Trojan war, and what do you understand by the statement, Vergil was a rival rather than an imitator of Homer? 15

N.B.—Candidates for B.A. (Old System) should attempt Questions 1, 2 (*a*), 3 (*b*), 4

TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER II.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; The Rev. J. LEHALLE, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Cicero: De Officiis.

1. Translate and annotate on the parts italicised :— 30

(*a*) Præclare enim Ennius: "Quem metuunt oderunt, quem quisque odit periisse expetit." Multorum autem odiis nullas opes posse obsistere; si antea fuit ignotum, *nuper est cognitum*. Nec vero hujus tyranni solum, quem armis oppressa pertulit civitas *paretque cum maxime mortuo*, interitus declarat, quantum odium hominum valeat ad pestem, sed reliquorum similes exitus tyrannorum, quorum haud fere quisquam talem interitum effugit. Malus enim est custos diuturnitatis metus contraque benevolentia fidelis vel ad perpetuitatem.

(*b*) Restat quarta pars, quæ decore, moderatione, modestia, continentia, temperantia continetur. Potest igitur quicquam utile esse, quod sit huic talium virtutum choro contrarium? Atqui ab *Aristippo Cyrenaici* atque *Anicerii*, philosophi nominati, omne bonum in voluptate posuerunt virtutemque censuerunt ob eam rem esse laudandam, quod efficiens esset voluptatis. Quibus obsoletis floret Epicurus ejusdem fere adjutor auctorque sententiæ. Cum his viris equisque, ut dicitur, si honestatem tueri ac retinere sententia est, decertandum est. Nam si non modo utilitas sed vita omnis beata corporis firma constitutione ejusque constitutionis spe explorata, ut a Metrodoro scriptum est, continetur, certe hæc utilitas et quidem summa—sic enim censent—cum honestate pugnabit. Nam ubi primum prudentiæ locus dabitur? An ut conquirat undique suavitates? Quam miser virtutis famulatus servientis voluptati! Quod autem munus prudentiæ? an legere intellegenter voluptates? Fac nihil isto esse jucundius, quid cogitari potest turpius?

2. Translate :— 15

Illud officium omnes numeros habet nec præter sapientem cadere in quemquam potest. Capitalis oratio ad æquationem bonorum pertinens. Suntne igitur insidiae tendere plagas etiamsi excitaturus non sis nec agitaturus. Ut par sis in

utriusque orationis facultate. Atque hæc in moribus. Illud est in officio ut. Res rationesque contractæ. Multitudinis judicio ferri. Constare in vitæ perpetuitate nobismet ipsis. In domo clari hominis adhibenda cura est laxitatis. Qui vinum fugiens vendat sciens, debeatne dicere. Non necesse putat Diogenes, Antipater viri boni existimat.

3. (*a*) What is the character of Cicero as a thinker? Mention the principal philosophical systems in vogue at the time of Cicero, and state their fundamental doctrines. 25

(*b*) What was Cicero's attitude towards them? State the purpose, the beauties and defects of the treatise De Officiis.

4. Translate into Latin :— 30

(*a*) The ruin or prosperity of a state depends so much upon the administration of its government, that to be acquainted with the merit of a ministry, we need only observe the condition of the people. If we see them obedient to the laws, prosperous in their industry, united at home and respected abroad, we may reasonably presume that their affairs are conducted by men of experience, abilities and virtues.

(*b*) Before the works of Cicero, no attempts worth considering had been made for using the Latin tongue in philosophical subjects. The natural stubbornness of the language conspired with Roman haughtiness to prevent this application. The Epicureans, indeed, had made the experiment, but their writings were even affectedly harsh and slovenly, and we find Cicero himself, in spite of his inexhaustible flow of rich and expressive diction, making continual apologies for his learned occupations and extolling philosophy as the parent of every thing great, virtuous and amiable.

N.B.—Candidates for B.A. (Old System) should attempt Question 4.

TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.
[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEBREW—PAPER I.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) Give some words of opposite significations derived from the root : נָכַר 6

(*b*) Give with examples the different senses in which the particle אִם is used.

2. Translate and explain the following verses :— 15

(*a*) יִשָּׂשכָר חֲמֹר גָּרֶם רֹבֵץ בֵּין הַמִּשְׁפְּתָיִם :

(*b*) יְהִי דָן נָחָשׁ עֲלֵי דָרֶךְ שְׁפִיפֹן עֲלֵי אֹרַח
הַנֹּשֵׁךְ עִקְבֵי סוּס וַיִּפֹּל רֹכְבוֹ אָחוֹר :

(*c*) גָּד גְּדוּד יְגוּדֶנּוּ וְהוּא יָגֻד עָקֵב :

3. (*a*) What do you understand by Millel and Millera? 9

(*b*) What is the gender of the verb which has both a masculine and a feminine nominative? Give an example.

(*c*) What are the different renderings of the word קְשִׁיטָּה ? Give its derivation.

4. (*a*) How is the word בָּגַד in the verse וַתֹּאמֶר 9
לֵאָה בָּגָד וַתִּקְרָא אֶת שְׁמוֹ גָּד : to be read? What is your authority for it? Give its significations both as it is written and as it is read.

(*b*) Give the foreign words that occur in the book of Genesis with their significations. 10

5. Translate the following two verses :—

וַיְבָרֶךְ אֶת יוֹסֵף וַיֹּאמַר הָאֱלֹהִים אֲשֶׁר

הִתְהַלְּכוּ אֲבֹתַי לְפָנָיו אַבְרָהָם וְיִצְחָק הָאֱלֹהִים
הָרֹעֶה אֹתִי מֵעוֹדִי עַד הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה : הַמַּלְאָךְ
הַגֹּאֵל אֹתִי מִכָּל רָע יְבָרֵךְ אֶת הַנְּעָרִים וְיִקָּרֵא
בָהֶם שְׁמִי וְשֵׁם אֲבֹתַי אַבְרָהָם וְיִצְחָק וְיִדְגּוּ לָרֹב
בְּקֶרֶב הָאָרֶץ :

6. Explain the figure of speech used in the above passage. Explain the forces in which the words הִתְהַלְּכוּ and וַיִּדְגּוּ are used in that passage. 6

7. Translate the following sentences into idiomatic Hebrew :— 15

(*a*) Thou art our sister, be thou the mother of thousands of millions, and let thy seed possess the gate of those which hate them.

(*b*) And there wrestled a man with him until the breaking of the day.

(*c*) We are verily guilty concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul, when he sought us, and we would not hear ; therefore is this distress come upon us.

(*d*) What is my trespass ? What is my sin that thou hast so hotly pursued me'?

(*e*) And they sat before him, the first-born according to his birth-right, and the youngest according to his youth.

8. (*a*) Show the difference between הַגְמִיאִינִי נָא 5

מְעַט מַיִם and הַשְׁקִינִי נָא מְעַט מַיִם :

(*b*) Translate the following sentence into English :—

אֵרְדָה נָּא וְאֶרְאֶה הַכְּצַעֲקָתָהּ הַבָּאָה אֵלַי עָשׂוּ
כָלָה וְאִם לֹא אֵדָעָה :

(*c*) How is the word כָּלָה rendered by Jewish commentators ? What support have they for it ?

9. Translate the following passage into English :— 15

וַיִּקַּח לוֹ יַעֲקֹב מַקֵּל לִבְנֶה לַח וְלוּז וְעַרְמוֹן
וַיְפַצֵּל בָּהֶן פְּצָלוֹת לְבָנוֹת מַחְשֹׂף הַלָּבָן אֲשֶׁר עַל
הַמַּקְלוֹת : וַיַּצֵּג אֶת הַמַּקְלוֹת אֲשֶׁר פִּצֵּל
בָּרְהָטִים בְּשִׁקַּתוֹת הַמַּיִם אֲשֶׁר תָּבוֹאן הַצֹּאן
לִשְׁתּוֹת לְנֹכַח הַצֹּאן וַיֵּחַמְנָה בְּבֹאָן לִשְׁתּוֹת :
וַיֵּחַמוּ הַצֹּאן אֶל הַמַּקְלוֹת וַתֵּלַדְן הַצֹּאן עֲקֻדִּים
נְקֻדִּים וּטְלָאִים : וְהַכְּשָׂבִים הִפְרִיד יַעֲקֹב וַיִּתֵּן
פְּנֵי הַצֹּאן אֶל עָקֹד וְכָל חוּם בְּצֹאן לָבָן וַיָּשֶׁת לוֹ
עֲדָרִים לְבַדּוֹ וְלֹא שָׁתָם עַל צֹאן לָבָן : וְהָיָה
בְּכָל יֻחַם הַצֹּאן הַמְקֻשָּׂרוֹת וְשָׂם יַעֲקֹב אֶת
הַמַּקְלוֹת לְעֵינֵי הַצֹּאן בָּרְהָטִים לְיַחֲמֵנָּה
בַּמַּקְלוֹת : וּבְהַעֲטִיף הַצֹּאן לֹא יָשִׂים וְהָיָה
הָעֲטֻפִים לְלָבָן וְהַקְּשָׁרִים לְיַעֲקֹב וַיִּפְרֹץ הָאִישׁ
מְאֹד מְאֹד וַיְהִי לוֹ צֹאן רַבּוֹת וּשְׁפָחוֹת וַעֲבָדִים
וּגְמַלִּים וַחֲמֹרִים :

10. Attach vowel points to the following verse :— 10

ויהי בחצי הלילה ויחרד האיש וילפת והנה
אשה שכבת מרגלתיו :

TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEBREW—PAPER II.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) Give with examples the different senses in which the verb נָשָׂא is used. Give with its signification the noun derived from it. 6

(*b*) What is the absolute form of תּוֹךְ when it means *the middle?* What other signification does this word bear?

(*c*) Quote some instances of Chaldaism in the prescribed portion of the book of Isaiah.

2. Translate the following verses into English :— 10

לָכֵן יְיֵלִיל מוֹאָב לְמוֹאָב כֻּלֹּה יְיֵלִיל לַאֲשִׁישֵׁי
קִיר חֲרֶשֶׂת תֶּהְגּוּ אַךְ נְכָאִים : כִּי שַׁדְמוֹת
חֶשְׁבּוֹן אָמְלָל גֶּפֶן שִׂבְמָה בַּעֲלֵי גּוֹיִם הָלְמוּ
שָׂרוּקֶיהָ עַד יַעְזֵר נָגָעוּ תָּעוּ מִדְבָּר שִׁלְחוֹתֶיהָ
נִמְשׁוּ עָבְרוּ יָם : עַל כֵּן אֶבְכֶּה בִּבְכִי יַעְזֵר גֶּפֶן
שִׂבְמָה אַרְוֵיךְ דִּמְעָתִי חֶשְׁבּוֹן וְאֶלְעָלֵה כִּי עַל
קֵיצֵךְ וְעַל קְצִירֵךְ הֵידַד נָפָל :

3. (*a*) What change would you make in the first verse from a similar passage? 8

(*b*) Explain the phrase : אֶבְכֶּה בִּבְכִי יַעְזֵר

(*c*) What would be the translation of the third verse if the words בְּצִירֵךְ שֵׁדֵד be substituted for קְצִירֵךְ הֵידַד as some commentators do?

(*d*) What irregularity do you find in the vowel points of the word שְׁרוּקֶיהָ in the above passage?

4. (*a*) Give some account of the great event that took place in the reign of king Ahaz. 5

(*b*) Give the situations of Dan, Ai, Shechem, Heshbon and Elealeh.

5. (*a*) Give the Hebrew words used in the sense of prophecy. 6

(*b*) Show the difference between נָטַע and שָׁתַל

(*c*) Give the rules for finding out the root of Hebrew words.

6. (*a*) Translate the following verse into English :— 5

כְּצִפֳּרִים עָפוֹת כֵּן יָגֵן יְיָ צְבָאוֹת עַל יְרוּשָׁלַיִם
גָּנוֹן וְהַצִּיל פָּסוֹחַ וְהִמְלִיט׃

(*b*) To what great event does the prophet allude in the above passage?

7. Translate the following sentences into idiomatic Hebrew :— 15

(*a*) The earth shall reel to and fro like a drunkard.

(*b*) Then the moon shall be confounded and the sun ashamed.

(*c*) And wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times.

(*d*) They are out of way through strong drink.

(*e*) The vile person shall be no more called liberal, nor the churl said to be bountiful.

8. Translate the following passage into English :— 15

הַאֲזִינוּ וְשִׁמְעוּ קוֹלִי הַקְשִׁיבוּ וְשִׁמְעוּ אִמְרָתִי׃
הַכֹּל הַיּוֹם יַחֲרֹשׁ הַחֹרֵשׁ לִזְרֹעַ יְפַתַּח וִישַׁדֵּד
אַדְמָתוֹ׃ הֲלוֹא אִם שִׁוָּה פָּנֶיהָ וְהֹפִיץ קֶצַח
וְכַמֹּן יְזָרֵק וְשָׂם חִטָּה שׂוֹרָה וּשְׂעֹרָה נִסְמָן

וְכֻסֶּמֶת גְּבֻלָתוֹ
כִּי לֹא בֶחָרוּץ יוּדַשׁ קֶצֶח וְאוֹפַן
יוּסַב כִּי בַמַּטֶּה יֶחְבָּט קֶצַח וְכַמֹּן בַּשָּׁבֶט
יוּדַק כִּי לֹא לָנֶצַח אָדוֹשׁ יְדוּשֶׁנּוּ וְהָמַם
עֶגְלָתוֹ וּפָרָשָׁיו לֹא יְדֻקֶּנּוּ : גַּם זֹאת מֵעִם
צְבָאוֹת יָצָאָה הִפְלִא עֵצָה הִגְדִּיל תּוּשִׁיָּה :

9. Translate the following passage into Hebrew :— 30

In that day shall this song be sung in the land of Judah : We have a strong city ; salvation will God appoint for walls and bulwarks. Open ye the gates that the righteous nation which keepeth the truth may enter in. Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee ; because he trusteth in thee. Trust ye in the Lord for ever ; for in the Lord Jehova is everlasting strength. For he bringeth down them that dwell on high ; the lofty city, he layeth it low ; he layeth it low, even to the ground ; he bringeth it even to the dust. The foot shall tread it down, even the feet of the poor, and the steps of the needy. The way of the just is uprightness ; thou, most upright, dost weigh the path of the just.

TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq. ;
SORABJI MANIKJI KANGA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Ferishta—Preface, with the first chapter (Kings of Láhore), pages 1—91 (Government edition).

1. Define فعل مركب and state the different kinds of 8
فعل معاون

2. (*a*) Give, with

— مصر — تاریخ — اقلیم — فتح —
— مجلس — عنصر — عالم and قانون

(*b*) The derivations of—

اوضاع — متعارف — مستعمل — مقدار —
ابداع — اختلاف — استنباط and قوال

12

3. Explain :—

بگوش معتکفان عالم علوی رسیدن —
کاشف اسرار تحقیق — غیر عرفی — لوائی
جهان کشائی افراشتن — تحریر صحایف موفور
اللطایف — پادر دامن انزوا پیچیدن —
سروش آسمانی — قرة العین — تاب مقاومت
نیآوردن — غیر عرفي and در پرده اختفا
خرامیدن

6

4. Distinguish between—

قاید وسایق — دانش وبینش — نورانی هیکل
وروحانی پیکر and وحوش ویور

6

5. Explain what you understand by—

تایید ات یزدانی والهامات ربّانی —
خلوتخانهٔ وحدت — عالم ظاهری and
قلبئی کعبتین

...aning, and name 8

ز عدلش چنان گشت اهر
که چون مردمک رفت در چشم

Parse the following :— 8

اگر حاجت افتد بخواب گران
توان یافت در دیده پاسبان

8. Translate the following passage into English :— 18

سبحان الله این چنین حکایت عجیب و
غریب در هیچیک از تواریخ هفت اقلیم
غیر از هندوستان اثری نیست کهنه فروشان
بازار سخن وری چنین مینمایند که بعد از
مرور ایام از اولاد ارجن بدو واسطه
فرزندی بوجود آمده و بر سریر سلطنت
و ریاضت صوری و معنوی نشسته وابواب
عدل و رأفت بر روئی روزگار کشاده و
احوال گذشته را تنبئه اوضاع آینده
ساخته در مرضیات الهی بسر میبرد روزی
بخاطرش خطور کرد که سبب نزاع اسلاف
من چه بود و احوال بزم و رزم ایشان چه

FIRST

...ive with

... مصر ... ن عصر که بهشم نام
... ستد عائی بیان نمود بهشم باین
... که استاد من بیاس که حکیم دانا
... ست و دران وقایع حاضر بوده از نقیر
و قطمیر آن سرگذشت واقف است از او
سوال کن بنابر این حکیم مذکور را
بتفقدات خسروانه نواخته درخواست
این مطلب کرد

9. Translate the following into idiomatic Persian :— 22

From a very early period the inns of England had been renowned. Our first great poet had described the excellent accommodation which they afforded to the pilgrims of the fourteenth century. Nine and twenty persons with their horses found room in the wide chambers and stables of the Tabard in Southwark. The food was of the best and the wines such as drew the company on to drink largely. Two hundred years later, under the reign of Elizabeth, William Harrison gave a lively description of the plenty and comfort of the great hostelries. The continent of Europe, he said, could show nothing like them. There were some in which two or three hundred people, with their horses, could without difficulty be lodged and fed. The bedding, the tapestry, above all the abundance of clean and fine linen, was matter of wonder. Valuable plate was often set on the tables. Nay, there were signs which had cost thirty or forty pounds. In the seventeenth century England abounded with excellent inns of every rank.

———

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.;
SORABJI MANIKJI KANGA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Saadi—Tayebat, Odes 1-50 (Bombay Edition).

1. Give the Persian equivalents for Accent, Allegory, Antecedent, Antithesis, Metaphor, Prosody, and Rhyme. 7

2. Define or explain and give examples of— 6

اضافت بیانیہ—اضافت تشبیہ—کاف استفہام

کاف علت—کاف تحقیر and کاف تصغیر

3. Give the roots of— 7

الحاد — ازدواج — احتظاظ — اضطرار —

مستحدثات—سعادت and معادات

4. Give a short sketch of the life of Saadi, naming his principal teachers and patrons. 10

5. In what class of poetic composition did Saadi excel? Give his principal poetic compositions. 10

6. What proofs have you to show that Saadi was a great traveller and a consummate linguist? Illustrate your answers with quotations. 8

7. Translate into English :— 20

آن نه زلغست و بناگوش که روزاست و شب است

وآن نه بالائے صنوبر که درخت رطب است

FIRST

...ith

... عصر که ...

... سخندان آید

... سخن آئی و بدانم که لب است

آتش روئی تو زینگونه که درخلق گرفت

عجب ازسوختگی نیست که خامی عجب است

آدمی نیست که عاشق نشود فصل بهار

هر گیاهی که بنو روز نجنبد حطب است

جنبش سرو مپندار که از باد صبا است

نه که از نالهٔ مرغان چمن در طرب است

خواهم اندر طلبت عمر بپایان آورد

گرچه راهم نه باندازهٔ پائی طلب است

همه کس را بتواین صیل نباشد که مرا است

کآفتابی تو کوتاه نظر مرغ شب است

هر قضائی سببی دارد و من درغم دوست

جلم میکشد و درد فراقم سبب است

سخن خویش به بیگانه نیارم گفتن

گله از دوست بدشمن نه طریق ادب است

لیکن این حال محال است که پنهان ماند

تو ذره میدری و پردهٔ سعدی قصب است

8. Explain the meanings of the following terms and illustrate your answers with examples :— 10

مضارع مثمن ر...

مراعات نظیر — عصب and قبض

9. Scan the following couplets, and name their metres :— 7

(a) ای چهرهٔ زیبائی تو رشک بتان آذری
هرچند وصفت میکنم در حسن زان بالا تری

(b) غلام نرگس مست تو تاجداران
خراب بادهٔ لعل تو هوشیاران

10. Translate and explain the peculiarities (if any) of the following :— 12

(a) دفتر ز شعر گفته بشوئی و دگر مگوئی
الا دعائی دولت سلجوق شاه را

(b) یا رب دوام عمر دهش تا بقهر و لطف
بد خواه را جزا دهد و نیکخواه را

(c) پائی بند تو تحمل چه کند گر نکند
انگبنی اسکه دروی مگسی افتاده است

11. Explain the meanings of the following :— 3

طبل بی هنگام — مرغ بام — سعدی علم شد
— مرغ سلیمان and سلیمان

FIRST

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; W. R. MACDONELL, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

[*This Paper was also set to the First B.Sc. Examination.*]

1 What is the unit of circular measurement? Calling this angle the radian, find how many radians there are in two right angles. 8

If the circumference of a circle be divided into five parts in arithmetical progression, the greatest part being six times the least, express in radians the angle each subtends at the centre.

2. Define the sine of an angle, wording your definition so as to include angles of any magnitude. 7

Prove that $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+\theta\right)=\cos\theta$, $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+\theta\right)=-\sin\theta$;

and from these deduce the formulæ

$$\sin(\pi+\theta)=-\sin\theta,\ \cos(\pi+\theta)=-\cos\theta$$

3. Shew that all the angles satisfying the equation $\cos\theta=\cos a$ are included in the formula $\theta=2n\pi\pm a$. 10

Solve completely the equation

$$2\cos^3\theta+\sin^2\theta-1=0.$$

4. Establish the identities 4

(1) $\sec^2 A=1+\tan^2 A$;

(2) $1+\cos A+\sin A=\sqrt{2\,(1+\cos A)\,(1+\sin A)}$.

5. If θ be the circular measure of a positive angle less than a right angle, prove that 10

$$\cos\theta>1-\frac{\theta^2}{2}<1-\frac{\theta^2}{2}+\frac{\theta^4}{24}.$$

6. Change into inverse [illegible] 10

$$\tan (A + B) \quad \frac{\tan B}{\tan A \tan B}.$$

Prove that $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{1+a} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{1-a} + \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{a^2} m\pi.$

7. Determine the cosine of an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides. 12

A tower of height h is S.E. of a point A on a horizontal plain and the angle of elevation of its top observed from A is a; find the angular elevation of the top when viewed from a point in the plain due south of A and at a distance k from A.

8. Shew how to solve a triangle when the three sides are given. 10

Find the smallest angle of the triangle whose sides are 8 ft., 10 ft., and 12 ft., having given

$$\log 2 = \cdot 30103 ; \ L \sin 20^\circ \ 42' = 9 \cdot 5483585 ;$$

$$\text{diff. for } 60'' = \cdot 0003342.$$

9. In any triangle prove that 13

(1) $abc\ (a \cos A + b \cos B + c \cos C) = 8\,(\text{area})^2$;

(2) $\tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2} + \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} = 1.$

10. If the inscribed circle of the triangle ABC pass through the centre of the circumscribed circle, shew that 16

$$\cos A + \cos B \cos C \ \sqrt{2}.$$

ST...

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; P. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; W. R. MACDONELL, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

[*This Paper was also set to the First B.Sc., F.C.E., and B.A (Old System) Candidates.*]

1. If three forces in one plane be in equilibrium, prove that they are either all parallel to each other or all meet in a point. 10

A uniform rod has its lower end fixed to a hinge, and its other end attached to a string which is attached to a point in the same horizontal plane as the hinge, the distance between this point and the hinge being equal to the length of the rod; if the tension of the string is equal to the weight of the rod, prove that the inclination of the rod to the horizon is $2\cos^{-1}(\frac{3}{4})^{\frac{1}{4}}$. Also find the re-action at the hinge.

2. Shew that a system of forces acting in one plane on a rigid body will be in equilibrium if the algebraical sum of the moments of the forces vanishes round three points in the plane which are not in a straight line. 7

What is the meaning of the restriction that the three points are not to be in a straight line?

3. Define the *moment of a force* about a point and shew that it may be represented by a certain area. 13

In a triangular lamina ABC, AD, BE, CF are the perpendiculars and forces BD, CD, CE, AE, AF and BF are applied to the lamina; prove that their resultant passes through the centre of the circumscribing circle.

4. Find the centre of gravity G of any triangle ABC. Also prove that $3(AG^2+BG^2+CG^2)=AB^2+BC^2+CA^2$. 10

5. Find the position of equilibrium of a balance when the scale pans are loaded with unequal weights. 12

If the balance has unequal arms a, b, and the seller weighs goods alternately from one scale and the other, shew that his loss : apparent weight he sells : : $(a-b)^2 : 2ab$.

6. Shew how to graduate the *Danish steelyard.* 7

Shew that if the successive values of the weight form an A.P., then the distances from the end of the beam of the corresponding graduations will form an H.P.

7. Find the relation between the weight and the power in the third system of pulleys, taking the weights of the pulleys into consideration. 10

If each pulley weigh 3 times as much as the one immediately below it, and if the power be equal to the weight of the lowest pulley, prove that the weight of each pulley is equal to the tension of the string passing over it.

8. Investigate the condition of equilibrium on a smooth inclined plane when the power acts horizontally. 10

If the weight W be sustained by three forces each equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ W and acting, one vertically upwards, another horizontally, and the third parallel to the plane, find the inclination of the plane to the horizon.

9. Demonstrate the *principle of virtual velocities* for the first system of pulleys. 8

10. Investigate an expression for the co-efficient of friction in terms of the angle of friction. 13

A uniform ladder is placed against and makes an angle of 45° with a vertical wall, the lower end resting on a horizontal plane, and the co-efficients of friction of the wall and of the horizontal plane are respectively $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$. Find how far a man whose weight is half that of the ladder can climb in safety.

7. Explain and paraphrase :— 17

(*a*) Another diversity of judgment in the delivery and teaching of knowledge is according unto the light and presuppositions of that which is delivered.

(*b*) We see in all other pleasures there is satiety, and after they be used, their verdure departeth; which showeth well they be but deceits of pleasure, and not pleasures; and that it was the novelty which pleased and not the quality. But of knowledge there is no satiety, but satisfaction and appetite are perpetually interchangeable; and therefore appeareth to be good in itself simply without fallacy or accident.

(*c*) Neither could the like question ever have been received in the church, notwithstanding their *Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints*, by which place they would exalt their civil death and regular professions, but upon this defence, that the monastical life is not simply contemplative, but performeth the duty either of incessant prayers and supplications, which has been truly esteemed as an office in the church, or else of writing or taking instructions for writing concerning the law of God, as Moses did when he abode so long in the Mount.

8. Point out the chief merits and defects of Bacon's literary style. 10

MONDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.;
VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A.;
SHRIDHAR GANESH JINSIVALE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SECTION I.

1. Mammata's definition of a काव्य is said to involve an अव्याप्ति and to be inconsistent with his own words elsewhere. Examine this statement and show the grounds on which his definition may be defended. 7

2. Translate the following, adding notes where necessary :— 9

गौरनुबन्ध्य इत्यादौ श्रुतिसंचोदितमनुबन्धनं कथं मे स्यादिति जात्या व्यक्तिराक्षिप्यते नतु शब्देनोच्यते "विशेष्यं नाभिधा गच्छेत् क्षीणशक्तिर्विशेषणे" इति न्यायादिति उपादानलक्षणा तु नोदाहर्तव्या । नह्यत्र प्रयोजनमस्ति नवा रूढिरियं व्यक्त्यविनाभावित्वात्तु जात्या व्यक्तिराक्षिप्यते यथा क्रियतामित्यत्र कर्ता कुर्वित्यत्र कर्म प्रविश पिण्डमित्यादौ गृहं भक्षयेत्यादिच । पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुङ्क्ते इत्यत्र च रात्रिभोजनं न लक्ष्यते श्रुतार्थापत्तेरर्थापत्तेर्वा तस्य विषयत्वात् ।

3. Distinguish clearly between the अभिहितान्वयवाद and अन्विताभिधानवाद and between श्रौती and आर्थी उपमा. 6

4. Explain fully the following :—

(*a*) अनयोर्लक्ष्यस्य लक्षकस्य च न भेदरूपं तात्स्थ्यम् । तटादीनां गङ्गादिशब्दैः प्रतिपादने तत्त्वप्रतिपत्तौ हि प्रतिपिपादयिषितप्रयोजनसंप्रत्ययः गङ्गासंबन्धमात्रप्रतीतौ गङ्गातटे घोष इति मुख्यशब्दाभिधानालक्षणायाः को भेदः ।

(*b*) क्रूरस्याचारस्यायःशूलतयाध्यवसायादयःशूलेनान्विच्छतीत्यायःशूलिक इत्यतिशयोक्तिर्नतु क्रूराचारोपमेयतैक्ष्ण्यधर्मवादीनां लोपे त्रिलोपेयमुपमा ।

(*c*) ऐरावणशक्रौ मदमानविमुक्तौ जाताविति व्यङ्ग्यमपि शब्देनोच्यते, तेन यदेवोच्यते तदेव व्यङ्ग्यं यथा तु व्यङ्ग्यं न तथोच्यते । यथा गवि शुक्ले चलति दृष्टे गौः शुक्लश्चलतीति विकल्पः । यदेव दृष्टं तदेव विकल्पयति नतु यथा दृष्टं तथा यतोभिन्नासंसृष्टत्वेन दृष्टं भेदसंसर्गाभ्यां विकल्पयति ।

(*d*) निमित्तान्तरजनितापि नानात्वप्रतीतिः प्रथमप्रतिपन्नमभेदं न व्युदसितुमुत्सहते प्रतीतत्वात्तस्य प्रतीतेश्च बाधायोगात् ।

(*e*) उत्प्रेक्षितमपि तात्त्विकेन रूपेण परिवर्जितत्वान्निरूपाख्यप्रख्यं तत्समर्थनाय यदर्थान्तरन्यासोपादानं तदालेख्यमिव गगनतलेष्यन्तमसमीचीनम् ।

5. Distinguish clearly between the following Alankâras :— 7

सामान्यं, मीलितं and व्याजोक्तिः; प्रश्नपरिसंख्या and उत्तरं; दृष्टान्तः, प्रतिवस्तूपमा, अर्थान्तरन्यासः and काव्यलिङ्गं

6. Translate freely the following :— 11

अर्थान्तरन्यासेपि हि विशेषस्य सामान्येन समर्थनानपेक्षत्वेपि सामान्यं विशेषेण समर्थनमपेक्षतएव निर्विशेषं न सामान्यमितिन्यायेन । बहूनामप्यसाराणां संयोगः कार्यसाधकइत्यादिसामान्यस्य तृणैरारभ्यते रज्जुस्तया नागोपि बध्यते इत्यादिसंप्रतिपन्नविशेषावतरणं विना बुद्धौ

प्रतिष्ठितत्वासंभवात् । नच तत्र सामान्यस्य लोकसंप्रतिपन्नतया विशेषावतरणं विनैव बुद्धौ प्रतिष्ठितत्वं संभवतीतिश्लोके तन्न्यसनं नापेक्षितमस्तीति वाच्यम् । सामान्यस्य सर्वत्र लोकसंप्रतिपन्नत्वनियमाभावात् । नाहि यो यो धूमवान्सोग्निमानितिव्याप्तिरूपसामान्यस्य लोकसंप्रतिपन्नतया यथा महानसइति तद्विशेषरूपदृष्टान्तानुपादनसंभवमात्रेणाप्रसिद्ध्व्याप्तिरूपसामान्योपन्यासेपि तद्विशेषरूपदृष्टान्तोपन्यासनैरपेक्ष्यं संभवति ।

Or

State, giving your reasons, the Alankâras in the following verses :—

रत्नभित्तिषु संक्रान्तप्रतिबिम्बशतैर्वृतः ।
ज्ञातो लङ्केश्वरः कृच्छ्रादाञ्जनेयेन तत्त्वतः ॥ १ ॥
अरत्नालोकसंहार्यमवार्यं सूर्यरश्मिभिः ।
दृष्टिरोधकरं यूनां यौवनप्रभवं तमः ॥ २ ॥
धन्याः खलु वने वाताः कल्हारस्पर्शशीतलाः ।
रामभिन्दीवरश्यामं ये स्पृशन्त्यनिवारिताः ॥ ३ ॥
न रथा न च मातङ्गा न हया न च पत्तयः ।
स्त्रीणामपाङ्गदृष्टयैव जीयते जगतां त्रयम् ॥ ४ ॥
कृष्णार्जुनानुरक्तापि दृष्टिः कर्णावलम्बिनी ।
याति विश्वसनीयत्वं कस्य ते कलभाषिणि ॥ ५ ॥

SECTION II.

7. Translate into English :— 15

अत्रापरे प्रत्यवतिष्ठन्ते । यद्यपि शास्त्रप्रमाणकं ब्रह्म तथापि प्रतिपत्तिविधिविषयतयैव शास्त्रेण ब्रह्म समर्प्यते यथा यूपाहवनीयादीन्यलौकिकान्यपि विधिशेषतया शास्त्रेण समर्प्यन्ते तद्वत् । कुतएतत् । प्रवृत्तिनिवृत्तिप्रयोजनत्वाच्छास्त्रस्य । अतः पुरुषं कंचिद्विषयविशेषे प्रवर्तयत् कुतश्चिद्विषयविशेषान्निवर्तयच्चार्थवच्छास्त्रं तच्छेषतया चान्यदुपयुक्तं तत्सामान्याद्वेदान्तानामपि तथैवार्थवत्त्वं स्यात् सतिच विधिपरत्वे यथा स्वर्गादिकामस्याग्निहोत्रादि साधनं विधीयते एवममृतत्वकामस्य ब्रह्मज्ञानं विधीयते इति युक्तम् ।

SECTION III.

8. Translate into Sanskrit :— 25

Few are above advice; nor are we ever too old to learn anything which we may be the better for. But young men, above all, should not disdain to open their eyes to example, and their ears to admonition. They should not be ashamed to furnish themselves with rules for their behaviour in this world. However humiliating it may be to use such helps, yet it is really dangerous to be without them. A man who is lame with the gout had better draw the observations of people on him by walking with a crutch, than expose himself to their ridicule by tumbling down in the dirt. It is unnatural to see a young man throwing himself out in a conversation with an assuming air upon a subject which he knows nothing of.

MONDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; The Rev. J. LEHALLE, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate, adding short explanatory notes on the parts italicized :— 30

(i) Servius Oppidius Canusi duo praedia, dives
Antiquo censu, natis divisse duobus
Fertur et hoc moriens pueris dixisse vocatis
Ad lectum : Postquam te talos, Aule, nucesque
Ferre sinu laxo, donare et ludere vidi ;
Te, Tiberi, numerare, cavis abscondere tristem ;
Extimui, ne vos ageret vesania discors :
Tu *Nomentanum*, tu ne sequerere *Cicutam*.
Quare per divos oratus uterque Penates,
Tu cave ne minuas : tu ne majus facias id
Quod satis esse putat pater, et natura coercet.
Praeterea ne vos titillet gloria jure—
Jurando obstringam ambos, uter *Aedilis* fuerit vel
Vestrum *Praetor*, is *intestabilis et sacer* esto :
In *cicere atque faba*, bona tu perdasque lupinis,
Latus ut in circo spatiere, aut aeneus ut stes,
Nudus agris, nudus nummis, insane, paternis ?
Scilicet ut *plausus, quos fert Agrippa*, feras tu,
Astuta ingenuum vulpes imitata leonem ?

(ii) Ille per extentum funem mihi posse videtur
Ire poeta, meum qui pectus inaniter angit,
Irritat, mulcet, falsis terroribus implet,
Ut magus ; et modo me Thebis modo ponit Athenis.
Verum age, et his, qui se lectori credere malunt
Quam *spectatoris fastidia* ferre superbi
Curam impende brevem ; si munus *Apolline* dignum
Vis complere libris, et vatibus addere calcar
Ut studio majore petant Helicona virentem.

2. Translate and explain :— 20

Seri studiorum ; pugnantia secum frontibus adversis componere ; minus aptus acutis naribus horum hominum ; sincerum vas cupimus incrustare ; tardo cognomen pingui damus ; magnis parva simili falce rescindere ; beatus Fannius ultro delatis capsis et imagine ; nigris pellibus medium impediit crus et latum demisit pectore clavum ; Balatro suspendens

omnia naso; seu rubra canicula findet infantes statuas seu pingui tentus omaso Furius hibernas cana nive conspuet Alpes; malis ridentem alienis; scribe decem a Nerio, non est satis, adde Cicutæ nodosi tabulas centum.

3. What information can we gather from Horace regarding (*a*) the manners of the upper classes of the Roman society when engaged at their principal meal; (*b*) the origin and development of the Roman drama; (*c*) the taste and behaviour of the Roman audience at the public theatres? 20

4. Translate into Latin:— 30

Cato used to say that the government of Rome was superior to that of other states; for this reason because in nearly all of them there had been single individuals, each of whom had regulated his commonwealth according to his own laws and his own ordinances. So Minos had done in Crete, and Lycurgus in Sparta; and in Athens, which experienced so many revolutions, first Theseus, then Draco, then Solon, then Clisthenes, afterwards many others; and lastly, when it was almost lifeless and quite prostrate, that great and wise man, Demetrius Phalereus, supported it. But our Roman constitution, on the contrary, did not spring from the genius of one individual, but from that of many, and it was established not in the lifetime of one man, but in the course of several ages and centuries. For, added he, there never yet existed any genius so vast as to allow nothing at any time to escape its attention, and all the geniuses in the world united in a single man could never, within the limits of a single life, exert a foresight sufficiently extensive.

MONDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEBREW.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) What servile letter in Hebrew is radical in Chaldee, and what servile letter in Chaldee is radical in Hebrew? 6

(*b*) What change of letters is made by Chaldee in Hebrew words? Give examples.

(*c*) Give the names of Chaldee conjugations with the names of corresponding Hebrew conjugations.

(*d*) How is the definite article expressed in Chaldee?

2. Paraphrase the following two verses into Hebrew :— 8

בֵּאדַיִן דָּרְיָוֶשׁ מַלְכָּא שָׂם טְעֵם וּבַקָּרוּ בְּבֵית
סִפְרַיָּא דִּי גְנַזַיָּא מְהַחַתִּין תַּמָּה בְּבָבֶל :
וְהִשְׁתְּכַח בְּאַחְמְתָא בְּבִירְתָא דִּי בְמָדַי מְדִינְתָא
מְגִלָּה חֲדָה וְכֵן כְּתִיב בְּגַוָּהּ דִּכְרוֹנָה :

3. (*a*) Give the different senses in which the word 4
בְּאַחְמְתָא in the above passage is rendered.

(*b*) Give in short the account of the rebuilding of the emple of Jerusalem.

4. Give the dates of the following events :— 2

(*a*) Conquest of Babylon by Cyrus.

(*b*) Return of the Jews to Palestine.

5. Translate and explain the following phrases :— 7

(*a*) כְּעַן כָּל קֳבֵל דִּי מְלַח הֵיכְלָא מְלַחְנָא :

(*b*) הוּא יְסַד הַמַּעֲלָה מִבָּבֶל :

(*c*) וּכְתָב הַנִּשְׁתְּוָן קָרוּב אֲרָמִית וּמְתֻרְגָּם
אֲרָמִית :

6. (*a*) Give some description of אוּרִים וְתֻמִּים : 4

(*b*) Give the weight and value of כִּכָּר זָהָב :

7. Translate the following sentences into English :— 4

וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ צָרֵי יְהוּדָה וּבִנְיָמִן כִּי בְּנֵי הַגּוֹלָה
בּוֹנִים הֵיכָל לַיְיָ אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל : וַיִּגְּשׁוּ אֶל
זְרֻבָּבֶל וְאֶל רָאשֵׁי הָאָבוֹת וַיֹּאמְרוּ לָהֶם נִבְנֶה
עִמָּכֶם כִּי כָמֹכֶם נִדְרוֹשׁ לֵאלֹהֵיכֶם וְלוֹ אֲנַחְנוּ

זֹבְחִים מִימֵי אֵסַר חַדֹּן מֶלֶךְ אַשּׁוּר הַמַּעֲלֶה אֹתָנוּ פֹּה׃

8. (*a*) What people are meant by צָרֵי יְהוּדָה ? 5
וּבִנְיָמִן Give some account of their origin.

(*b*) To what event in Jewish history does the above passage allude?

(*c*) Correct the misprint in the above passage.

9. Give the following phrases in Chaldee :— 10

(*a*) Who commanded you to build this house?
(*b*) Take heed that ye fail not to do this.
(*c*) A scribe of the law of the God of heaven.
(*d*) Let it be diligently done.
(*e*) Bestow it out of the king's treasure house.

10. Give some account of the Hebrew language of the days Ezra. 5

11. Translate the following passage into English :— 20

וּכְנֵמָא פִּתְגָּמָא הֲתִיבוּנָא לְמֵמַר אֲנַחְנָא הִמּוֹ עַבְדוֹחִי דִי אֱלָהּ שְׁמַיָּא וְאַרְעָא וּבָנַיִן בַּיְתָא דִי הֲוָא בְנֵה מִקַּדְמַת דְּנָה שְׁנִין שַׂגִּיאָן וּמֶלֶךְ לְיִשְׂרָאֵל רַב בְּנָהִי וְשַׁכְלְלֵהּ׃ לָהֵן מִן דִּי הַרְגִּזוּ אֲבָהָתָנָא לֶאֱלָהּ שְׁמַיָּא יְהַב הִמּוֹ בְּיָד נְבוּכַדְנֶצַּר מֶלֶךְ בָּבֶל כַּסְדָּיָא וּבַיְתָה דְנָה סַתְרֵהּ וְעַמָּהּ הַגְלִי לְבָבֶל׃ בְּרַם בִּשְׁנַת חֲדָה לְכוֹרֶשׁ מַלְכָּא דִּי בָבֶל כּוֹרֶשׁ מַלְכָּא שָׂם טְעֵם בֵּית אֱלָהָא דְנָה לִבְנֵא׃ וְאַף מָאנַיָּא דִי בֵית אֱלָהָא דִּי דַהֲבָה וְכַסְפָּא דִּי נְבוּכַדְנֶצַּר הַנְפֵּק מִן הֵיכְלָא דִּי בִירוּשְׁלֶם וְהֵיבֵל הִמּוֹ לְהֵיכְלָא דִּי בָבֶל הַנְפֵּק

12

הַמּוֹ כּוֹרֵשׁ מַלְכָּא מִן הֵיכְלָא דִּי בָבֶל וְיֻהִיבוּ
לְשֵׁשְׁבַּצַּר שְׁמֵהּ דִּי פֶּחָה שָׂמֵהּ: וַאֲמַר לֵהּ
אֵלֶּה מָאנַיָּא שֵׂא אֵזֶל אֲחֵת הַמּוֹ בְּהֵיכְלָא דִּי
בִירוּשְׁלֶם וּבֵית אֱלָהָא יִתְבְּנֵא עַל אַתְרֵהּ:

12. Translate the following passage into Hebrew :— 25

And when the builders laid the foundation of the temple of the Lord, they set the priests in their apparel with trumpets, and the Levites the sons of Asaph with cymbals, to praise the Lord, after the ordinance of David King of Israel. And they sang together by course in praising and giving thanks unto the Lord; because he is good, for his mercy endureth for ever toward Israel. And all the people shouted with great shout when they praised the Lord, because the foundation of the house of the Lord was laid. But many of the priests and Levites and chief of the fathers, who were ancient men that had seen the first house, when the foundation of this house was laid before their eyes, wept with a loud voice; and many shouted aloud for joy: So that the people could not discern the noise of the shout of joy from the noise of the weeping of the people; for the people shouted with a loud shout, and the noise was heard afar off.

MONDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN

MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.;

SORABJI MANIKJI KANGA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Seer- (Bombay Edition) History of Gazar Khan (first portion of the second volume, pages 81-141.)

1. Mention briefly the geographical position of دشت قپچاق and explain the meaning of the term صاحب قران State to whom the title was first applied. 6

2. Translate :— 5

حجر عطوفت مادر — طوی و جرغامشی — مزیّن و محلّی — قشلاق and فصل شتا

3. "From the end of the 10th till the 15th century a literary rivalship seems to have subsisted among the Mahomedan princes who had dismembered the Khalifat, every Sultan considering it as an object of the first importance to number among his friends the most celebrated poets or philosophers of their age." 10

Discuss the truth of the above remark.

4. Translate, name the metres of and scan the following verses :— 10

(a) یکی جشن فرمود با زیب و ساز
که در وصف آن قصّه گردد دراز

(b) بر هیچ آدمی اجل ابقا نمیکند
سلطان مرگ هیچ محابا نمیکند

(c) تیغها در مغزها کرده مقر همچون خرد
تیرها در شخصها گشته روان همچون دوان

5. (a) Explain the following :— 9

سائر نوئینان — بچوب یا ساق تأدیب نمودن — آب مرج الصفر دران راه یافته —

(b) Analyse and explain :—

حبیب السیر — مطلق العنان — بین الجانبین بقیته السیف — دار السلام and کالنقش فی الحجر.

6. Trace the origin and history of the Persian language from the earliest times, and state what progress it made during the four Persian dynasties and the changes it underwent under Mahomedan rulers. Mention the brightest period of its history. 12

7. (*a*) Translate into English :— 20

در سنهٔ احدی و عشرین و سبعمایه امیر
چوپان خراهر سلطان ابوسعید بهادر خان
شاهزاده ساتیبک بنت اولجائیتو سلطان را
خواستگاری نموده پادشاه ملتمس جناب
امارت پناه را مبذول داشته کوکب
اقبالش بخانهٔ شرف انتقال فرمود و در
سنه اثنی و عشرین و سبعمائه امیر حسین
بن امیر اقبوقا که حاکم خراسان بود از
عالم فانی انتقال نمود و همدراین سال
امیر تیمورتاش بن امیر چوپان باغوائی
جمعی از مردم نادان بخارپندار بکاخ
دماغ راه داده در ملک روم خطبه و سکه
بنام خود گردانید و بدعوی آنکه مهدی
آخرالزمان است لب کشوده از حکام مصر
و شام مدد طلبید تا ممالک عواقین و آذربایجان را بتحت تصرف در آورد

و با ایشان طریق اتفاق و اتحاد مسلوک دارد
و امیر چوپان از حرکت پسر واقف شده
شاه از این معنی با سلطان درمیان نهاد
و با سپاه فراوان عنان عزیمت بصوب
روم انعطاف داد

(*b*) Explain the Hijri year given at the beginning of the above passage according to the Christian era.

8. Name the author of the following couplet :—

دوستان را کجا کنی محروم
تو که با دشمنان نظر داری

9. Translate into idiomatic Persian :— 25

(*a*) We have now, and henceforward, to consider Napoleon more particularly in his character as a statesman and legislator. The favourable moment afforded by the cessation of war was devoted by the First Consul with all the energy of his character to the organisation of the government of France in every department. "The true glory of Napoleon," says a writer by no means inclined to panegyrise him on all occasions (Baron Pelet de la Lozere), "consists in having rallied round him all the parties in the state; in having organised such a powerful administration that France, during fifteen year submitted to the guidance of his powerful hand as if the wh nation had been but one man; in giving his country a of civil laws more perfect than any it had possessed be and in being laborious, indefatigable and unceasingl cupied with the affairs of government."

(*b*) England had thus drifted into the realities of war France. It would not be through the skill of her ru war did not follow with the Empire also, if the Pope di succeed at last in launching against her the united force of the Catholic powers. Happily the disintegrating elements were strong enough at that time, as before and after, to prevent a combination which, if accomplished, would have changed the fortunes of the Reformation.

TUESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(*Group A.*)

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; The Rev. A. C. GRIEVE;
G. W. FORREST, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Pope's "Moral Essays" and "Satires."

1. Name and give the chronological order of Pope's Moral Essays with their exact dates. To whom do they owe their present order and why? 4

2. Outline the argument of the Essay on Man. Discuss the detailed conclusions reached by the poet in each Epistle, and show the bearing of his poem called the Universal Prayer on these. 12

3. Paraphrase:—

(*a*) When the proud steed shall know why man restrains
His fiery course, or drives him o'er the plains;
When the dull ox, why now he breaks the clod,
Is now a victim, and now Ægypt's god:
Then shall man's pride and dullness comprehend
His actions', passions', being's use and end;
Why doing, suff'ring, check'd, impell'd; and why
This hour a slave, the next a deity.

Old Politicians chew on wisdom past,
And totter on in bus'ness to the last:
As weak, as earnest; and as gravely out,
As sober Lanesb'row dancing in the gout.

We conquer'd France, but felt our Captive's charms;
Her Arts victorious triumph'd o'er our Arms;
Britain to soft refinements less a foe,
Wit grew polite, and Numbers learn'd to flow.
Waller was smooth; but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full-resounding line,
The long majestic March, and Energy divine.

Explain the allusions in the above passages.

4. Pope is described by his biographers as having been trained in the schools of Addison, Swift and Bolingbroke. State in a sentence or two what he learned from the two former; but dwell at greater length on the influence Bolingbroke had upon him. 9

5. Describe true satire, and by reference to Pope's Satires and Epistles, and the models which he followed, show wherein he succeeds in coming up to or wherein he falls short of this description. 10

6. Who were Atossa, Sir Balaam, The Man of Ross, Bufo, Sporus, Atticus, Chartres, Sappho? How does Pope describe them and in what connection? In what way may his personalities be justified, and how does he excuse himself? 20

7. Which of all Pope's poems is most autobiographical? Bring out by reference to it some special features in the life and character of the writer. 10

8. State and explain the theory on which Pope based his epistle entitled "Characters of Men." 10

TUESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group A.)

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; The Rev. A. C. GRIEVE;

G. W. FORREST, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the chief characteristics of Cowper as a letter writer? Compare his letters with those of any other great writer. What opinion did Cowper hold regarding Pope as a letter writer? 15

2. Mention Cowper's remarks regarding Johnson as a critic. 10

3. "I have often wondered that Dryden's illustrious epigram on Milton (in my mind the second best that ever was made) has never been translated into Latin for the admiration of the learned in other countries." State the substance of the epigram. 5

4. Give Cowper's own account of "Table Talk" and mention, any criticism which he makes on his own works in his letters. 10

5. Give a short account of the following :—Rev. J. Newton, Lady Hesketh, Mrs. Unwin, Lady Austen, Rev. Mr. Brice. 15

6. Give a sketch of Cowper's life in the country as gathered from the letters. 15

7. Give a summary of the two letters which you consider to be the most interesting of those you have read. 10

8. Explain the following passages :— 20

(*a*) We may now treat the critics as the Archbishop of Toledo treated Gil Blas when he found fault with one of his sermons.

(*b*) What will that critical Radamanthus say when my shivering genius shall appear before him ?

(*c*) I rode Pegasus with a curb.

(*d*) Mrs. Unwin sits knitting my stockings at my elbow, with a degree of industry worthy of Penelope herself.

(*e*) The honest tar's folly was much laughed at, when it was known that he, who had so often swung in a hammock, had given twenty pounds for a bed.

(*f*) It has neither range nor jack, that is terrible.

(*g*) In point of cheerfulness I have far exceeded her expectations, for she knew that sable has been my suit for years.

(*h*) Pope and Addison had a Dennis.

(*i*) I began to hope that, having walked the whole breadth of the bottom of the Red Sea, I was beginning to climb the opposite shore and I prepared to sing the song of Moses.

(*j*) When I had no religion at all I had yet a terrible dread of the Pope.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.
[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group A.)

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.;
VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A.;
SHRIDHAR GANESH JINSIVALE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SECTION I.

1. Sketch briefly the history of the development of the Vedânta Philosophy and estimate the influence it has exercised on the Indian mind. 10

2. Translate clearly, adding notes where necessary :— 12

कूटस्थनित्य एवायं विज्ञानघन आत्मा। नास्योच्छेदप्रसङ्गोस्ति। मात्राभिस्त्वस्य भूतेन्द्रियलक्षणाभिरविद्याकृताभिरसंसर्गो विद्यया भवति संसर्गाभावेच तत्कृतस्य विशेषविज्ञानस्याभावान्न प्रेत्य संज्ञास्तीत्युक्तम्। यदप्युक्तं "विज्ञातारमरे केन विजानीयात्" इति कर्तृवचनेन शब्देनोपसंहाराद्विज्ञानात्मन एवेदं द्रष्टव्यत्वमिति तदपि काशकृत्स्नीयेनैव दर्शनेन परिहरणीयम्। अपिच "यत्रहि द्वैतमिव भवति तदितर इतरं पश्यति" इत्यादिना विद्याविषये तस्यैव दर्शनादिलक्षणं विशेषविज्ञानं प्रपञ्च्य "यत्र त्वस्य सर्वमात्मैवाभूत् तत् केन कं पश्येत्" इत्यादिना विद्याविषये तस्यैव दर्शनादिलक्षणस्य विशेषविज्ञानस्याभावमभिदधाति। पुनश्च विषयाभावेप्या-

त्मानं विजानीयादित्याशङ्क्य "विज्ञातारमरे केन विजानीयात्" इत्याह ।

3. State clearly the Sânkhya doctrine and explain in connection with it the following Kârikâ :— 7

मूलप्रकृतिरविकृतिर्महदाद्याः प्रकृतिविकृतयः सप्त ।
षोडशकस्तु विकारो न प्रकृतिर्न विकृतिः पुरुषः ॥

4. Explain fully the following :— 15

(a) एकवाक्यतामनापद्य कंचिदर्थंप्रतिपादयतः प्रकृतहानाप्रकृतप्रक्रियाप्रसङ्गात् । नचाकाङ्क्षामन्तरेणैकवाक्यताप्रतिपत्तिरास्ति तत्राविशिष्टायां शरीरद्वयस्य ग्राह्यत्वाकाङ्क्षायां यथाकाङ्क्षा संबन्धेनभ्युपगम्यमाने एकवाक्यतैव बाधिता भवति ।

(b) अयमेवास्मिन् पक्षे दोषो यल्लक्षणाश्रयणीया स्यात् । परश्चात्र पञ्चशब्दो जनशब्देन समस्तः पञ्चजना इति भाषिकेण स्वरेणैकपदत्वं बाधयात् ।

(c) प्रसिद्धार्थसन्निधानेन ह्यप्रसिद्धार्थः शब्दः समानः समभिव्याहारात् तद्विषयो नियम्यते यथोद्भिन्नं यूपं छिनत्ति वेदिं करोतीति तथायमपि पञ्चजनशब्दः समासान्वाख्यानादवगतसंज्ञाभावः संज्ञाकांक्षी वाक्यशेषसमभिव्याहृतेषु प्राणादिषु वर्तिष्यते ।

(b) Pc (i) 1

(d) व्याक्रियत इत्यपि कर्मकर्तरि लकारः सत्येव परमेश्वरे कर्तरि सौकर्यमपेक्ष्य द्रष्टव्यः यथालूयते केदारः

स्वयमेवेति सत्येव ...ा रातेकथाचतुरेव ...ती
लकारः अर्थाक्षिप्तं ...न्नयति सिन्धुपतिं प्रसन्नाम् ॥
ग्राम इति। ...कलावसज्जनरुचौ प्राणैः परं रक्षता

5. Give briefly the arg... वनातिलघुतामौशीनरीयं यशः
that Brahma is not only the ... तैः क्लिष्टं विशुद्धात्मना
cause of the universe.

SECTION II.

6. Explain the following :— ... शत्रुत्वमेषोस्मि स... 14

(a) स्वयं प्रसिद्धं ह्येतच्छरीरस्य ब्रह्मात्मत्वमुपादेयते न यत्नान्तरप्रसाध्यम्। अतश्चेदं शास्त्रीयं ब्रह्मात्मत्वमभ्युपगम्यमानं स्वाभाविकस्य शारीरात्मत्वस्य बाधकं सम्पद्यते रज्ज्वादिबुद्धय इव सर्पादिबुद्धीनाम्।

(b) शक्तिश्च कारणस्य कार्यनियमार्था कल्प्यमाना नान्याप्यसती वा कार्यं नियच्छेत् असत्वाविशेषादन्यत्वाविशेषाच्च तस्मात्कारणस्यात्मभूता शक्तिः शक्तेश्चात्मभूतं कार्यम्।

(c) कथंच कार्यमवयवि द्रव्यं कारणेष्ववयवद्रव्येषु वर्तमानं वर्तेत किं समस्तेष्ववयवेषु वर्तेतोत प्रत्यवयवम्। यदि तावत्समस्तेषु वर्तेत ततोऽवयव्यनुपलब्धिः प्रसज्येत समस्तावयवसन्निकर्षस्याशक्यत्वात्।

7. Explain the following Sûtras, stating the connection in which they occur :— 12

(a) श्रुतेस्तु शब्दमूलत्वात्।

(b) तदनन्यत्वमारम्भणशब्दादिभ्यः।

(c) अपीतौ तद्वत् प्रसङ्गादसमञ्जसम्।

…te the subjects
…pter II., giving

… to disprove the 8
…erial cause of the
…*larity* between the

… of S'ankarâchârya, as far as 8

…rds, and water to ice, so is Brahma
various, …nd diversified without aid of tools or
external means of any kind. In like manner the spider spins his web out of his own substance ; spirits assume various shapes and cranes propagate without the male. That Brahma is entire without parts is no objection ; he is not wholly transformed into worldly appearances. Various changes are presented to the same dreaming soul. Diverse illusory shapes are assumed by the same spirit.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group A.)

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B. ;
VAMAN SHIVRAM AP…, M.A. ;
SHRIDHAR GANESH JINSIVALE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SECTION I.

1. Who is the author of the Mudrârâkshasa and what materials are there to determine his date ? Examine the play as a *dramatic* work and point out its defects and excellences. 12

2. Translate into English :— 12

(*a*) भर्तुस्तथा कलुषितां बहुवल्लभस्य
मार्गे कथञ्चिदवतार्य तनूभवन्तीम् ।

सर्वात्म[illegible]

गङ्गां श[illegible]

(*b*) दुष्कालेपि [illegible]

नीतं येन यशसि[illegible]

बुद्धानामपि चेष्टितं सुचा[illegible]

पूजार्होपि स यत्कृते तव गत[illegible] ॥

(*c*) शिबेरिव समुद्भूतं शरणागतरक्षया

निचीयते त्वया साधो यशोपि सुहृदा विना ॥

Explain fully the allusion in (*c*).

3. Explain, giving the context where necessary :— 15

(*a*) उच्यतामस्मद्वचनात्सिद्धार्थकः एभिरक्षरैः केनापि कस्यापि स्वयं वाच्यमित्यदत्तबाह्यनामानं लेखं शकटदासेन लेखयित्वा मामुपतिष्ठस्व

(*b*) अस्माभिरमुमेवार्थमालम्ब्य न जिजीविषाम्

v. l. अस्माकम् v. l. °मवलम्ब्य जिजीविषा

परलोकगत[illegible] देवः कृतघ्नैर्नानुगम्यते ॥

(*c*) अस्ताभिमुखे सूर्ये उदिते संपूर्णमण्डले चन्द्रे गमनं बुधस्य लग्ने उदितास्तामिते च केतौ ॥

(*d*) प्रतिमानयितव्योऽमात्यराक्षसस्य प्रथमः प्रणयः

(*e*) अनुपेक्षणे द्वयीगतिः निगृह्येत वा प्रतिश्रुतं राज्यार्धं प्रतिपाद्येत वा

(*f*) अयं लेखस्याशून्यार्थो भविष्यति इमामपि मुद्रां परिपालयन्नुद्घाटय दर्शय.

(*g*) अलहन्ताणं पणमामि जेदे गंभीलदाए बुद्धीए
लोउत्तलेहिं लोए सिद्धि मग्गोहिं गच्छान्दि ॥

(*h*) अज्ज ण रहस्सं णादिगुरू अं किंदु ण स-
क्कोमि पिअवअस्सविणास दुक्खदाहि अ ओ
ण
एत्ति अमेत्तं वि मरणस्स कालहरणं कादुं

Discuss fully the various readings in (*b*) and translate into Sanskrit (*g*) and (*h*).

4. (*a*) What is meant by षड्गुण, उन्मेष, निदर्शन, बीज, विमर्ष, and यमपट. 11

(*b*) Sketch briefly the character of Bhâgurâyana, stating the part he is made to play in the drama.

(*c*) State all the allusions to the Bauddha religion that occur in the play.

SECTION II.

5. Translate :— 13

(*a*) उत्कण्ठितस्य हृदयानुगुणः वयस्य!
संकेतके चिरयाति प्रवरो विनोदः
संस्थापना प्रियतमा विरहातुराणां
रक्तस्य रागपरिवृद्धिकरः प्रमोदः ॥

(*b*) दुष्टात्मा परगुणमत्सरी मनुष्यो
रागान्धः परमिह हन्तुकामबुद्धिः
किं यो यद्वदति मृषैव जातिदोषा-
त्तद्ग्राह्यं भवति न तद्विचारणीयम् ॥

(c) Give the full m[illegible]रा उपकृतम [illegible]धाविव जने
वियु[illegible]न्तेन स्त्रिय इव न राजन्ति ककुभः
प्रकामान्तस्तप्तं त्रिदशपतिशस्त्रस्य शिखिना
द्रवीभूतं मन्ये पतति जलरूपेण गगनम् ॥

6. Explain, giving briefly the context :— 10

(a) अत एव ता मधुकर्य उच्यन्ते

(b) शापितोऽसि गोब्राह्मणकाम्यया यद्येतत्सुवर्ण-
भाण्डं न गृह्णासि

(c) किं कपित्थेन भग्नेन

(d) एष खल्वेनामिच्छत्यभुजिष्यां कर्तुम् ।

(e) एषोऽस्माकं द्यूतकराणामलङ्घनीयः समयः

(f) चारु०—— तत्किं ब्रवीषि विनष्टमिति
विदू०—— भी कधं ण विणट्ठं जं अभुत्तस्स अ-
पीदस्स चोरेहिं अवहतस्स अप्पमुल्लस्स
सुवण्णभंडअस्स कारणादो चदुस्समुद्द-
सारभूदा रअणमाला हारिदा

(g) ममाभ्युपपत्तिनिमित्तमिवावृतं पक्षद्वारकम्।

7. Explain fully the following words and phrases :— 7

काणेलीमातः, सभिकः, खण्डितव्रतः, काकपदशी-
र्षमस्तक, कल्यवर्तम्, श्रेष्ठिकायस्थौ, अधिकरणिकः,
श्रमणकः.

8. To what class of [illegible]matic composit[illegible] katika belong? Define [illegible]. Determine [illegible] its composition from the internal evidence sup[illegible] the work itself.

9. Give briefly the plot of Mriçhchhakatika, delineating the characters of Chârudatta and S'arvilaka in full. 7

10. What observations occur to you on reading the drama as regards the condition of society which it depicts? 6

WEDNESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group A.)

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.;
SORABJI MANIKJI KANGA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

(1) *Ateshkadeh.*

(2) *Habeeb-o-Seer*—History of the Creation and the Patri-[illegible]hs, pages 1—92.

[illegible]1. (*a*) What do you understand by the term مجمع البحر? Where is it situated? State who met [illegible]es there. 9

[illegible]) Where is گنجه and to what اقليم does it be-[illegible]? Name the famous poet who lived there.

(*c*) What is مقبرة الشعرا? Why is it so called?

[illegible]2. Who was سكندر ذوالقرنين? Why is he called ذوالقرنين? 4

3. [illegible] me of حکیم خاقانی who gave 12
him the title of خاقانی mention his other تخلص
Give the تاریخ of his death; find out the Hijri year of his death from that تاریخ and convert it into the Christian era.

4. Explain shortly the principles of "Sufism" and name the chief exponents of that philosophy.

5. Translate the following lines into English, name t[he] author, and scan and name the metre of the first verse

ت پیش از صبحدم مژده بخمار آمده
ر چرخ دوش از جام جم یک نیمه دیدار آمده
عید آمد از خلد بر این شد شحنهٔ روئیزمین
آن ماه نو طغراش بین امروز در کار آمده
کرده در آن خرم فضا صید گوزنان چند جا
شاخ گو زن اندر هوا اینک نکونسار آمده
عید همایون فر نگر سیمرغ زرین پر نگر
ابروئی زال زر نگر بالائی کهسار آمده
هرفی زکویش شکری هرمی زجویش کوثری
هر خوئی ز رویش عنبری بر برگ گلنار آمده
آن جام جم پرورد کو آن شاهد رخ زود کو
آن عیسئے پر درد کو تریاق بیمار آمده

می آفتاب زرفشان جام بلورش آسمان
مشرق کف ساقیش دان مغرب لب یار آمده
جام و می رنگین بهم صبح و شفق را بین بهم
تخت جلال الدین بهم کیخسرو آثار آمده

6. (*a*) Give a short account of the life and writings of انوری Quote any verses by him which you remember in of سلطان سنجر and mention his contemporaries. o was هاتفی ? Name his principal poem and vas so called. 12

you understand by the term تخلص ? Explain the meaning of Jami's تخلص ; mention his full ame and give a short account of his life and writings. plain the plot of his یوسف وزلیخا and name any c ner poet who has written on the same subject. 12

(*a*) Render the following into English :— 10

زحل — پنجم ضیغم — مسجد اقصی
اشهب گردون — کشت سنبله — عشر ماه محرم
کواکب سبعه and اهاجئ رکیکه

ong

(*b*) Name the author of the following lines :—

قضا شخصی است پنج انگشت دارد
چو خواهد از کسی کامی برآرد

[illegible] انچه بین نهد آنگه د[illegible] بعد[illegible]وش
یکی بر لب نهد گوید که خاموش

9. (*a*) Explain and give examples of :— 6

ذوقافیتین and ایهام تضاد

(*b*) Explain the difference between :—

ترکیب بند and ترجیع بند

WEDNESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.
[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group A.)

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.;
SORABJI MANIKJI KANGA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

(1.) *Ateshkdeh.*

(2.) *Habeeb-o-Seer*—History of the Creation and the Patriarch pages 1-92.

1. What do you know of لقمان — فیثاغورس 10
and اسقیلینوس ?

Give a short account of their lives.

2. Give a short account of the نبوت of عیسی as 1
given in the portion of Habeeb-o-Seer you have read, and enumerate the معجزات worked by عیسی

3. Who [illegible] آزر and ذکریا [illegible]e their biblical names. 10

4. Give in *simple Persian* a short account of the death of Socrates as given in the portion of Habeeb-o-Seer you have read. 18

5. What do you know of بلقیس ؟ 7

6. Compare the account [illegible] of the drowning of فرعون as given in Habeeb-o-Seer and in the Exodus. 10

[illegible]e a short account of the birth of عیسی 12

[illegible]d the daughter of Pharoah came down to wash [illegible] the river and her maidens walked along by the [illegible]e; and when she saw the ark among the flags she [illegible]r maid to fetch it" (Exodus, Ch. II., verse 5). To [illegible]event in the portion of Habeeb-o-Seer you have read [illegible]s the above verse allude? Give a short account of it. 8

Translate into English :— 13

چون کمال اقتدار حضرت پروردگ
چند بار در گزینهٔ ابراهیم علیه التسلیم مشاهد
نمود بخیال قتال یا رویت جمال ملک
متعال داعیه کرد که بآسمان رود بنا بران
منارهٔ در غایت رفعت ساخته و بر آنجا
رفته آسمان را همچنانکه از روئی زمین
میدید بنظر در آورد و شرمسار ازان منار
پائین آمده آوازی هائل بگوش اهالئ بابل

رسید چنـ ... هوش گشتند و ... از افاقت
تبلبل در ال ... سنئه ایشان پدید آمد بنا بران
آن بلد ... را بابل گفتند باوجود این حال
نمرود نکبـ ... مآل متنبه نشد و بخیال رفتن
بآسمان فرمـ ... اد تا چهار کرکس بچه را
پروردند و چون کرکسان بزرگ شدند
دوقی که کنجایش دو کس داشت و
و در مشتمل بود ترتیب دادند

TUESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.
[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(*Group B.*)

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.; The Rev. A. WALSH, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention some of those portions of the "Wealth of Nations" which have especially contributed to the reputation of Adam Smith as a political economist, and state some of the principal points on which his teaching has been either wholly rejected or considerably modified. 10

2. Define *land*, *labour* and *capital*, and mention the various kinds of capital according to Adam Smith and Professor Fawcett. 8

Explain the terms "productiveness of capital" and "luxury" as employed in Political Economy.

3. Mill in his history of India strongly condemns the policy of the East India Company in trading on the joint-stock system. What may be said for and against this system? Point out the advantages and disadvantages attending division of labour. 10

4. State Ricardo's theory of rent, and say what you think of it. What is *rack-rent?* Describe any one of the systems of land tenure which obtain here in India. 10

5. Say what you understand by the "nationalization of the land and of the other instruments of production." What evil consequences may be apprehended from the realization of such a scheme? 10

6. Explain fully what *profit* is. Are the laws of the rate of profit and the laws of the rate of interest the same? If not, are they related and how? Discuss briefly the following statements :— 10

(*a*) The higher profits are, the lower wages are.

(*b*) Profits are proportioned to risk.

7. Give your views as to the advisability of legislation for factories. Indicate some regulations which you think would prove advantageous to the labourers without being unfair to the masters, and some others which might prove prejudicial to the masters. What do you think of the principle—the self-interest of the masters is the best safeguard for the welfare of the labourers? 10

8. Mention and criticise any two of the different remedies proposed to obviate the consequences attending the depreciation of silver in India. 10

9. What is *free trade?* In what cases do you think it advisable to abandon the principles of absolute free trade? 10

10. Suppose a tax to be levied as a financial necessity on cotton grown, manufactured and sold in one and the same country. At what stage of production would you levy such a tax according to the principles of Adam Smith: on the cotton crop or on the raw material in the mill, or on the manufactured article with the wholesale dealer, or on the retail shop? Say what your reasons are for proposing to levy the tax at the stage chosen by you and not at any of the others which have been mentioned. 12

Distinguish between *direct* and *indirect* taxation, and explain what is meant by the incidence of a tax.

...d describe very bri...
...g under the rule of the ...

... system of land revenue that ob...
... time when Warren Hastings assum...
What changes did he introduce and ...
...quences were they attended? Describe and ...
...rize the Permanent Settlement of Lord Cornwallis.

4. Narrate briefly the history of the Second Mysor War.

5. Give a short account of the struggle for supremacy in the Karnátak between the French and English till the recall of Dupleix.

6. Describe the principal changes effected in the administration of India by the Regulating Act and afterwards by Pitt's East India Bill.

7. What were the abuses prevailing in Bengal which Lord Clive was sent out to redress? Describe the reforms he effected and say how Mill criticizes his policy or give your own view of it.

8. Give a short account of the intrigues and dissensions at the court of Poona during the life-time of Nana Fadnavis, and show how they contributed to establish the British power in the territories of the Marathas. 1

9. State briefly what you know of the following :— 8
Hemu, Abul Fazl, Balaji Vishvanath, the Sayyids.

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ill in his history of India OVEMBER.
f the East India Company i
K sy at may be said M.]
tem?] advantages and
divisio)

4. S eory of ren
of it. HISTORY OF RO ? Descri ECE, OR ENGLAND.
of land in here i l.)

5. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.; The Rev. A. WALSH, S.J.
the la
evil
of such [The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

6. Exp
of profit HISTORY OF ROME.
If not, a
lowing s te shortly what historical truth can be discerned 10
(a) T gends regarding the seven kings.

(b) at policy did Rome adopt towards Latium at the 10
7. e great Latin War?

for fa Give details of the disaster to the Roman arms at 10
woul udine Forks and discuss the conduct of the senate
unfai udiating the treaty made there.
preju
ciple- For what are the following places memorable :—Bene- 10
for th m, Panormus, Trebia, Cynoscephalæ?

8. Write a life of P. Cornelius Scipio (Africanus) and 10
prop he salient features of his character.
tio

. What steps were taken towards the settlement of 10
ece and Macedonia after the sack of Corinth?
ad

. Examine the position of the Roman slave and the 10
ses that produced the first Slave War.

8. Criticise the measures brought forward by Caius 10
Gracchus to abridge the power of the senate, and consider
how far they were successful.

9. State some of the most important acts of Cicero during 10
his consulship.

10. Give an outline of the reforms instituted and pro- 10
jected by C. Julius Cæsar.

) EXAM. FOR T. E DEGREE OF .

History of Greece.

1. What were the views of Themistocles and Arist respectively regarding the best method of meeting the seco Persian invasion?

2. Describe the battle of Platæa and draw a plan of locality. ally 12
uss

3. In what respects were Cimon and Pericles opposed one another? How did the latter statesman deal with t court of Areopagus? ns 10

4. Describe and examine the importance of the operations of Demonsthenes at Sphacteria in the seventh year of the Peloponnesian War. 10

5. Estimate the effect of the Sicilian expedition on the subsequent history of Greece. 12

6. Who were the most conspicuous amongst the Thirty Tyrants appointed after the capture of Athens in 404 B.C. and what policy did they adopt?

7. What effects had the Peace of Antalkidas upon the position of Sparta? 10

8. State shortly for what the following places are memorable :—Leuctra, Chaironeia, Issos, Pydna. 10

9. What was the origin and history of the Achaian league? 1
9

History of England.

1. Comment upon *one* of the following events :— 10

(*a*) The condemnation of Sir Henry Vane.

(*b*) The attainder of Sir John Fenwick.

2. What does Hallam say as to the justification and necessity of the Revolution of 1688? 13

3. Sketch the character of William III. and examine some of his errors. 12

4. What steps were taken to secure the Protestant succession in the year 1714? 10

nd criticise the attitude of George III. ca.

e a biographical sketch of William Pitt the 12

hat were the principal articles in the Peace of 10
and what causes led to the renewal of the war with
in 1803?

Describe the battle of Waterloo. 10

Give particulars of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill of 10
and the causes that made it necessary.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

in [2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group B.)

HISTORY OF ROME, GREECE, OR ENGLAND.

(Institutions, Literature, &c.)

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.; The Rev. A. WALSH, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HISTORY OF ROME.

Give the substance of the Licinian Rogations and 12
nsider how far this legislation was desirable or necessary.

2. What were the chief public and private rights of a 10
Roman citizen under the Republic?

3. When did the class of Freedmen first become a power 12
in the state? Examine their position during the time of the Censors App. Claudius, Q. Fabius Maximus and P. Decius Mus respectively.

4. Describe the constitution of the municip... by Rome throughout Italy.

5. Trace the growth of the Comitia Tributa and co... how far, if at all, its functions differed from those ... Comitia Centuriata.

6. Show how the old militia of the Republic gradu... deve...ped into a body of professional soldiers, and disc... the effect of this innovation.

7. Did the Drama ever flourish at Rome? Give reas... for your answer.

8. State what you know regarding Sallust and his writings.

9. Draw a contrast between the poetry of Lucretius and Catullus, and give a sketch of the philosophical views of the former poet. 12

History of Greece.

1. Show how the growth of democracy at Athens may be traced mainly to the Persian war.

2. Criticise, from the legal point of view, the condemnation of the six generals after the battle of Arginusa.

3. It has been said that one grave defect in the Athenia... constitution lay in the system of "Dikasteries." Examin... the force of this remark.

4. Give the plot of any one of the plays of Sophocles, a... show from his writings that he was opposed to tyrannic... power.

5. Contrast the historical method of Herodotus with that of Thucydides and give an outline of the life of the latter writer.

6. Under what political circumstances did Demosthenes deliver his Third Philippic and what views did it express? 10

7. What was the attitude of Plato towards the religion of his day? Mention some of his most famous dialogues. 12

ch of the more important views held by ing the state and its policy. 15

History of England.

as the principle first firmly established that vere entitled to appropriate supplies to lim ited what consequences followed therefrom? 13

the point of constitutional law which arose eachment of FitzHarris. 12

he growth of the Cabinet during the period of r consideration. 12

4. ne the arguments for and against the following measu ought forward in the reign of George I.:— 10

(*a*) The Bill for Septennial Parliaments.

(*b*) The Peerage Bill.

5. What was the nature of the dispute between the Lords nd Commons regarding the Aylesbury election? 10

6. What occasioned the attack upon Steele in the House Commons and what was its result? 10

v

5. Examine Burke's literary merits and give the gist of give "Reflections on the French Revolution." 10

Write a life of Hume with some account of his works. 10

Sketch the rise of the press to power and responsibi- 13
1. giving the dates of the appearance of the first great co glish journals.

SECOND EXAM. FOR THE DEGREE OF

TUESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(*Group C.*)

LOGIC—PAPER I.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.; The Rev. A. WA

[The figures to the right indicate full ma

1. Fowler says:—"By Mr. Mill not only sin collective, but also abstract terms are regarded as notative." Give the precise teaching of Mill on th tation of terms and say whether it has been a represented by Fowler.

2. What exceptions does Mill take to the cate Aristotle? What classification does he propose t tute in their stead? Explain on what grounds h attributes among feelings. ses

3. What view does Mill take of the copula in such propositions as "Cæsar is not dead," "the sun will rise," "Cæsar may be dead"? Say how far Mill's view coincides with that of Fowler and others you may know. 9

4. What is the truth predicated in a conjunctive proposition? Construct such a proposition; point out its subject and predicate; state the laws of legitimate inference in a conjunctive syllogism; and say what fallacies arise from the violation of those laws. 14

5. What are the Predicables? Enumerate and define them, and show how they are employed for the purposes of definition and description. 10

Show that the same term may be a different predicable in different cases.

6. What is an *immediate* inference? Mention its different kinds, and state the grounds on which Mill objects to their being considered true inferences. 10

7. Define *Petitio principii*. Enumerate the various forms it assumes, and show that Fowler's definition of this fallacy excludes the syllogism. 10

8. What according to Aristotle is the fundamental axiom of all reasoning? To what figure does it directly apply and how are the various other forms of argument brought under 10

3. M[illegible]eri sket
policy o[illegible]regard[illegible] State Mill's objections to this axiom
stoc[illegible]c you consider the axiom he substitutes for it
[illegible]over[illegible]t on that of Aristotle.

[illegible]t a logical analysis of the following :— 15

1. When w[illegible]perishes," said Imlac, "is destroyed by the
the commons v[illegible]contexture and separation of its parts; nor
purposes, and[illegible]e how the soul, which has no parts and there-
[illegible]solution, can be naturally corrupted or im-

2. Discuss[illegible]t," said Rasselas, "how to conceive anything
upon the imp[illegible]sion: what is extended must have parts, and
[illegible]t whatever has parts may be destroyed."

3. Trace t[illegible]your own perceptions," replied Imlac, "and
history unde[illegible]will be less. You will find substance without
ex[illegible]n ideal form is no less real than material bulk;
Exami[illegible]orm has no extension. It is no less certain,
yet an[illegible]es bro[illegible]think on a pyramid, that your mind possesses
when y[illegible]the idea of a pyramid than that the pyramid itself is
standing. What space does the idea of a pyramid occupy
more than the idea of a grain of corn? or how can either
dea suffer laceration? As is the effect, such is the cause;
s thought, such is the power that thinks, a power im-
passive and indiscerptible."

How has Butler urged the same argument, and do you know of any objections that have been raised against it?

TUESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group C.)

LOGIC—PAPER II.

S. NEWCOME[illegible]FOX, B.A.; The Rev. A. WALSH, S.J.

[The figu[illegible]res to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a brie[illegible]explanation of the process of Induction, 9
distinguishing b[illegible]etween the fact of observation and the
inferences draw[illegible]n therefrom, and state the assumptions that
underlie these inferences.

2. What is *classification?* Distinguish the two kinds, artificial and natural, and point out the advantage for scientific purposes of the latter over the former. 10

3. Explain the character of the argument from analogy. Indicate the cautions to be observed in drawing an inference on analogical grounds, explain in what the imperfection of this argument consists, and show how the fallacy of false analogy may be committed. 15

4. Explain briefly the method of concomitant variations. 12

5. Show how Induction is related to Deduction, and how all sciences tend to become deductive. 12

6. State the different views that have been propounded as to the origin of necessary truths. 12

7. What element usually enters into the common-sense view of cause which Hume considers an unwarrantable assumption? Show how Mill's definition avoids this assumption and examine the popular distinction between the conditions and the cause of an effect. 12

8. What are *laws of nature?* Distinguish between ultimate and derivative laws, and explain and exemplify the tendency of science with respect to supposed ultimate laws. 10

9. Define or briefly explain the following:—Probability of an event, progressive effects, hypothesis, verification. 8

WEDNESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group C.)

MORAL PHILOSOPHY—PAPER I.

[ALSH, S.J.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.; The Rev. A. Marks.]

[The figures to the right indicate full that the first

1. What is a method of Ethics? Show nd of human question to be settled in such a method is the the various action. Mention and distinguishing various ethical theories that have arisen from this end b ly determined. 10

2. Give a brief exposition of the doctrine of he Deter minists, and state clearly the most powerful argument against it on the side of the Libertarians. 12

3. Show— 12

(*a*) In what sense maximum happiness must be understood by Hedonists, if it is to form the basis of a distinct method of ethics;

(*b*) that so to understand it involves an unverifiable assumption;

(*c*) that the impracticability of establishing this assumption tells against Egoistic and Universalistic Hedonism as scientific theories.

4. State the leading positions of Intuitionism and show in a very general manner in what the incompleteness of this system is made to consist. 10

5. Determine the precise meaning of the following terms:—'Right,' 'good,' 'virtue,' 'duty,' 'sanction.' 10

6. Discuss either, not both, of the following intuitional maxims so as to show that it cannot be accepted as final or absolute:— 10

(*a*) The truth ought to be spoken.

(*b*) Promises ought to be kept.

7. Establish any one of the following propositions:— 10

(*a*) The psychological fact that every one actually seeks his own happiness does not necessarily lead to or conflict with any of the recognized methods of ethics.

(*b*) Pleasure is not the sole object of Desire.

(*c*) Ultimate good is coincident with happiness.

8. Explain briefly the following statements:— 10

(*a*) Though a materialist will naturally be a determinist, a determinist need not be a materialist.

(*b*) Unless a man could have acted otherwise than he did, he cannot really have either merit or demerit: and if he has not merit or demerit, it is repugnant to the moral reason and sentiments of mankind to reward or punish him.

(*c*) The necessity which destroys the injustice of murder destroys also the injustice of punishing it.

Do you find that the last two propositions are at variance in the line of argument they adopt?

9. Explain in how far a synthesis of morality may be established on the basis of Utilitarianism; and show how the difficulty of reconciliation is especially great in the case of Egoism and Utilitarianism. To what sanctions have the writers of the latter school appealed in order to effect this reconciliation, and to what objections are those sanctions open? 16

Two straight lines m[illegible] right angles in the
are equally inclined t[illegible]e axis of x; shew t 8
equation is

$$x^2 + 2xy \cos\omega + y^2 \cos 2\omega = 0.$$

7. Shew that from any external point two tangents ca[illegible] be 10
drawn to a parabola and that their equation is with the usual axes

$$(k^2 - 4ah)(y^2 - 4ax) = \{ky - 2a(x + h)\}^2$$

the tangents being drawn from the point (h, k).

8. In connection with the ellipse interpret the equation 13

$$\frac{hx}{a^2} + \frac{ky}{b^2} = 1$$

according to the various pos[illegible] (h, k).

Prove that the locus of the poles of all chords of an ellipse which subtend a right angle at the centre is a concentric ellipse.

9. Obtain the equation to the hyperbola conjugate to a 10
given hyperbola.

If from a point in an asymptote a tangent be drawn to each hyperbola, prove that the points of contact are the extremities of conjugate diameters.

10. The polar equation to the tangent at a point of a conic 8
being

$$\frac{l}{r} = e\cos\theta + \cos(a - \theta)$$

obtain the equation to the normal at that point.

TUESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER,
[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group D.)

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; W. R. MACDONELL, M.A.

[*This paper was also set for the L.C.E. Examination.*]

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is meant by the differential co-efficient of a 10
continuous function of a variable quantity?

OVER
P.M

om first principles the rential co-efficient

, (2) log tan x.

2. Cox's proof of *Taylor's Theo m.* 10

In w at class of cases does the theorem fail? Give an example.

3. If $f'(x)$ be positive for all positive values of x and $f(o) = 0$, prove that $f(x)$ will be positive for all positive values of x. 12

Shew that if n be a positive integer

$$(x-n)\,e^{x} + \frac{x^{n-1}}{\lfloor n-1} + \frac{2x^{n-2}}{\lfloor n-2} + \frac{3x^{n-3}}{\lfloor n-3} + \cdots\cdots + (n-1)\,x + n$$

will be positive for all positive values of x.

4. Shew how to evaluate functions which assume the indeterminate form $0 \times \alpha$. 10

ind the value of

(1) $x_n\, e^{-x}$ when $x = \alpha$.

(2) $e^{\tan x} \cos^{n} x$ when $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

5. Investigate a method of determining the maxima and minima values of a function of one independent variable. If from the geometrical conditions of the problem the variable is restricted to vary strictly between certain values, how is the problem to be treated? 14

Find when the rectangle contained by a pair of conjugate diameters of an ellipse is a maximum or minimum.

6. Explain the process called *Integration* and shew that it is equivalent to effecting the summation of an infinite series of indefinitely small terms. Illustrate the theory of the Integral Calculus by finding the area of a curve, *e.g.* a circular quadrant. 10

7. In the decomposition of a rational fraction determine the partial fraction corresponding to a factor of the first degree which is repeated. 7

Integrate $\int \frac{x^3 + x^2 + 2}{x\,(x-1)\,(x+1)^2}\,dx.$

8. Prove that

$$\frac{\pi}{2} > \frac{2^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 6^2 \ldots\ldots (n-2)^2}{3^2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7^2 \ldots\ldots (n-3)^2 \, n-1} \frac{1}{}$$

and $$< \frac{\cdots 2^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 6^2 \ldots\ldots (n-2)^2}{3^2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7^2 \ldots\ldots (n-1)^2 n}.$$

9. Demonstrate the formula

$$\int_0^a \phi(x)\,dx = \int_0^a \phi(a-x)\,dx. \qquad 10$$

Hence find the value of

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi - 2x) \tan x \, dx.$$

10. If $f\left(x, \frac{1}{x}\right)$ be any symmetrical function of x and $\frac{1}{x}$, show that 10

$$\int_0^{\alpha} \frac{dx}{x f\left(x, \frac{1}{x}\right)} = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x f\left(x, \frac{1}{x}\right)}$$

WEDNESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group D.)

DYNAMICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; W. R. MACDONELL, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define *acceleration*, and state how it is measured (1) when uniform, (2) when variable. 7

If the accelerating effect of gravity be numerically represented by 9660, a yard being the unit of length, find the unit of time.

2. Prove the usual formula $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}ft^2$. 10

If a particle projected in the direction of a uniform acceleration describes P and Q feet in the pth and q^{th} seconds respectively, find the magnitude of the acceleration and the velocity of projection.

3. Two particles are projected at the same moment with the same velocity v, one vertically upwards and the other vertically downwards from a point at a height h above a perfectly elastic horizontal plane; prove that they will meet again at the same point if $v^2 = \frac{1}{2}gh$. 10

4. Determine the time of flight and the range on a horizontal plane through the point of projection of a projectile. 10

If two particles are projected at the same instant from the same point, one with velocity u at an angle of 60° to the horizon and the other with velocity $\frac{u}{\sqrt{3}}$ at an angle of 30°, find whether they will hit each other.

5. Find for what angle of projection the range of a projectile on an inclined plane is greatest. 7

6. Two bodies are connected by a string which passes over a small smooth pulley fixed at the top of two inclined planes which have a common altitude; determine the motion. 12

If the bodies be equal, find the acceleration of their centre of gravity.

7. Two inelastic balls moving with given velocities impinge directly on each other; find the velocity of each after impact. Compare the energy before impact with the energy after and account for the difference. If the balls were perfectly elastic, what would be the difference of these energies? 9

8. A body impinges obliquely on a fixed smooth plane; find the velocity after impact, the elasticity being imperfect. 12

If a body slides down a smooth inclined plane, whose angle is α and height h, and when at the bottom rebounds from a hard horizontal plane, shew that the range on the latter plane will be $2eh \sin 2\alpha$.

9. If a body describe a circle of radius r with uniform velocity v, prove that the normal acceleration is $\frac{v^2}{r}$. 13

A string, three feet long, is capable of sustaini[illegible] weigh W at rest. Supposing a stone whose weight is [illegible] W to be fastened to one end of the string and then whirled round the other end, which is fixed, with uniform velocity and in a vertical plane, find the number of revolutions per minute when the string is on the point of breaking.

10. Explain how from pendulum experiments the value of the force of gravity may be ascertained. 10

A seconds pendulum suspended in a balloon was observed in 50 minutes to make 2997 oscillations. Supposing the radius of the earth to be 4000 miles, shew that the height of the balloon was nearly 4 miles.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group D.)

HYDROSTATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. ; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc. ; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. ; W. R. MACDONELL, M.A.

[*This paper was also set for the L.C.E. Examination*].

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define a *fluid* and state its fundamental property. Explain by what proposition we are enabled to apply the laws of statics to cases of the equilibrium of fluids. Hence determine the resultant pressure of a liquid on a solid wholly immersed. 8

2. Is there any difference between *specific gravity* and *density?* Shew how to find the specific gravity of a [illegible] when the weights and specific gravities of the c[illegible], B.Sc. ; are given. 10

DONELL, M.A.

A solid displaces $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of its volume respect[illegible] it floats in three different fluids ; find the volume it disp[illegible] when it floats in a mixture formed of equal weights of the fluids.

3. If two liquids that do not mix together meet in a bent tube, the heights of their upper surfaces above their common surface will be inversely proportional to their densities. 12

A fine uniform tube in a vertical plane has its straight branches AB, BC equally inclined to the vertical at an angle α and contains two fluids which fill lengths a, b of the tube, the fluids meeting in the branch AB at a distance c from B; prove that they will meet at B if the tube be turned in its own plane through an angle whose cotangent is

$$\frac{b}{c} \tan \alpha - \tan \alpha.$$

4. Shew how to find the *centre of pressure* of a plane immersed in a heavy fluid. Consider in particular a square with one angle in the surface and a diagonal horizontal. 10

5. Investigate an expression for the difference of the altitudes of two stations on the earth's surface in terms of the observed heights of the barometer at the two stations. 10

6. A hollow cylinder open at the top is inverted and partly immersed in water; find the height of the surface of the water within the cylinder. How far must it be depressed so that the water within may rise half-way? 9

7. Describe the *condenser*. A fine tube of glass of length l with one end closed is inverted, and its open end immersed in some mercury within the receiver of a condenser; after one descent of the piston the mercury ascends a small length a of the tube; prove that the ascent x after n strokes of the piston is given by the equation 12

$$\frac{x\,(l + h - x)}{l - x} = n\,a\,\frac{l + h - a}{l - a}$$

where h is the height of the barometer.

8. Sketch and describe the *stereometer* and shew how by means of it the specific gravity of a soluble powder may be ascertained. 8

8. A boy [illegible] the usual theorem that the surface of a rotating [illegible] find the veloci[illegible] aboloid. 12
fect.

If a body sliding vessel be a paraboloid with axis vertical, angle is downwards and latus rectum equal to l, find how much water there must be in it so that when made to rotate with velocity $\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$ the liquid may just rise to the rim.

10. Shew that as regards the pressure of contained gas a spherical vessel is twice as strong as a cylindrical one of the same material and radius. 9

TUESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group E.)

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS—PAPER I.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the elements necessary for specifying the terrestrial magnetism at any place? 8

Show how to obtain the sine of the angle of inclination from the vibrations performed by an inclination needle placed in the magnetic meridian and in a plane at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

2. Explain the principle of the condenser, and show why two oppositely electrified plates give less sign of electrification when placed near each other than when drawn further apart. Compare a submarine cable and a land telegraph line of the same length as condensers, and explain why the signals occupy a longer time in passing through the former. 10

3. What is meant by the internal resistance of a galvanic cell and on what does the amount of this resistance depend? When the current from one Daniell's cell is passed through the stout wire of the Oersted's needle a certain deflection is observed. When a series of 10 cells of exactly the same kind is employed the deflection remains unchanged. Explain this. 9

4. State briefly Ampère's theory of magnetism. Supposing the earth's magnetism to be due to currents circulating round the earth, what must be their direction? 8

5. Define *index of refraction*, *critical angle*, and *total reflection*. Illustrate by reference to the theory of the *mirage*. 10

6. Explain the formation of images by means of a convex lens. A convex lens, held at a distance of 30 centimetres from a wall, forms on the wall a distinct image of a candle flame. When the distance of the lens from the wall is 15 centimetres the distance of the candle from the lens must be doubled in order to obtain a distinct image. Find the focal length of the lens. 8

7. What is *chromatic aberration?* Explain how an achromatic combination of prisms can be obtained. Why did Newton regard this as impossible? 10

8. By what reasoning do we infer from the dark lines in the spectrum as seen in the spectroscope the presence of particular elements in the substance under examination? 8

9. Explain what is meant by the *extraordinary* ray in double refracting crystals, and show how the Nicol's prism is constructed to allow only this ray to pass through it. 9

TUESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group E.)

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS—PAPER II.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe accurately the motion of a pendulum and show that its oscillations are isochronous for small amplitudes. 9

Compare the lengths of the seconds pendulum on the Earth and on Mars if the mass of Mars is equal to $\frac{1}{8}$ and the diameter to $\frac{1}{2}$ that of the Earth.

2. Give a description of Nicholson's or Fahrenheit's hydrometer and show how it may be used to determine the specific gravity of liquids. 10

A mixture of gold of density 19·25 and silver of density 10·5 has the density 18. Assuming that the volume of the alloy is the sum of the volumes of its components, find how many parts of gold it contains for one of silver (*a*) by volume, (*b*) by weight.

3. Enunciate and explain the hydrostatic paradox. Find the force required to sustain the piston of a suction pump of 80 sq. ctm. area, the depth from it to the surface of the water in the well being 6 metres and the height of the water above it 50 ctm. Has the size of the pipe leading down to the well any effect? 8

4. Prove that the energy stored up in a reservoir of water standing on the ground is measured by half the product of its weight into its depth, and from the principle of conservation of energy show that if an additional quantity of water is to be added to the reservoir it will be immaterial whether it is raised up and poured in from above or forced in at the bottom. 8

5. Explain Regnault's method of determining the density of gases. 8

6. Show that if T be the absolute temperature, Charles' law may be expressed in the form $PV = cT$, where c is a constant. 10

Given that one gramme of hydrogen at 0° C. and 760 mm. pressure occupies 11·2 litres and that one litre of air at the same temperature and pressure weighs 1·293 grammes; find at what temperature air will have the same density as hydrogen at 0° C.

7. Compare the evaporation and ebullition of a liquid. Explain the connection between pressure and boiling point and show why the temperature of the liquid remains constant so long as ebullition is going on. 10

8. Show how to prove the identity of the absorbing and radiating power of heat. 8

9. What effect is produced on the rays of the sun by their passage through rock salt, alum, a solution of iodine contained in a very thin glass vessel and the same solution contained in a thick glass vessel? 9

WEDNESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group E.)

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.;
A. MILNE, M.A., M.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Suppose that a litre of ammonia gas is completely decomposed; what would be the volumes of the resulting products? 6

2. What do you understand by the term "molecule"? State how the molecules of elementary bodies are weighed. 10

3. What is the law of diffusion of gases? By what experiments can it be demonstrated? What is meant by the transpiration and effusion of gases? 14

4. To what uses is arsenic trioxide put in the arts? Given the specific gravity of its vapour (air = 1) 13·85; what is its molecular formula? 8

5. Calculate the equivalent quantity of ammonia (NH_3 for 1 c. cm. of normal nitric acid. 10

6. To what constituents does coal-gas chiefly owe its illuminating power? Name the principal impurities of coal-gas and the products which they severally give rise to when the gas is burned. State which of the impurities are separated. By what means are they removed? 12

7. Two powders are placed before you; one is a mechanical mixture, and the other is a chemical combination of sulphur and iron. In what respects would the powders differ, and by what processes, chemical and physical, would you distinguish one from the other? 8

8. Into what substances does nitric acid usually split when employed as an oxidising agent? Show the decomposition by means of an equation. 12

WEDNESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group E.)

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.;
A. MILNE, M.A., M.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is a normal, an acid, and a double salt? Give the general formula for these classes of salts of carbonic acid. 8

2. Explain briefly Weldon's process for the regeneration of manganese dioxide from the chlorine residues. 12

3. What is soluble glass and how is it prepared? 8

4. How does antimony occur in nature and how would you prepare the metal in the crystalline and amorphous conditions? 10

5. Write down an equation descriptive of the action of nitric acid on bismuth. When water is added to this solution what is the effect? 8

6. How would you distinguish sulphate of baryta from sulphate of lead? 10

7. A rupee weighing 180 grains is dissolved in nitric acid, and the addition of hydrochloric acid to the solution gives a precipitate which when washed and dried weighs 219·236 grains. Find the percentage of silver in the Indian silver coinage. 12

8. Explain the formation of permanganate of potassium, employing equations. In what manner do the manganates of potassium act as disinfectants? 12

TUESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group E.)

VEGETABLE ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY—PAPER I.

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M.;
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe fully the various microscopic appearances produced by secondary deposits in the cells and vessels of vegetable tissues. 20

2. Describe the various tissues and structures of a fully developed root, and mention where growth is most active and the parts chiefly concerned in absorption. 15

3. What are the more common terms used in describing the modes in which leaves are disposed whilst in the bud: (*a*) the modes in which each of the leaves considered 15

independently is disposed; (*b*) the relation of the several leaves of the same bud, taken as a whole, to each other?

4. Give a description of the formation and structure of the ovule. 15

5. Define the following terms, giving examples:— 20

Introrse, Replum, Tricoccus, Diadelphous, Monœcious, Pyxis, Imbricated, Connate, Caducous, Flagellum.

6. Give the essential characters of the Natural Orders Malvaceæ and Palmaceæ, and mention six plants belonging to each order. 15

TUESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group E.)

VEGETABLE ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY—PAPER II.

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M.;

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the functions of laticiferous vessels or tissues? 10

2. What are supposed to be the special functions of the pith, the wood, and the bark of the stem of an exogenous plant? 15

3. What is known as to the cause or causes of the death of leaves? Does the *fall* of the leaf depend upon its death? State your reasons. 15

4. What are the special tissues and parts of the stem in (*a*) a Dicotyledon, (*b*) a Monocotyledon, and (*c*) an Acotyledon through which the sap ascends? What are the causes of the ascent of the sap? When is this ascent most active? 20

5. What facts are known as to the vitality of seeds? What are the Natural Orders whose seeds lose soonest their vitality? Name also the Natural Orders whose seeds longest retain their vitality. State the best means of preserving seeds which have to be sent to a distance. 20

6. Describe the specimens under the microscopes. 20

WEDNESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group E.)

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.;
TEMULJI BHIKAJI NARIMAN, L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give an account of the structure of the vascular and nervous systems in the common Earthworm and describe in detail its development and life history. 20

2. Give an account of the digestive organs of the common Frog, specifying particularly the different forms of epithelium met with in the several regions thereof. 15

3. Give Huxley's classification of Birds and describe their principal characters. 20

4. Describe the vertebral column of a Mammal, giving the principal points in which the several members of this group differ from each other. 25

5. Name and describe the mechanism by which circulation is carried on in the specimen placed before you. 20

WEDNESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group E.)

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.;
TEMULJI BHIKAJI NARIMAN, L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the constitution of blood chemically and morphologically, and describe and explain its coagulation. 20

2. Give the minute structure and functions of a nerve trunk—say the median. 20

3. Give the various sources, constitution and destination of lymph. 20

4. What is peptone? How and where is it produced in the system? 20

5. Describe the four specimens seen under the microscopes, as numbered. 20

[*For the Examination for the Degree of B.A. (Old System) only.*]

WEDNESDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; W. R. MACDONELL, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If two straight lines be parallel and one of them be at right angles to a plane, the other also shall be at right angles to the same plane. 12

Perpendiculars are drawn from a point to a plane and to a straight line in that plane; shew that the straight line joining the feet of the perpendiculars is at right angles to the former straight line.

2. From the same point in a given plane there cannot be two straight lines at right angles to the plane on the same side of it, and there can be but one perpendicular to a plane from a point without the plane. 5

3. Define a *conic section*.

A straight line joining two points P, P′ of a conic meets the directrix in Z; shew that ZS bisects the angle between PS and P′S produced. 8

4. If from an external point O a pair of tangents OQ, OQ′ be drawn to a parabola, the triangles OSQ, OSQ′ are similar. 12

Two tangents to a parabola are drawn from any point in the axis and any other tangent meets these tangents in R and R′; prove that SR = SR′.

5. Two chords of a parabola intersect one another; shew that the rectangles contained by their segments are in a constant ratio so long as the directions of the chords remain unchanged. 8

Discuss the cases in which (1) one chord becomes a tangent, (2) both chords become tangents.

6. The normal at a point P of an ellipse meets the major axis in G and minor axis in g and the semi-conjugate diameter is CD; prove that the triangles SPG, S'Pg are similar and that 14

$$SP \cdot S'P = PG \cdot Pg = CD^2.$$

7. Shew that the product of the perpendiculars on the tangent to an ellipse from the foci is constant. 12

Prove that a pair of tangents at right angles to each other intersect on a fixed circle.

8. A point will be on the concave or convex side of an hyperbola according as the difference of its focal distances is greater or less than the transverse axis. 5

9. Shew that a pair of tangents drawn to the same branch of an hyperbola subtend equal angles at either focus. 14

Two points are taken on the same branch and on the same side of the transverse axis; prove that a circle can be described so as to touch the four focal distances and find its centre.

10. If through any two points Q and Q' of an hyperbola or the conjugate hyperbola a straight line be drawn meeting the asymptotes in R, R'; then QR = Q'R'. 10

THURSDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; W. R. MACDONELL, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find the equation to a straight line when the inclination of the axes is ω. 9

If the equation be $\frac{x}{a + b\cos\omega} + \frac{y}{b + a\cos\omega} = 1$, find the equation to, and the length of, a perpendicular drawn from a point (α, β) upon this line.

2. Find the equation to the tangent at any point of a circle. Investigate an expression for the radius of a circle inscribed in a triangle of which the equations to the sides are 9

$$x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha = a\,;\; x\cos\beta + y\sin\beta = b\,;$$

$$x\cos\gamma + y\sin\gamma = c.$$

3. Investigate the equation to the tangent of a parabola in the shape $y = mx + \frac{a}{m}$. 10

Two tangents to a parabola make angles θ, θ' with the axis. If $\sin\theta\sin\theta' =$ constant, find the locus of the intersection of the tangents.

4. Two of the normals to a parabola intersect at right angles; find the locus of the intersection. 10

5. Tangents are drawn to an ellipse from a given external point P; determine the equation to the chord of contact. 10

Also prove that CM. PN $= b^2$, where CM is the perpendicular from the centre on the chord and PN is drawn parallel to CM to meet the axis major in N.

6. What is the eccentric angle of an ellipse? Shew its geometric meaning. Express the equation of any chord of an ellipse in terms of the eccentric angles of its extremities and thence deduce the equation to a tangent. 10

7. Shew analytically that the area of the parallelogram which touches an ellipse at the ends of conjugate diameters is constant. 10

Hence shew that the acute angle between two equal conjugate diameters is less than the angle between any other pair of conjugate diameters.

8. Find the equation to the hyperbola when referred to the asymptotes as axes. 10

Also find the equation to the pair of tangents which intersect in (h, k) and deduce the equation to the chord of contact.

9. Investigate the condition that the line $lx + my = 1$ may be a tangent to the hyperbola 6

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$

10. Shew from the definitions that the polar equations of a conic and any chord are of the form 14

$$r(1 + e\cos\theta) = l \text{ and } r(\sec\beta\cos\overline{\alpha - \theta} + e\cos\theta) = l.$$

Also shew that the tangents at the extremities of the above chord intersect in the point whose polar co-ordinates are

$$\left(\frac{l}{e\cos\alpha + \cos\beta}, \alpha\right).$$

V.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

EXAMINERS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.	In Mathematics.
T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.	
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. ...	
W. R. MACDONELL, M.A.	
KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D...	In Inorganic Chemistry.
A. MILNE, M.A., M.B.	
The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D. ...	In Experimental Physics.
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.	
SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M.	In Biology.
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M. ...	
TEMULJI BHIKAJI NARIMAN, L.M.	

WEDNESDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

TRIGONOMERTY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; W. R. MACDONELL, M.A.

[*The same as set for the First B A. Examination; see page civ.*]

WEDNESDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; W. R. MACDONELL, M.A.

[*The same as set for the First B.A. Examination, see page cvi.*]

MONDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.; A. MILNE, M.A., M.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How would you demonstrate that the density of any compound in the gaseous state is one-half its molecular weight? Calculate the molecular weights and theoretical densities of ammonium chloride and arseniuretted hydrogen. 12

2. Give the names of gases or gaseous compounds which are soluble in water, arranging them in the order of their solubility; and state the circumstances which affect the amount of their solubility. 14

3. What are the usual solvents of phosphorus? Under what circumstances can the phosphorescent properties of this substance be arrested? How is red phosphorus prepared? 10

4. Calculate the quantities of oxygen, chlorine and potassium contained in potassium perchlorate from the following experimental data :—(*a*) 0 9915 grm. of the pure salt lost on heating 0·4570 grm. ; (*b*) the residue required 0 7683 grm. of pure silver for complete precipitation ; (*c*) 0·3165 grm. of salt after treatment with sulphuric acid weighed 0·2010 grm. as potassium sulphate. 14

5. Exhibit the chemical relationship of sulphuric acid to the several polythionic acids of sulphur, employing symbols. 14

6. What are the usual impurities of commercial hydrochloric acid, and how can their presence be determined? 14

7. 20 c. cms. of ammonia gas are completely decomposed by a series of electric sparks yielding 40 c. cms. of mixed hydrogen and nitrogen. An excess of oxygen is next added, when the volume of mixed gases is found to amount to 157·5 c. cms. The mixture is now exploded, when 112·5 c. cms. of gas remain. Show from these data that the symbol for ammonia is NH_3. 12

8. What is the maximum number of atoms of chlorine which can combine with one atom of each of the following elements :—Boron, sulphur, tin, cadmium, antimony and aluminum? 10

MONDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M.,M.D. ;
A. MILNE, M.A., M.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How is the determination of the atomic weights of bodies controlled by their specific heat? Given the specific heat of a certain metal to be 0·0569; how would you fix its atomic weight, which is 75·63, assuming its oxide to be a proloxide, or 113·44 if its oxide be regarded as a sesquioxide? Which of these two numbers agrees most nearly with the law of Dulong and Petit? 10

TUESDAY, [illegible] on salt which contains in 100 10
[2 P.M [illegible] 48 oxygen. Give the chemical

EXPERIMENTAL [illegible] mercuric iodide is 19·2, and 12
[illegible] 26·2. What is the specific heat
The Rev. D. M[illegible]

The Rev. F. [illegible]are silver be prepared? 15

[The figures to[illegible]nce, in their behaviour with reagents, 14
[illegible] stannic salts?

1. Explain fully [illegible]e names of metals which can be obtained 14
mities of a magne[illegible] crystals: also enumerate those metals of
table and anot[illegible] distance; expl[illegible]des or hydrates are soluble in a solution of
tions in the d[illegible]drate.

2. Show [illegible]variations from the general law of atomic volume 10
[illegible] by the elements mercury and arsenic respec-
and explain [illegible]w are these variations accounted for?

is nearly for[illegible] the same [illegible]ich is the correct formula for calomel (mercurous 15
[illegible], HgCl or Hg_2Cl_2? Give reasons for your opinion.

What [illegible]
of whi[illegible]
uni[illegible]

TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER I.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define *Kinetic Energy* and show from your definition 11
that the kinetic energy of a body of mass m moving with a velocity v is correctly measured by $\frac{1}{2} mv^2$.

Calculate in C. G. S. units the kinetic energy of a body whose weight is 2 kilogrammes and whose velocity is 5 metres per second.

2. Explain *elasticity*, *modulus of elasticity*, *limits of elasti-* 10
city. A steel wire 2 metres long and of 4 square millimetres section is stretched by a weight of 50 kilogrammes. Calculate the elongation of the wire, the modulus of elasticity being 21,000.

3. State the principal corrections and reductions that 11
must be applied to readings on the mercurial barometer.

A barometer with an imperf of the sun are allowed to 10
unoccupied part of the tube is l all square aperture, the
low. How much too low would it
has risen 25 mm. ?

cal mirrors : 12

4. Describe carefully the charact
by which sound is produced, and
elements in the vibration on which
quality of a sound respectively depend.

ave mirror from an
tion and relative

5. The specific gravities of brass and si
at 8·5 and 10·2 respectively, calculate the leng
wire stretched by a weight of 7·5 kilogrammes
yield the same note as a brass wire of the same
one metre long stretched by a weight of one kilogr

6. Define *thermal conductivity*.

The amount of heat which passes through a plate
decimetres in area and 5 centimetres thick me
grammes of ice per minute, the difference of temperatu M.D.,
the two sides of the plate being 100° C. : find the conducti
of the substance. (Latent heat of ice = 80.)

7. Explain the principle of the mercurial compensation pendulum.

Find the depth of mercury necessary for compensation in a pendulum the rod of which is 1·1 metre long and has a co-efficient of expansion equal to one-tenth of that of the mercury in the glass.

8. Explain the method of calculating the co-efficient of 11
cubical expansion of solids by weighing in liquid at different temperatures.

Find the co-efficient of cubical expansion of a piece of glass which weighs 50 grammes in air, 44 grammes when immersed in water at 4° C., and 44·24 grammes when immersed in water at 100° C., the density of water at 100° being ·958.

9. State very briefly the principal steps in the discovery 13
of the mechanical theory of heat, and explain any one of the methods by which the mechanical equivalent has been determined.

TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER II.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain fully the existence of poles at the *extremities* of a magnet. A magnetic compass is placed on the table and another similar one moved round it at a short distance; explain how the two influence each other's directions in the different positions. 10

2. Show how to compare the strength of two magnets and explain why the lifting power of a horse-shoe magnet is nearly four times greater than that of a bar-magnet of the same weight. 11

What force in dynes does a magnet-pole, the strength of which is 9 units, exert upon a pole whose strength is 16 units placed at a distance of 6 cm.?

3. Zinc filings are sifted through a sieve made of copper wire upon an insulated zinc plate joined by a wire to a gold-leaf electroscope. Will the leaves diverge? If so, with what kind of electricity? How would you test the correctness of your answer? 10

4. How would you charge a Leyden jar by cascade? Is it more advantageous than charging it in the ordinary way? Give the reason for your answer. 12

5. Describe any one form of a constant galvanic battery, adding an accurate statement of all the chemical processes which take place in it when the circuit is closed. 11

6. With a cell of small internal resistance a copper wire joining the poles is more heated than a platinum wire of the same dimensions, but if the internal resistance be great, the reverse is the case. Explain this. 12

What do you understand by the "Peltier effect"? Show that it is different from the ordinary heating effect of a current.

7. Describe any one method of determining the velocity of light in air, and from the observed velocity of light in different media deduce a conclusive argument for the undulatory theory. 12

8. Explain why, if the rays of the sun are allowed to enter a dark room through a small square aperture, the image thrown on a screen is circular. 10

9. Explain the formula for spherical mirrors : 12

$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'} = \frac{1}{f}.$$

An object approaches a spherical concave mirror from an infinite distance; describe the nature, position and relative magnitude of the images successively formed.

THURSDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BIOLOGY--PAPER I.

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M. ; D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.;

TEMULJI BHIKAJI NARIMAN, L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is Protococcus? Describe the different modes of its multiplication, and give its physiology. 10

2. Describe the nature of fermentation, and give an idea of the organism and its physiology by which that process is attended. 15

3. What are Bacteria? Describe their structure and movements. 10

4. Describe the sexual and asexual modes of the development of Fungi; and state what you understand by "alternation of generations." 20

5. Give the mode of growth and the microscopic structure of the Chara; and give an idea of the protoplasmic movements seen in this plant. 15

6. Give the fundamental organs of a dicotyledonous plant, and the principal tissues of which they are composed. Give its sexual organs and the homology of these with the reproductive organs of the Fern. State what is meant by assimilation in plants, and give its effects in the economy of nature. 30

THURSDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BIOLOGY—PAPER II.

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M. ; D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc. ; TEMULJI BHIKAJI NARIMAN, L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the structure of Vorticella and give an account of its life-history. 15

2. Describe the circulatory, respiratory and excretory organs of the fresh-water Mussel. 20

3. Give an account of the structure and life-history of the common Earthworm. 20

4. Explain the terms telson, endoderm, maxillipedes, scaphognathite, organs of Bojanus, cloacal chamber, nematocysts, peristome, and illustrate them by examples. 20

5. Describe the structure of the Heart and the mechanism of circulation in the Frog. 25

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VI.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

EXAMINERS.

KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D... A. MILNE, M.A., M.B.	In Chemistry.
SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M. ... ... D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M. ...	In Botany.
TEMULJI BHIKAJI NARIMAN, L.M.	In Zoology.
G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E., ...	In Animal Physiology.

TUESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M. ;
A. MILNE, M.A., M.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a general sketch of the method of analysing a solution suspected to contain two or more salts of common metals. 12

2. Under what circumstances may an atom of iron be considered to exert bivalent, trivalent and hexavalent activity? What is the chemical atomicity of the iron atom in ferric chloride ($Fe_2 Cl_6$)? Give reasons in support of your answer. 14

3. Nitrous compounds and arsenic are common impurities in sulphuric acid. How can these be detected and eliminated from the acid? 12

4. What amount of chalk (90 per cent. pure) will be required to furnish the carbonic acid necessary to convert 1016 kilogrammes of carbonate of potassium (83 per cent. pure) into acid carbonate, supposing no gas to be wasted? 12

5. In what different ways are the chlorides of metals prepared? How would you detect and estimate chlorine (*a*) in the free state, (*b*) when combined? 12

6. Some fragments of potassium hydrate, to which a few drops of water have been added, are heated in a test tube with granulated zinc, and while keeping the mixture heated a crystal of potassic nitrate is dropped into the test tube. Illustrate by symbols what reactions you would expect to occur. 12

7. By what tests can you distinguish hypophosphites, phosphites and phosphates? 14

8. How would you estimate the quantity of sulphur dioxide present in a solution? 12

TUESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M.;
A. MILNE, M.A., M.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a general definition of ethers. Describe the reactions which take place in the manufacture of ether by the continuous process and expla n its formation by Williamson's theory of etherification. 14

2. By what agency can indigo blue be brought into a soluble state for the purposes of dyeing, and what change then occurs in its chemical composition? 12

3. How is gun-cotton chemically constituted? What reactions of the same enable you to arrive at its correct rational formula? What are the products of its explosion? 14

4. Give the formula for acetic acid and the ethers of acetic acid. Name one of its substitution products from which the acid can be reproduced by reverse substitution. 12

5. 0·146 grm. of a volatile liquid whose vapour density 2·986, burned with copper oxide, yielded 0·449 grm. of carbon dioxide and 0 2135 grm. of water. Calculate its molecular formula and give the designation of the substance. 12

6. How is the so-called oil of bitter almonds made? State the difference in composition between natural and artificial oil of bitter almonds. 14

7. Draw out equations or diagrams explanatory of the production of aniline from commercial benzol. 10

8. How is cyanogen gas prepared? What are its properties, its molecular formula, and the weight of a litre of the gas at the normal temperature and pressure? What are the products when the gas is burned in air? 12

MONDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BOTANY—PAPER I.

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M. ;

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are aleurone grains? Where do they occur? By what characters, optical and chemical, may they be recognized? 20

2. Describe generally epiphytal and parasitic plants; and note the characters which distinguish the one group from the other, giving examples of each. 15

3. State the general principles on which the phyllotaxis or leaf arrangement is determined, and the various terms used in describing the various angles and arrangements formed by the leaves on the stem. Mention any Natural Orders in which particular arrangements are commonly found. 20

4. Refer the following plants to their Natural Orders :— Bamboo, Tamarind, Rice, Cardamoms, Vanilla, Maize, Betel-nut, Assafœtida, Aloes, Bombax (Silk-Cotton). 15

5. Describe any four of the following fruits :—Plantain, Pomegranate, Mulberry, Cardamom, Coffee, Melon. 15

6. Give the essential characters and uses of the Natural Orders Cruciferæ and Araceæ, and mention five indigenous plants of each order. 15

MONDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY—PAPER II.

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M. ;

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State fully the influence which protoplasm has upon cell life. What is its general composition, and what are its physical characters? Mention also the various forms in which it exists in cells. 20

2. Give an account of the life-history of a Fern. 15

3. Describe the organs of reproduction in the Natural Order Coniferæ ; and describe the embryonic process in the plants of the order. 20

4. What is the nature of the so-called "albumen" of the seed? Distinguish between Perisperm and Endosperm. Name a Natural Order with albuminous and one with exalbuminous seeds. 15

5. Describe the differences observable in the germination of monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous seeds and mention the general conditions necessary for germination. 15

6. Describe fully the movements of the leaves of any of the "sensitive" plants : (*a*) the changes in the position of the leaflets ; (*b*) the structures concerned in the movements ; and (*c*) the natural causs which give rise to the movements. 15

TUESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ZOOLOGY—PAPER I.

TEMULJI BHIKAJI NARIMAN, L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.] 12

1. Give an account of the various modes of reproduction seen in Protozoa. 20

2. Take some example of the Rotifera and describe its structure. Mention the more important special modifications met with in this group. 20

3. Give an account of the organisms known as Foraminifera. 20

4. Give an account of the chief modifications of structure met with in the class Gastero-poda. 20

5. Describe the ambulacral vessels of the common Star-fish (uraster rubens). 20

VII.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A.

EXAMINERS.

BRANCH I.—LANGUAGES (ENGLISH, SANSKRIT, LATIN AND PERSIAN).

PETER PETERSON, D.Sc.	In English.
H. LITTLEDALE, B.A.	
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., M.R.A.S.	In Sanskrit.
YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.	
R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.	In Latin.
The Rev. J. LEHALLE, S.J.	
Khán Bahádur HOSHANG JAMASP DASTUR.	In Persian.
MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.	

BRANCH II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.	In History and Philosophy.
F. G. SELBY, B.A.	

BRANCH III.—MATHEMATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.	In Mathematics.
T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.	

BRANCH IV.—NATURAL SCIENCES.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E. ...	In Zoology, Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.
TEMULJI BHIKAJI NARIMAN, L.M. ...	
SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M. ...	In Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M. ...	
The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D. ...	In Chemical Physics.
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.	
KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.	In Inorganic Chemistry.
A. MILNE, M.A., M.B.	
SAMUEL COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	In Geology and in Meteorology and Physical Geography.

MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

PETER PETERSON, D.Sc. ; H. LITTLEDALE, B.A.

Spenser : Faerie Queene, Bk.I. ; Shakespeare : Julius Cæsar, The Tempest, Hamlet ; Sir Thomas Browne : Religio Medici.

1. Mention the chief theories that have been put forward about the speech of "some dozen or sixteen lines" which Hamlet says he will "set down and insert" in the play of *The Murder of Gonzago.*

2. Do you consider that Hamlet's mother was an accomplice in, or had any suspicion of, her first husband's murder? What light does a comparison of the first (1603) and second (1604) quartos of the play throw on this point?

3. Explain the following lines, and state by whom, and in what connections, they are spoken :—

(*a*) The white-cold virgin snow upon my heart
Abates the ardour of my liver.

(*b*) The genius and the mortal instruments
Are then in council.

(*c*) Cowards die many times before their deaths ;
The valiant never taste of death but once.

(*d*) I am glad of it ; a knavish speech
Sleeps in a foolish ear.

(*e*) There's such divinity doth hedge a king
That treason can but peep to what it would,
Acts little of its will.

4. Give some account of "metrical tests," and state the results of the application of these tests to determine the relative dates of *Julius Cæsar, Hamlet,* and *The Tempest.* What other evidences, internal and external, have we for fixing the dates of these plays?

5. Compare Shakespeare's and Sir Thomas Browne's estimates of "the multitude."

6. Considering that Julius Cæsar only appears in three scenes, and that Shakespeare depicts his littleness rather than his greatness, can he nevertheless be shown to be the true hero, the central figure, of the play?

7. Distinguish an Allegory, a Fable, and a Parable, and show under which of these heads we may class the *Faerie Queene.*

8. Very briefly give the substance of Sir Thomas Browne's contemplations on the attributes of God; his speculations on the faculties of spirits; his conception of the nature of the soul of man; and his opinion of death.

9. Paraphrase and annotate :—

(*a*) God, who truly knows me, knows that I am nothing; for he only beholds me, and all the world, who looks not on us through a derived ray, or a trajection of a sensible species, but beholds the substance without the help of accidents, and the forms of things, as we their operations.

(*b*) I am half of opinion that antichrist is the philosopher's stone in divinity, for the discovery and invention whereof, though there be prescribed rules and probable inductions, yet hath hardly any man attained the perfect discovery thereof.

(*c*) It is that unruly regiment within me, that will destroy me; 't is I that do infect myself; the man without a navel yet lives in me.

(*d*) Therewith upon his crest
With rigour so outrageous he smitt,
That a large share it hewed out of the rest,
And glauncing down his shield from blame him fairly blest.

(*e*) And you fresh budd of virtue springing fast
Whom these sad eyes saw nigh unto deths dore,
What hath poore virgin for such perill past
Wherewith you to reward?

(*f*) His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that nature might stand up
And say to all the world "this was a Man."

(*g*) *King.*—Where is he gone?
Queen.—To draw apart the body he hath killed;
O'er whom his very madness, like some ore
Among a mineral of metals base,
Shows itself pure; he weeps for what is done.

(*h*) Nay, but to live
In the rank sweat of an enseamed bed,
Stewed in corruption, honeying and making love
Over the nasty sty.

(*i*) This damned witch Sycorax,
For mischiefs manifold and sorceries terrible

To enter human hearing, from Argier,
Thou know'st, was banished; for one thing she did
They would not take her life.....
This blue-eyed hag was hither brought with child
And here was left by the sailors.

What explanation does "Elia" give of the "one thing she did"?

MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

PETER PETERSON, D.Sc.; H. LITTLEDALE, B.A.

1. "The 'destructive wrath' of sansculottism: this is what we speak, having unhappily no voice for singing."—*Carlyle.*

"The very qualities which came so near making a great poet of Carlyle disqualify him for the office of historian."—*Lowell.*

Explain briefly Carlyle's meaning and allusion; and discuss more fully the justice of Mr. Lowell's criticism.

2. Examine and contrast the ethical teaching of Wordsworth and Carlyle.

3. Explain the following passages:—

(*a*) This tenth May-day falls into the loathsome sick-bed: but dull, unnoticed there: for they that look out of the windows are quite darkened; the cistern-wheel moves discordant on its axis: Life, like a spent steed, is panting towards the goal.

(*b*) Is sovereignty some poor Montgolfier; which, blown into by the popular wind, grows great and mounts; or sinks flaccid, if the wind be withdrawn?

(*c*) How singular for Celadon Gibbon, false swain as he had proved; whose father, keeping most probably his own gig, 'would not hear of such a union,'—to find now his forsaken demoiselle Curchod sitting in the high places of the world, as Minister's Madame, and 'Necker not jealous!'

(*d*) For what is Majesty but the delegate of the nation; delegated, and bargained with (even rather tightly),—in some very singular posture of affairs, which Jean Jacques has not fixed the date of?

(*e*) Does not, at this hour, a new Polignac, first-born of these two, sit reflective in the castle of Ham; in an

astonishment he will never recover from; the most confused of existing mortals?

(*f*) Unfortunate females give what they 'have amassed in loving.' The smell of all cash, as Vespasian thought, is good.

(*g*) Of such stuff are we all made; on such powder-mines of bottomless guilt and criminality,—'if God restrained not' as is well said,—does the purest of us walk. There are depths in man that go the length of lowest Hell, as there are heights that reach highest Heaven;—for are not both Heaven and Hell made out of him, made by him, everlasting Miracle and Mystery as he is?

(*h*) So, however, in this Medicean Tuileries, shall the French King and Queen now sit for one-and-forty months; and see a wild fermenting France work out its own destiny, and theirs. Months bleak, ungenial, of rapid vicissitude; yet with a mild pale splendour, here and there: as of an April that were leading to leafiest summer: as of an October that led only to everlasting frost. Medicean Tuileries, how changed since it was a peaceful Tile-field? Or is the ground itself fate-stricken, accursed; an Atreus' palace; for that Louvre window is still nigh, out of which a Capet, whipt of the Furies, fired his signal of the Saint Bartholomew? Dark is the way of the Eternal as mirrored in this world of Time: God's way is in the sea and his path in the great deep.

4. Illustrate from the passages given in the last question, and from other passages within your recollection, the use Carlyle makes of biblical phraseology.

5. Set out fully the steps more or less immediately preceding any one of the following events:—

(*a*) The formation of the National Assembly.
(*b*) The execution of the king.
(*c*) The fall of the Girondins.
(*d*) The fall of Robespierre.

6. "Singular: in old Broglie's time, six years ago, this whiff of Grape-shot was promised; but it could not be given then; could not have profited then. Now, however, the time is come for it and the man; and behold you have it; and the thing we specifically call *French Revolution* is blown into space by it, and become a thing that was!"

Explain this sentence, and, taking it as a theme, endeavour to sum up Carlyle's teaching as to the causes of the French Revolution, its effects, and the lessons to be drawn from it.

7. Explain and comment upon the following passages, illustrating them in particular from other parts of Wordsworth's writings :—

(*a*) The child is father of the man.

(*b*) that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude.

(*c*) To her fair works did Nature link
The human soul that through me ran;
And much it grieved my heart to think
What man has made of man.

(*d*) I feel this place was made for her.

(*e*) We can feed this mind of ours
In a wise passiveness.

(*f*) The harvest of a quiet eye
That broods and sleeps on his own heart.

(*g*) Thou, over whom thy immortality
Broods like the day, a master o'er a slave
A presence which is not to be put by.

(*h*) High instincts before which our mortal nature
Did tremble like a guilty thing surprised.

8. Write out and annotate fully any one of the following sonnets :—

(*a*) Once did she hold the gorgeous East in fee.

(*b*) Two voices are there : one is of the Sea.

(*c*) The world is too much with us ; late and soon.

(*d*) It is a beauteous evening, calm and free.

9. Write a short criticism on any one of the following poems :—

(1) The Happy Warrior.

(2) The Ode to Duty.

(3) Sonnets on Personal Talk.

10. Discuss and illustrate by reference to his poems what you conceive to have been the theories of Wordsworth regarding the language, the sentiment, and the object of poetry.

11. Give the form in which Wordsworth finally wrote the following passages. What light do they throw on the poet's alleged want of capacity as a critic of his own poems?

(*a*) I listened till I had my fill.

(*b*) Long may the kindly impulse last;
But Thou, if they should totter, teach them, to stand fast.

(*c*) Ah! gently judge her who so fondly loved.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

PETER PETERSON, D.Sc.; H. LITTLEDALE, B.A.

Write an Essay on any one of the following three subjects :—

1. The influence of their time on Milton and Wordsworth respectively.
2. The influence of education on the conduct of life.
3. The poet as a teacher of morality.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Hon. M.R.A.S.; YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.

Nirukta.

1. Explain :—

(*a*) अथ निर्वचनं तद्येषु पदेषु स्वरसंस्कारौ समर्थौ प्रादेशिकेन गुणेनान्वितौ स्यातां तथा तानि निर्ब्रूयात् । अथानन्विते ऽर्थे ऽप्रादेशिके विकारे ऽर्थनित्यः परीक्षेत केनचिद्वृत्तिसामान्येनाविद्यमाने सामान्ये ऽप्यक्षरवर्णसामान्यान्निर्ब्रूयान्त्वेव न निर्ब्रूयात् ।

Illustrate the different modes of *nirvachana* here mentioned, in reference to the word अग्नि.

(*b*) साक्षात्कृतधर्माण ऋषयो बभूवुस्तेऽवरेभ्यो ऽसाक्षात्कृतधर्मभ्य उपदेशेन मन्त्रान्संप्रादुरुपदेशाय ग्लायन्तो ऽवरे विल्मग्रहणायेमं ग्रन्थं समाम्नासिषुर्वेदं च वेदाङ्गानि च ।

If you differ from Dr. Muir's rendering of this, note the differences.

(*c*) कक्षो गाहतेः क्स इति नामकरणः ख्यातेर्वाऽनर्थकोम्यासः

(*d*) बहुप्रजा निर्ऋतिमाविवेश

Explain this according to both the *Nairuktas* and the *parivrâjakas*. What would the latter be called in classical Sanskrit?

(*e*) जोषवाकमित्याविज्ञातनामधेयं जोषायितव्यं भवति

(*f*) त आयजन्तेत्यतिक्रान्तं प्रतिवचनम्.

2. Translate:—

ता वां वास्तून्युश्मसि गमध्यै यत्र गावो भूरिशृङ्गा अयासः।
अत्राह तदुरुगायस्य वृष्णः परमं पदमवभाति भूरि॥

Mention the *devatâ* of this *rich*. What observation does Prof. Roth base on this *rich* in reference to the compilation of the Rigveda?

3. (*a*) Give the etymology and meanings of the following words as given by Yâska and by European scholars:—

असुर, सुर, नाभि, तस्कर, नक्षत्र, वृत्र, उषस्, पृशु, पर्वत, वृक.

(*b*) Explain the terms and phrases—

पञ्चजनाः, मध्यमानि पदानि, चर्कर्तिवृत्तम्, भूतोपमा, दशतयी, आध्यात्मिकी ऋक्.

4. What is the position which the *Nirukta* of Yâska occupies in reference to the Samhitâs and the Brâhmanas? Describe the general scope and arrangement of this work. What are the sources which Yâska has drawn upon in its preparation?

5. Determine the chronological position of the *Nirukta* in reference to the *Sûtrapâtha* of Pânini and the *Prâtis'âkhyas*. State fully the conflicting views on the subject.

Rigveda.

6. Translate:—

(*a*) प्र प्रायमग्निर्भरतस्य शृण्वे वि यत्सूर्यो न रोचते बृहद्भाः ।
अभि यः पूरुं पृतनासु तस्थौ दीदानो देव्यो अतिथिः शुशोच ॥

(*b*) नू इन्द्र शूर स्तवमान ऊती ब्रह्मजूतस्तन्वा वावृधस्व ।
उप नो वाजान्मिमीह्युप स्तीन्यूयं पात स्वस्तिभिः सदा नः ॥

Write the first quarter in the *pada* text.

(*c*) श्वित्यंचो मा दक्षिणतस्कपर्दा धियं जिन्वासो अभि हि प्रमंदुः
उत्तिष्ठन्वोचे परि बर्हिषो नृन्न मंदूरादीवा तवे वसिष्ठाः

Who addresses this and to whom?

एवेन्नु कं सिंधुमेभिस्ततारेवेन्नु कं भेदमभि-
जघान ।
एवेन्नु कं दाशराज्ञे सुदासं प्रावदिंद्रो ब्रह्मणा
वो वसिष्ठाः ॥

What observations do these lines suggest to you in regard to the condition of society when they were composed?

(*d*) इरावती धेनुमती हि भूतं सूयवसिनी मनुषे
दशस्या ।
व्यस्तभ्ना रोदसी विष्णवेते दाधर्थ पृथिवी-
मभितो मयूखैः ॥

(*e*) उद्वेति प्रसविता जनानां महान्केतुरर्णवः
सूर्यस्य ।
समानं चक्रं पर्याविवृत्सन्यदेतशो वहति धू-
र्षु युक्तः ।

7. (*a*) Name the particles used in the Veda to denote comparison.

(*b*) Mention the kinds of alterations which the *Pada* text ing wor dergo in being put into the *Samhitâ* form.

(*c*) What is an *A'prî Sûkta?* Explain the phrase used by Sâyana विनियोगो लैङ्गिकः.

(*b*) Give the meanings of the following words as used in the seventh Mandala of the Rigveda :—

वह्नि, समुद्र, वृषभ, कृष्णपवि, वीर, पाञ्चज-
न्येन, पुरुहूत, घृतवर्तनि, दक्षापितरा, शतक्रतु.